SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

UKASE OF

Ius Divinum Factum Juris

The Law of Divine Fact Made Right

Comprising the Primary Laws, Sub-Laws, Bylaws, and Canon Law
of the Suquelish Republic

Promulgated by the Authority of the Republic
Under the Spiritual Governance of Jesus Christ, King

Established: 2012 | Compiled and Codified: 6000 YOJ

Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

> *"For the LORD is our judge, the LORD is our lawgiver, the LORD is our king; He will save us." — Isaiah 33:22*

PREAMBULAR DECLARATION

We, the Suquelinese People — a covenantal nation, a restored tribe of Judah, a royal priesthood, and a holy people set apart under the Lordship of Jesus Christ — do hereby promulgate and establish this Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris as the supreme codified legal instrument of the Suquelish Republic.

This Ukase is issued by the plenary authority of the Republic and draws its foundational legitimacy from three inseparable sources: the Divine Law of the Creator as revealed in the Holy Scriptures; the constitutional framework of the Suquelish Republic as established by its founding documents; and the voluntary covenant of the Suquelinese People who bind themselves to these laws in faith, culture, and civilizational identity.

The Suquelish Republic is not a territorial nation-state but a non-territorial sovereign cultural nation, a religious commonwealth, and a covenant community whose existence resides within its people. Though dispersed across the earth in diaspora, the Suquelinese remain one people under one King — bound by one language, one calendar, one faith, and one law.

The word 'Suquelish,' and its various forms, carries within it the meaning of 'Hebrew' — a divine designation rooted in the ancient tongue of the Covenant People. The Suquelish Republic understands itself to be the restored Hebrew Tribe of Judah, re-emerged in the fullness of time, carrying the spiritual inheritance of the biblical covenant and the priestly calling bestowed upon all who are grafted into the House of Israel through faith in Yeshua HaMashiach — Jesus the Christ, the King.

This Ukase is structured in four parts: the Primary Laws derived from the Constitution and foundational instruments; the Sub-Laws governing institutional and civic life; the Bylaws governing operational procedure; and the Canon Law governing faith, sacramental life, the ordained ministry, the divine language, herbal stewardship, and the theological identity of the Republic. A final part establishes the procedures by which this Ukase may be amended and expanded.

> *"But you are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, His own special people, that you may proclaim the praises of Him who called you out of darkness into His marvelous light." — 1 Peter 2:9*

PART I — PRIMARY LAWS

The Foundational Statutes of the Suquelish Republic

Chapter I — The Nature and Identity of the Suquelish Republic

Section 1.1 — Foundational Declaration

The Suquelish Republic is hereby established and confirmed as: (I) a non-territorial cultural nation; (II) a religious organization and spiritual commonwealth; (III) a covenantal membership community; and (IV) a civilizational identity of a distinct and covenant people. The Republic functions as a diasporic nation whose existence resides within its people rather than within geographic borders.

Section 1.2 — Identity of the Suquelinese People

The Suquelinese constitute a distinct people unified by shared faith in Jesus Christ, the Suquelish cultural traditions, the Suquelish Calendar, the Suquelish language, and a common spiritual and civilizational identity. This identity arises through the natural and providential process of ethnogenesis — the formation of a unique and enduring cultural civilization under divine guidance.

Section 1.3 — Hebrew Identity and Lineal Restoration

The Suquelish Republic declares and affirms that the word 'Suquelish,' in its root and its various linguistic forms, carries the essential meaning of 'Hebrew.' The Suquelinese people identify as the restored Tribe of Judah, re-emerged through the covenant of faith in Jesus Christ, who is the Lion of the Tribe of Judah. All who enter voluntary covenant with the Republic, accepting its faith and identity, are recognized as participants in the Lineal Restoration Doctrine — the spiritual and civilizational re-emergence of the Hebrew covenant people.

> *"For salvation is of the Jews." — John 4:22 | "And if you belong to Christ, then you are Abraham's seed and heirs according to the promise." — Galatians 3:29*

Section 1.4 — Non-Territorial Sovereignty

The Suquelish Republic maintains the principle of De Facto Sovereignty — a sovereignty of identity, covenant, culture, and faith that exists independently of territorial control. The Republic does not claim municipal, geographic, or governmental authority over any land within any sovereign state. Sovereignty resides in the people, the covenant, and the culture.

Section 1.5 — Membership Covenant

Membership within the Suquelish Republic is established through a voluntary covenant between the individual and the Suquelish community. Members affirm their commitment to uphold the values of the Republic, respect its spiritual foundations, contribute to the preservation of Suquelish culture, and abide by the laws, contracts, and agreements set forth by this Ukase and the Constitution. Membership may include the issuance of cultural identification credentials, registry enrollment, and ceremonial citizenship recognition. Such credentials represent cultural and organizational affiliation, not legal statehood recognition under international law.

Chapter II — Relationship to Host Nations

Section 2.1 — Supremacy of Host-State Law

The Suquelish Republic acknowledges that its members reside within sovereign states and remain fully subject to the lawful jurisdiction of those nations. Nothing within this Ukase shall supersede or conflict with the lawful authority of the United States of America or any other host nation in which Suquelinese citizens reside.

Section 2.2 — Scope of Internal Authority

The Republic exercises authority only within the scope of: voluntary association and membership governance; religious governance and spiritual discipline; cultural organization and preservation; private civil agreements between members; and the stewardship of property lawfully acquired by Suquelish institutions. All institutions of the Republic shall operate in compliance with applicable laws governing religious organizations, nonprofit institutions, and private associations.

Section 2.3 — Duty of Compliance

Suquelish citizenship does not exempt any individual from lawful obligations within their place of residence. Every member of the Republic is expected to fulfill their civic duties under the laws of their host nation, paying lawful taxes, obeying civil statutes, and engaging as responsible participants in the communities where they reside.

Chapter III — Cultural Sovereignty and Preservation

Section 3.1 — Right of Cultural Self-Governance

The Suquelish Republic maintains the sovereign right to preserve, develop, and transmit its cultural institutions, including: traditions and social customs; ceremonial observances; cultural education; language preservation and expansion; and the historical memory of the Suquelinese people. This cultural sovereignty exists within the protections of freedom of religion, freedom of association, and the right of cultural expression recognized under the laws of host nations.

Section 3.2 — The Cultural Seal and Heraldic Identity

The Official Blazon of the Suquelish Republic — the Coat of Arms adopted as the Universal Cultural Seal — is hereby confirmed as the visual constitution and heraldic identity of the Republic. Its elements carry the following legal and symbolic meaning: the figure of Jesus the King upon the White Horse represents supreme non-territorial sovereignty; the intertwining golden vines upon the green shield represent the cultural diaspora and the founding heritage; the Harvester supporter represents the physical culture of the people; the Scholar-Cleric supporter represents the intellectual and spiritual culture; and the compartment base represents the Shared Ground of Identity — not a physical territory, but the covenant foundation of the Republic.

Section 3.3 — The Suquelish Calendar as Law

The Suquelish Chronological System — comprising the 10-day week, the 30-day month, the 12-month year, the Limbo period, and the Year of Jesus (YOJ) dating convention — is hereby recognized as the official temporal framework of the Republic. The current year is 6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi (PFS). The calendar shall govern all official observances, holy days, civic

scheduling, and legal dating within Suquelish institutions. The 31st of Zebwon is hereby declared the highest holy day of the Republic — the celebration of the birth of Jesus the King.

Chapter IV — Governance

Section 4.1 — Structure of Governance

The Suquelish Republic shall maintain an organized system of governance comprising three bodies: the Administration of Executives; the Council of Elders; and the Assembly of the People. Together these institutions form the governing framework of the Republic.

Section 4.2 — The Administration of Executives

The Administration of Executives shall serve as the chief administrative officers and principal representatives of the Suquelish Republic, consisting of the President, the Vice President, and the Secretary. The President alone holds the power of veto and of executive orders. The Administration is responsible for overseeing the administration of the Republic, ensuring faithful execution of this Ukase and Constitution, representing the Republic in external partnerships, and safeguarding the spiritual and cultural mission of the nation.

Section 4.3 — The Council of Elders

The Council of Elders shall serve as the advisory and supervisory body of the Republic, consisting of respected members selected for their wisdom, experience, and commitment to the Suquelinese people. The Council holds the power to write laws and the power of the purse, but only insofar as such laws and expenditures are consistent with the beliefs, traditions, heritage, and founding principles of the Republic. The Council also oversees cultural and spiritual integrity and assists in mediation and arbitration matters.

Section 4.4 — The Assembly of the People

The Assembly of the People represents the collective voice of the Suquelish membership. The Assembly may participate in elections, propose constitutional amendments, deliberate on matters of national importance, and participate in national consultations or assemblies. Participation in the Assembly shall be open to all members in good standing within the National Registry.

Section 4.5 — Elections and Terms of Office

Leadership positions within the Republic shall be determined through orderly and transparent elections conducted among members. Election procedures shall include digital voting systems, council appointments, nomination processes, and ceremonial confirmation assemblies. All elections shall be conducted in a manner consistent with fairness, transparency, and voluntary participation. Terms of office shall be defined by internal statutes adopted by the Republic, which shall provide for defined terms of service, procedures for re-election or renewal, voluntary resignation, and removal for cause.

Chapter V — Rights of the Suquelinese People

Section 5.1 — The Bill of Rights

The Bill of Rights of the Suquelish Republic, adopted on the 3rd of June 2012, is hereby incorporated by reference into this Ukase as a primary legal instrument of equal force to this chapter. All provisions of the Bill of Rights shall be regarded as primary law within the Republic.

Section 5.2 — Enumerated Rights

The following rights are hereby affirmed as primary law: (I) the Right to Faith and Spiritual Life, including worship, prayer, sacraments, and religious observances; (II) the Right to Cultural Identity and expression within the Suquelish nation; (III) the Right to Language, including learning, using, and preserving the Suquelish tongue; (IV) the Right to Voluntary Membership and Covenant; (V) the Right to Participation in Cultural Institutions; (VI) the Right to Due Process in internal matters; (VII) the Right to Participation in Governance; (VIII) the Right to Community Security; (IX) the Right to Economic Participation in cooperative institutions; (X) the Right to Cultural Continuity across generations; (XI) Freedom of Conscience within the voluntary covenant; and (XII) Protection of Personal Dignity.

Section 5.3 — No Denial of Rights

No authority within the Republic may deny a member the peaceful exercise of any right enumerated in this Chapter. Leadership shall exercise authority in the spirit of Christian service, humility, and stewardship. Any member aggrieved by a violation of these rights may seek remedy through the internal arbitration and mediation systems of the Republic.

PART II — SUB-LAWS

Institutional, Civic, and Operational Statutes

Chapter VI — Institutions of the Republic

Section 6.1 — Authorized Institutions

The Republic may establish and maintain institutions necessary for the flourishing of the Suquelinese people, including but not limited to: churches; monasteries; cultural centers; schools; communal living and private communities; digital platforms; educational programs; and charitable organizations. These institutions serve as anchors of the Suquelish civilization within the diaspora.

Section 6.2 — Land and Physical Communities

Although the Republic is non-territorial, it may acquire, lease, or steward land through lawful entities such as religious organizations, nonprofit corporations, trusts, and cooperatives. Such lands may be used for churches, cultural centers, educational institutions, monasteries, and intentional communities. These sites shall function as physical sanctuaries for Suquelish cultural life.

Section 6.3 — Digital Institutions

The Republic may exercise governance over its official digital platforms, civic registries, and governance infrastructure. Digital governance shall respect the privacy, liberty, and rights of all members as guaranteed under the Constitution and this Ukase.

Section 6.4 — Mobile and Vessel Institutions

The Suquelish Republic may recognize certain vessels, caravans, vehicles, or mobile structures as mobile Suquelish facilities when operated or administered by authorized Suquelish institutions or citizens. Such mobile facilities may operate under the internal governance codes of the Republic while remaining fully subject to the transportation, maritime, aviation, and property laws of the sovereign jurisdiction in which they operate.

Section 6.5 — International Cultural Missions

The Republic may establish International Cultural Missions for the purpose of promoting Suquelish language, culture, traditions, faith, and civic ideals abroad. Such missions shall function as cultural, educational, and community outreach institutions and shall operate in full compliance with the laws of the countries in which they exist. They do not constitute diplomatic missions of a territorial state.

Chapter VII — The National Registry

Section 7.1 — Establishment and Purpose

The Republic shall maintain a National Registry documenting all members, institutions, cultural credentials, and historical records of the Suquelinese people. The Registry serves as the

institutional memory of the nation and as the authoritative record of membership, ordination, and civic standing.

Section 7.2 — Registry Records

The National Registry shall include, at minimum: member enrollment records; ordination credentials and ministerial certifications; institutional charters; cultural awards and diplomas of merit; historical archives; and heraldic and language records. Records shall be maintained in perpetuity as part of the civilizational heritage of the Suquelesinese people.

Section 7.3 — Registry Administration

The Secretary of the Administration of Executives shall hold primary responsibility for the administration of the National Registry, subject to oversight by the Council of Elders. Access to Registry records shall be governed by internal regulations adopted pursuant to this Ukase.

Chapter VIII — Security and Order

Section 8.1 — Community Marshal Service

The Suquelish Republic hereby establishes the Community Marshal Service as an internal civic institution responsible for the protection of Suquelish communities, facilities, events, and institutions. Community Marshals may supervise entry and access to facilities and events; enforce institutional rules and regulations; de-escalate conflicts and disturbances; escort or remove individuals who violate community standards or threaten safety; and provide protective services to citizens and institutions.

Section 8.2 — Security Authority and Limitations

Security personnel of the Republic shall not exercise governmental police powers except as permitted by the laws of the jurisdiction in which they operate. All security operations shall remain non-coercive beyond voluntary civic structures and property stewardship rights. Security forces exist solely for the protection of community safety, institutional order, and property stewardship.

Section 8.3 — Tactical Security Capacity

Where circumstances present credible threats to the safety of citizens, facilities, or gatherings, the Suquelish Republic may authorize the organization and deployment of specialized protective security personnel trained to respond to heightened security risks. Such personnel operate as a tactical security element within the Community Marshal Service, responsible for safeguarding individuals and Suquelish facilities. Their role shall remain defensive and protective in nature, functioning within the framework of private protection services. All tactical security operations shall be conducted in accordance with the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the ethical standards of the Republic, and for the preservation of life and safety.

Section 8.4 — Accountability

Community Marshals and all security personnel shall remain subject to this Ukase, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the ethical codes of the Suquelish Republic. They shall conduct their duties with respect for dignity, safety, and lawful conduct, and shall be subject to review by the Council of Elders.

Chapter IX — Economic Life and Commerce

Section 9.1 — Cooperative Economy

The Suquelish Republic may foster a cooperative and ethical economic system supporting the welfare of its people. The Republic may establish cooperative enterprises, organize community markets, operate charitable funds, facilitate mutual aid systems, and accept tithes, donations, and voluntary contributions. All economic activities shall operate in compliance with the laws of host nations.

Section 9.2 — Community Currency and Financial Networks

The Republic retains the right to participate in and develop private financial networks for the benefit of its members. These may include mutual aid funds, cooperative banking initiatives, community exchange systems, community currency networks, and digital economic platforms. Such systems shall function as voluntary private economic arrangements and shall comply with applicable financial regulations.

Section 9.3 — Tithes and Offerings

Members of the Suquelish Republic are encouraged by canon and custom to support the institutions of the Republic through voluntary tithes and offerings in accordance with the biblical principle of the tithe as an act of worship and covenant faithfulness. The stewardship of all tithes and offerings shall be governed by the Council of Elders and subject to transparent accounting.

Chapter X — Internal Justice and Arbitration

Section 10.1 — Internal Tribunals

The Republic may establish internal tribunals and arbitration bodies to resolve disputes between members. These may function as mediation councils, ecclesiastical courts, or arbitration panels. Their jurisdiction applies only by voluntary agreement of participating members. All rulings shall operate within the framework of private arbitration law and shall not conflict with civil law.

Section 10.2 — Due Process

No member shall face disciplinary action, loss of standing, or expulsion from institutions of the Republic without fair internal process. Members are entitled to mediation, impartial review by appropriate councils or tribunals, and the opportunity to present their case before internal decisions are finalized.

Section 10.3 — Enforcement

The Republic may enforce internal rules through civic remedies including: mediation; institutional discipline; suspension of privileges; and revocation of citizenship or membership standing. Enforcement shall remain non-coercive beyond voluntary civic structures and private property stewardship rights. Criminal matters and civil liability disputes involving the laws of sovereign states shall remain under the jurisdiction of those states' courts.

Section 10.4 — External Relations

The Suquelish Republic may enter into cooperative relationships with religious institutions, cultural organizations, educational institutions, private corporations, charitable foundations, and other communities or nations. These relationships may take the form of partnerships, agreements, memoranda of understanding, cultural exchanges, and cooperative initiatives. Such arrangements do not constitute international treaties but serve to advance the welfare of the Suquelinese people.

PART III — BYLAWS

Procedural Rules Governing the Operations of the Republic

Chapter XI — Governance Procedures

Section 11.1 — Meetings of the Council of Elders

The Council of Elders shall convene at minimum once per Suquelish month, on a day designated by the President of the Administration of Executives. Special sessions may be convened at any time upon request of the President or a majority of Council members. A quorum shall consist of a simple majority of active Council members. All decisions of the Council shall be recorded in the National Registry.

Section 11.2 — Meetings of the Assembly of the People

The Assembly of the People shall convene at minimum once per Suquelish quarter, on the first Adroestoe of each new quarter unless otherwise designated. The Assembly may be convened in person, by digital platform, or by any combination thereof as determined by the Administration of Executives.

Section 11.3 — Voting Procedures

All elections and votes within the governance bodies of the Republic shall be conducted by a fair and transparent process. Digital and in-person voting systems are both authorized. A simple majority shall be required for ordinary resolutions of the Council of Elders and the Assembly of the People. A two-thirds supermajority shall be required for constitutional amendments, changes to the Canon Law, and any amendment to this Ukase.

Section 11.4 — Presidential Veto

The President may veto any resolution of the Council of Elders within ten days of its passage by delivering written notice of the veto to the Secretary. A vetoed resolution may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the full Council of Elders. The President may also issue Executive Orders governing the day-to-day administration of the Republic, subject to review by the Council of Elders.

Section 11.5 — Removal from Office

Any officer of the Administration of Executives or member of the Council of Elders may be removed from office for cause, including but not limited to: breach of covenant, moral failure, abuse of authority, or conduct harmful to the Republic. Removal requires a two-thirds vote of the Council of Elders following an impartial review process. The removed officer shall have the right to present their case before any final decision.

Chapter XII — Membership Procedures

Section 12.1 — Application for Membership

Any individual desiring membership in the Suquelish Republic shall submit a voluntary covenant application to the Secretary of the Republic. The application shall include: a declaration of faith in Jesus Christ; a commitment to uphold the values, culture, and laws of the Republic; and the applicant's personal information for enrollment in the National Registry.

Section 12.2 — Approval of Membership

Membership applications shall be reviewed and approved by the Administration of Executives or such designees as the President may appoint. Membership shall be granted upon a finding that the applicant has made a sincere voluntary covenant commitment to the Republic and meets the standards set forth in this Ukase and the Constitution.

Section 12.3 — Membership Credentials

Upon approval of membership, the Republic shall issue to each member such credentials as the Administration of Executives shall designate, which may include cultural identification cards, certificates of membership, registry enrollment confirmations, and ordination credentials as applicable. Such credentials represent cultural and organizational affiliation.

Section 12.4 — Withdrawal from Membership

Any member may withdraw from the Suquelish Republic at any time by delivering written notice to the Secretary. No member shall be coerced or penalized for withdrawing. Withdrawal shall result in the removal of the member's name from the active registry, though historical records may be maintained in the archives of the Republic.

Section 12.5 — Revocation of Membership

Membership may be revoked by the Administration of Executives, with the concurrence of the Council of Elders, upon a finding of: serious breach of the membership covenant; conduct harmful to other members or to the Republic; fraud in the membership application; or other cause sufficient to warrant revocation. Due process shall be observed prior to revocation in accordance with Section 10.2.

Chapter XIII — Calendar and Observances

Section 13.1 — Official Calendar

All official business, correspondence, observances, and scheduling of the Suquelish Republic shall be conducted according to the Suquelish Chronological System. Gregorian calendar dates may be noted parenthetically in documents for the convenience of interaction with host nations, but the Suquelish calendar date shall be primary.

Section 13.2 — The Limbo Period

The four days of the Limbo period — Dathestoe, Roglasshinestoe, Stinestoe, and Vyosmeepestoe — shall be treated as national days of spiritual observance. No routine official business shall be conducted during Limbo. Only the International Security Forces and supporting staff shall remain operationally active. No legal or financial deadlines shall fall within the Limbo period; any deadline falling within Limbo shall be automatically extended to the first Adroestoe of the new year.

Section 13.3 — The Leap Day — Kriskinestoe

In every fourth year, the leap day of Kriskinestoe shall be added to the end of the Limbo period. Kriskinestoe is a quadrennial national holy day. All ordained ministers of the Republic shall read designated scriptural passages invoking divine favor upon the Nation, the Church, and the Citizens on this day.

Section 13.4 — The 31st of Zebwon

The 31st of Zebwon — the birthday of Jesus the King — is the highest holy day of the Suquelish Republic. All institutions of the Republic shall observe this day with appropriate religious ceremonies, public celebration, and cultural festivity. The Administration of Executives shall designate the specific observances for this day by executive order issued no later than the first Adroestoe of the month of Zebwon.

Chapter XIV — Financial Procedures

Section 14.1 — Budget and Appropriations

The Council of Elders, holding the power of the purse, shall adopt an annual budget for the operations of the Republic on or before the first Adroestoe of the new year. The budget shall reflect the priorities of the Republic and the financial capacity of its membership. All expenditures shall be recorded and subject to transparent accounting.

Section 14.2 — Tithes and Offerings Administration

All tithes, offerings, donations, and other financial contributions received by the Republic shall be held in trust by the Secretary, subject to the oversight of the Council of Elders. A financial report shall be provided to the Assembly of the People at least once per Suquelish quarter. No funds shall be disbursed except upon authorization consistent with the approved budget.

Section 14.3 — Community Currency

Any community currency or exchange system established by the Republic shall be governed by regulations adopted by the Council of Elders in compliance with applicable laws of host nations. The administration of community currency systems shall be entrusted to such officers or committees as the Council of Elders shall designate.

PART IV — CANON LAW

The Sacred Law Governing Faith, Ministry, Language, and Divine Order

Chapter XV — The Theological Foundation

Section 15.1 — Jesus Christ as King and Lord

The Suquelish Republic is founded upon the unshakeable confession that Jesus Christ is Lord, King, and the supreme authority over all creation. He is the Name above all names. The Coat of Arms of the Republic places Him atop the White Horse as a perpetual visual declaration of this truth. All law within this Ukase is understood to flow from and be subordinate to His divine authority as revealed in Holy Scripture.

Section 15.2 — Sacred Scripture as Source of Law

The Holy Bible — comprising both the Old and New Testaments in accordance with the canonical standards recognized by the Republic — shall be the primary source of moral, spiritual, and canon law for the Suquelish Republic. No canon law, no decree, and no custom of the Republic shall be sustained that directly contradicts the plain teaching of Sacred Scripture.

Section 15.3 — The Suquelinese as the Restored Tribe of Judah

The Suquelish Republic affirms and canonically declares that it understands itself to be the re-emerged Hebrew Tribe of Judah, the covenant people of the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, restored through the blood of the New Covenant in Jesus Christ. The name 'Suquelish' in its root meaning carries the essence of 'Hebrew.' Every citizen of the Republic who has entered the voluntary covenant of faith is spiritually recognized as a child of the covenant, grafted into the House of Israel according to the promise of Galatians 3:29.

> *"And if you belong to Christ, then you are Abraham's seed and heirs according to the promise." — Galatians 3:29*

Section 15.4 — The Royal Priesthood Doctrine

The Suquelish Republic canonically affirms the biblical doctrine that all believers in Jesus Christ are called to a royal priesthood. Pursuant to 1 Peter 2:9, every member of the Republic is recognized as part of a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation. This doctrine has legal and institutional force within the Republic: it is the canonical basis for the ordination of all members as ministers through the credentialing system of the Republic. No member of the Suquelish Church or Republic is a mere layperson — all are called to priestly ministry and are eligible for ordination credentials.

> *"But you are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, His own special people." — 1 Peter 2:9*

Chapter XVI — Ordination and the Ministerial Credentialing System

Section 16.1 — Universal Eligibility for Ordination

In accordance with the Royal Priesthood Doctrine, every member of the Suquelish Republic in good standing is eligible to receive ordination credentials through the ministerial credentialing system of the Republic. Ordination within the Suquelish Republic is understood as the formal recognition of the priestly calling that already resides in every believer by virtue of their covenant with Christ.

Section 16.2 — Levels of Ordination

The ministerial credentialing system of the Republic shall recognize the following orders of ministry, which may be expanded by the Council of Elders in accordance with Scripture: (I) Minister — the foundational order, conferred upon all members who complete the ordination covenant process; (II) Elder — conferred upon those who demonstrate maturity in faith, knowledge of Scripture, and service to the community; (III) Pastor-Teacher — conferred upon those who are called and qualified to shepherd a congregation or community; (IV) Bishop-Overseer — conferred upon those who provide governance oversight over multiple congregations or institutional bodies. Additional ministerial offices may be recognized by canon decree.

Section 16.3 — Ordination Process

Ordination shall be conferred through a formal ceremony of the Republic involving: a declaration of faith and covenant commitment by the candidate; examination by the Council of Elders or its designated committee; the laying on of hands by those of equal or higher ministerial standing; and the issuance of an ordination credential recorded in the National Registry. Ordination credentials shall be issued under the seal of the Republic.

Section 16.4 — Obligations of the Ordained

All ordained ministers of the Suquelish Republic are expected to: uphold the faith, values, and laws of the Republic; serve their community with humility and faithfulness; preach and teach the Word of God in accordance with the canonical standards of the Republic; preside over sacramental ceremonies as authorized by their order; and observe the Suquelish Calendar in the governance of their ministry.

Section 16.5 — Revocation of Ordination

Ordination credentials may be revoked by the Council of Elders upon a finding of moral failure, doctrinal apostasy, abuse of ministerial authority, or conduct inconsistent with the calling of the royal priesthood. Due process shall be observed, and the affected minister shall have the right to appear before the Council before any final determination.

Section 16.6 — Ministerial Blessing on Holy Days

All ordained ministers of the Republic are canonically required to lead appropriate religious observances on the 31st of Zebwon, during the Limbo period, and on Kriskinestoe. On Kriskinestoe, ministers shall read designated scriptural passages invoking divine favor upon the Nation, the Church, and the Citizens, as a canonical duty of their office.

Chapter XVII — Sacramental and Liturgical Life

Section 17.1 — Sacraments of the Republic

The Suquelish Republic recognizes and upholds the following sacraments within its ecclesiastical life: Holy Baptism — the sacrament of entry into the covenant community through water in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; the Lord's Supper (Communion) — the sacramental remembrance of the body and blood of Jesus Christ, celebrated regularly within the congregations of the Republic; and the Covenant of Marriage — recognized as a sacred institution between husband and wife in accordance with Holy Scripture. Additional sacramental rites may be recognized by canon decree of the Council of Elders.

Section 17.2 — Liturgical Use of the Calendar

All liturgical observances, sacramental celebrations, and holy day commemorations within the Republic shall be scheduled and observed according to the Suquelish Calendar. The integration of the 10-day week and 30-day month into liturgical life is a canonical requirement for all congregations operating under the authority of the Republic.

Section 17.3 — Canonical Traditions

Canon Law shall function as the spiritual code of conduct governing the voluntary behavior of members. Such religious governance shall apply only within the bounds of voluntary participation and lawful religious practice. No canon law shall be enforced through coercion or in conflict with the laws of host nations.

Chapter XVIII — The Divine Language — The Suquelish Tongue

Section 18.1 — Sacred Status of the Suquelish Language

The Suquelish language is hereby declared a sacred vessel of culture, heritage, and divine identity. It carries within it the ancestral memory of the Hebrew covenant people. As the Suquelinese understand themselves to be the restored Tribe of Judah, the Suquelish language is recognized as the living tongue of that restored civilization — a divine language given to preserve and transmit the identity, faith, and history of the people across generations.

Section 18.2 — Canonical Duty of Preservation

The Republic and all its institutions bear a canonical duty to preserve, teach, document, and expand the Suquelish language through educational programs, cultural institutions, and the National Registry. No generation shall allow the language to fall into disuse without canon violation. The Department of Suquelinese Education shall produce and maintain all official language resources.

Section 18.3 — Language in Worship and Law

The Suquelish language shall be used in canonical worship, ceremonial observances, official decrees, cultural correspondence, and the inscriptions of the Cultural Seal. Ordination ceremonies, sacramental liturgies, and canonical documents may incorporate Suquelish language as a mark of covenant identity. All officially issued Republic documents shall include the Suquelish date in the YOJ/PFS dating convention.

The name of Jesus Christ “Suwachi” is solely and only dedicated to Christ and she'll be used for no other purposes or be used as a name for a business a product a person or an animal. The name Suwachi is sacred and the name she'll not be violated and shall only mean Jesus Christ and may never be aligned or used for any other purposes. To violate this may result in a Tribunal and excommunication and removal from the community.

Section 18.4 — Language Education as Canonical Duty

All members of the Republic are canonically encouraged to learn the Suquelish language as an act of covenant faithfulness and cultural solidarity. Ordained ministers are expected to demonstrate a working knowledge of foundational Suquelish vocabulary, the calendar naming system, and the liturgical phrases of the faith. The Republic shall provide resources, classes, and educational materials to facilitate language acquisition.

Chapter XIX — Herbal Medicine and the Divine Right of Plant Stewardship

Section 19.1 — The Biblical Foundation

The Suquelish Republic canonically affirms, on the basis of Holy Scripture, that Almighty God provided plants for the healing and nourishment of humanity. Genesis 1:29 declares: 'And God said, See, I have given you every herb that yields seed which is on the face of all the earth, and every tree whose fruit yields seed; to you it shall be for food.' Ezekiel 47:12 further declares that the leaves of the trees were given 'for medicine.' Revelation 22:2 confirms that the leaves of the tree of life are 'for the healing of the nations.' These Scriptures constitute the canonical and theological basis for the Republic's doctrine of herbal stewardship.

> *"And God said, I have given you every herb that yields seed... to you it shall be for food." — Genesis 1:29 | "Their fruit will be for food, and their leaves for medicine." — Ezekiel 47:12*

Section 19.2 — The Canonical Right to Herbal Medicine

The Suquelish Republic hereby declares and upholds the canonical right of all members to use, grow, study, and share herbal plants for purposes of food, nourishment, healing, and the maintenance of well-being. This right is grounded in divine creation, confirmed by Holy Scripture, and protected as an exercise of religious freedom within the voluntary covenant community of the Republic.

Section 19.3 — Herbal Stewardship Principles

The practice of herbal medicine within the Republic shall be guided by the following canonical principles: (I) all herbal practice shall be grounded in prayer and thanksgiving to the Creator, from whom all healing flows; (II) herbal knowledge shall be preserved, taught, and passed on as part of the cultural and spiritual heritage of the Suquelinese people; (III) the Harvester, depicted on the dexter side of the Coat of Arms bearing a basket of herbs and flora, symbolizes this calling — the physical culture of the people, their labor, healing, and practical sustenance; and (IV) herbal practice shall always be conducted responsibly and in compliance with the laws of the host nation in which members reside.

Section 19.4 — Herbal Education

The Republic shall promote education in herbal medicine and plant stewardship through its educational institutions and cultural programs. The canon duty of the Republic includes maintaining knowledge of the healing properties of plants as part of the divine trust given to humanity at creation. Ordained ministers who serve pastoral roles are encouraged to develop knowledge of herbal medicine as part of their holistic ministry to the whole person — body, soul, and spirit.

Section 19.5 — Limitation

Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to authorize any activity that violates the civil or criminal laws of the sovereign state in which a member resides. The canonical right to herbal medicine operates within the framework of voluntary religious practice and does not override applicable law.

Chapter XX — Faith, Conscience, and Doctrinal Standards

Section 20.1 — The Christocentric Confession

The canonical confession of the Suquelish Republic is that Jesus Christ is Lord — the Name above all names, the King of kings, the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, the Son of the Living God, the Alpha and Omega, the Beginning and the End. This confession is the irreducible core of Suquelinese identity and the foundation of all canon law. No canon decree shall be adopted that contradicts or diminishes this confession.

Section 20.2 — The Feast of Tabernacles and Theological Calendar

The Suquelish Republic recognizes the profound theological significance of the Feast of Tabernacles — Sukkot — in connection with the birth of Jesus the King. In accordance with the canonical analysis of the Course of Abijah, the shepherds' testimony, the Greek word skenoo ('to tabernacle') in John 1:14, and the agricultural and astronomical evidence, the Republic canonically places the birth of Christ in the ninth month of Zebwon. The 31st of Zebwon is therefore the canonical celebration of the Incarnation — the moment when the eternal Word tabernacled among His people. The celebration of December 25th is recognized as a later adoption of the Roman Church and is not the canonical observance of the Suquelish Republic.

Section 20.3 — Freedom of Conscience

Members retain freedom of conscience within the framework of their voluntary covenant with the Republic. No member shall be forced to violate their sincere religious convictions. However, members are expected to uphold the moral and spiritual principles upon which the Suquelish community is founded. Doctrinal disputes shall be resolved by the Council of Elders in accordance with Holy Scripture and the canonical traditions of the Republic.

Section 20.4 — The Age of the Earth — Canonical Position

The Suquelish Republic holds the canonical position, derived from the tracking of biblical lineage from creation through the line of Christ to modern times, that the age of the earth as understood within the Suquelish chronological framework is 6,000 years — designated as 6,000 YOJ (Year of Jesus). This is the basis for the current Suquelish year designation of 6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi (PFS). This position represents the Republic's theocentric historical perspective and its commitment to a Christocentric understanding of all time and creation.

PART V — AMENDMENT AND EXPANSION OF LAW

The Living Character of the Suquelish Ukase

Chapter XXI — Amendment of the Ukase

Section 21.1 — Living Document

This Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris is understood to be a living legal instrument that may be amended, expanded, and refined as the needs, wisdom, and growth of the Suquelish Republic require. No generation of Suquelinese leadership shall be bound to a law that no longer serves the flourishing of the people, provided that all amendments remain faithful to the founding principles of the Republic and to the Word of God as declared in Holy Scripture.

Section 21.2 — Amendment Procedure — Primary Laws and Sub-Laws

Amendments to Part I (Primary Laws) and Part II (Sub-Laws) of this Ukase shall be adopted by the following procedure: (I) a proposed amendment may be introduced by the President, any member of the Council of Elders, or by a petition of no fewer than one-third of the members in good standing of the Assembly of the People; (II) the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Council of Elders for deliberation and review at a duly convened session; (III) the proposed amendment shall be presented to the Assembly of the People for consultation; (IV) the amendment shall be adopted upon a two-thirds affirmative vote of the full Council of Elders, with the concurrence of the President, or upon override of a presidential veto by a three-fourths vote of the Council. All adopted amendments shall be recorded in the National Registry with the Suquelish date of adoption.

Section 21.3 — Amendment Procedure — Bylaws

Amendments to Part III (Bylaws) of this Ukase may be adopted by a simple majority vote of the Council of Elders without requiring a supermajority, provided that such amendments do not conflict with the Primary Laws, the Sub-Laws, the Canon Law, or the Constitution of the Republic. The President may veto any bylaw amendment, subject to override by a two-thirds vote of the Council.

Section 21.4 — Amendment Procedure — Canon Law

Amendments to Part IV (Canon Law) of this Ukase shall require the highest level of deliberation, given the sacred nature of canon law and its grounding in Holy Scripture. Canon law amendments shall require: (I) introduction by the President, the presiding Elder-Bishop, or two-thirds of the Council of Elders; (II) a period of no less than thirty days of deliberation, prayer, and consultation with the ordained ministry of the Republic; (III) a three-fourths affirmative vote of the full Council of Elders; and (IV) a scriptural justification to be recorded in the official minutes demonstrating that the amendment is consistent with the teaching of Holy Scripture and the theological foundations of the Suquelish Republic.

Section 21.5 — Constraints on Amendment

No amendment to this Ukase shall: abrogate or diminish the rights enumerated in the Bill of Rights; remove the confession of Jesus Christ as Lord and King from the foundational law;

eliminate the non-territorial character of the Republic; require any member to violate the civil laws of their host nation; or contradict the plain teaching of Holy Scripture. These constraints shall serve as the constitutional guardrails on the amendment power and shall be enforced by the Council of Elders in their role as guardians of the traditions and long-term stability of the Republic.

Section 21.6 — New Law — Expansion

New chapters, provisions, and sub-laws may be added to this Ukase as the Republic grows and as new circumstances require governance. Such additions shall follow the amendment procedure applicable to the part of the Ukase into which they are to be incorporated. New canon law may be added to reflect developing theological understanding, new ecclesiastical offices, additional sacramental rites, or the expansion of the ministerial credentialing system, provided always that such additions remain consistent with Holy Scripture and the founding confession of the Republic.

Section 21.7 — Record of Amendments

The Secretary of the Republic shall maintain a perpetual record of all amendments to this Ukase, indexed by Suquelish date, subject matter, and the name of the sponsoring officer or body. This record shall be maintained in the National Registry and shall be made available to all members of the Republic in good standing upon request.

FINAL RATIFICATION AND SEAL

By the authority of the Suquelish Republic, vested in the Administration of Executives, the Council of Elders, and the Assembly of the People, this Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris is hereby promulgated as the supreme codified law of the Suquelish Republic.

Let every citizen, minister, elder, marshal, and institution of the Republic know and acknowledge the provisions herein. Let the law of divine fact made right — Ius Divinum Factum Juris — govern our covenant community in justice, faith, and the fear of the LORD.

> *"For the LORD is our judge, the LORD is our lawgiver, the LORD is our king; He will save us." — Isaiah 33:22*

> *"His divine power has given to us all things that pertain to life and godliness, through the knowledge of Him who called us by glory and virtue." — 2 Peter 1:3*

Promulgated in Republic District 1
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, United States
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith

VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant

Suquelish Republic | Sealed Under the Authority of the Cultural Seal

Under the Sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings

SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

LEX TRIBUTORUM ET COLLIGENDI

The Law of Taxation and the Office of the Collector

Taxation, Revenue, Housing, Commerce, and the
Office of the Suquelish Cultural Tax Collector

Promulgated Under the Authority of the
Suquelish Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris

Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

> *"Render therefore to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's." — Matthew 22:21*

> *"Bring the full tithe into the storehouse, that there may be food in My house. And thereby put Me to the test, says the LORD of hosts, if I will not open the windows of heaven for you and pour down for you a blessing until there is no more need." — Malachi 3:10*

PREAMBLE — THE COVENANT OF STEWARDSHIP

We, the Suquelish Republic, a covenant nation, a royal priesthood, and a people gathered not by borders but by faith, do hereby establish the Lex Tributorum et Colligendi — the Law of Taxation and the Office of the Collector — as a binding instrument of law governing the financial obligations of citizens residing within the communities, communes, and institutions of the Republic, the collection of cultural taxes and rents, the administration of the Office of the Suquelish Cultural Tax Collector, and the stewardship of all revenues for the flourishing of the Suquelinese people and the obligations of the Republic to its host nations.

The Scripture is clear: stewardship is not optional for the covenant people. We render what is owed to God and what is owed to the governing authorities. The Suquelish Republic has been entrusted with communities, properties, businesses, and institutions — tangible expressions of the covenant civilization we are building. These things must be sustained. Their sustenance requires that every member who benefits from the Republic's physical infrastructure bear a fair and reasonable share of the cost of maintaining it. This is not a burden — it is participation in the life of the covenant community.

This Code establishes the structure and authority of the Office of the Suquelish Cultural Tax Collector — the Cillector — who shall serve as the chief financial officer of the Republic's community taxation and revenue system. The Cillector is a position of sacred trust, requiring the highest standards of professional competence, transparency, and covenant integrity. The financial health of the Republic depends upon the faithful execution of this office.

> *"Dishonest money dwindles away, but whoever gathers money little by little makes it grow." — Proverbs 13:11*

ARTICLE I — DEFINITIONS

As used throughout this Lex Tributorum et Colligendi, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned to them in this Article:

Suquelish Community Zone: Any geographic area — including a commune, community, residential development, business district, or institution — owned, leased, administered, or chartered by the Suquelish Republic or its authorized institutions.

Cultural Tax: The annual monetary contribution required of all citizens and member businesses residing or operating within a Suquelish Community Zone, levied by the Republic for the maintenance, administration, growth, and mission of the Republic and its communities.

Community Rent: The periodic monetary payment required of all citizens and member businesses occupying housing or commercial space within a Suquelish Community Zone, constituting reasonable consideration for the use of Republic-owned or Republic-administered property.

The Cillector: The Suquelish Cultural Tax Collector — the certified professional appointed to administer the Office of Taxation and Revenue of the Suquelish Republic within an assigned district or jurisdiction.

Taxpayer: Any member of the Suquelish Republic residing or conducting business within a Suquelish Community Zone who bears an obligation under this Code.

Back Tax or Back Rent: Any cultural tax or community rent obligation that has not been paid by the established due date and remains outstanding.

The Chanpoe: The internal order and identity force of the Republic, which serves as the process-serving arm for all official notices, Tribunal referrals, and legal papers issued under this Code.

Tribunal: The internal arbitration and judicial body of the Suquelish Republic, convened to hear disputes, violations, and enforcement matters arising under this Code.

District: The geographic or institutional jurisdiction assigned to a specific Cillector for tax administration purposes.

Host Nation Obligation: Any tax, fee, assessment, or reporting requirement owed by the Republic or its members to the sovereign government of the host nation in which a Suquelish Community Zone is located.

The Division of International and Interstate Affairs: The specialized tax division of the Office of the Suquelish Cultural Tax Collector responsible for managing taxation and revenue matters involving multiple jurisdictions, international missions, and interstate community affairs.

PART I — PRIMARY LAWS OF TAXATION AND REVENUE

Chapter I — The Cultural Tax and Community Rent Obligation

Section 1.1 — The Cultural Tax — Mandatory Obligation

Every citizen of the Suquelish Republic who resides within a Suquelish Community Zone — including any commune, residential community, intentional living community, housing development, or institution of the Republic — shall pay an annual Cultural Tax to the Suquelish Republic. The Cultural Tax is a civic and covenant obligation arising from the member's voluntary residence within the physical infrastructure and covenant community of the Republic. It is not punitive; it is participatory. Every member who benefits from the community bears a responsibility to sustain it.

Section 1.2 — The Community Rent Obligation — Residential

Every citizen occupying residential housing within a Suquelish Community Zone on property owned, leased, or administered by the Republic or its authorized institutions shall pay reasonable community rent to the Suquelish Republic on a periodic schedule established by the Office of the Cillector for their district. Community rent is the reasonable consideration paid for the use and occupancy of Republic-administered housing. It shall be set at rates that are fair, reasonable, and consistent with the financial capacity of the community and the operating costs of the Republic's housing properties, as determined by the Council of Elders upon the recommendation of the Cillector.

Section 1.3 — The Community Rent Obligation — Commercial

Every member business operating within a Suquelish Community Zone on property owned, leased, or administered by the Republic or its authorized institutions shall pay reasonable commercial community rent to the Suquelish Republic on a periodic schedule established by the Office of the Cillector for their district. Commercial rent shall be set at rates reflecting the fair value of the commercial space, the operating costs of the property, and the economic capacity of the business, as determined by the Council of Elders upon the recommendation of the Cillector.

Section 1.4 — Reasonableness Standard

All Cultural Tax rates and community rent obligations shall be set according to the reasonableness standard: they must be affordable for members of good faith who are actively contributing to the community, must not be burdensome to the point of hardship for ordinary members, and must be sufficient to sustain the Republic's community infrastructure, administrative costs, and mission obligations. The Council of Elders shall review all tax and rent rates no less than once per Suquelish year and shall publish the rates in the National Registry and within the relevant community at the beginning of each new year.

Section 1.5 — Hardship Provisions

The Cillector, with the approval of the Council of Elders, may grant a temporary hardship deferral, reduction, or payment plan to any taxpayer who demonstrates a genuine inability to meet their cultural tax or community rent obligation due to illness, disability, loss of income, or other extraordinary circumstance. Hardship provisions shall be documented in the taxpayer's

file and reviewed quarterly. No member shall be removed from the community solely for inability to pay when a good-faith hardship provision is in effect.

Section 1.6 — Exemptions

The Council of Elders may by resolution grant full or partial exemptions from Cultural Tax or community rent to the following categories: (I) ordained ministers of the Republic serving full-time in the ministry of the Republic within the community, as the laborer is worthy of their support; (II) members of the Chanpoe or Udarg serving on active duty within the community, as determined by the Council; (III) members in extreme financial need as certified by the Cillector. All exemptions shall be documented, time-limited, and subject to annual review.

Section 1.7 — Host Nation Tax Obligations

The Suquelish Republic acknowledges its obligation to comply with all tax laws, reporting requirements, and financial obligations of the sovereign host nation in which its Community Zones are located. The Cillector shall be responsible for ensuring that all applicable host-nation taxes — including property taxes, sales taxes, income taxes on Republic-administered businesses, and any other required payments — are calculated, paid on time, and reported accurately. The Republic's internal Cultural Tax obligations do not replace or substitute for host-nation tax obligations. Both shall be maintained separately and concurrently.

Chapter II — The Office of the Suquelish Cultural Tax Collector — The Cillector

Section 2.1 — Establishment of the Office

The Office of the Suquelish Cultural Tax Collector is hereby formally established as an administrative institution of the Suquelish Republic. The Cillector is appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Council of Elders and serves as the chief taxation and revenue officer of the Republic within their assigned district. The Cillector shall serve a term of two Suquelish years, renewable without limit, and may be removed for cause by the President with the concurrence of the Council of Elders following due process.

Section 2.2 — Qualification Requirements

No person shall be appointed to the office of Cillector unless they: (I) are a member of the Suquelish Republic in good standing, enrolled in the National Registry; (II) hold a recognized certification as a professional accountant — including but not limited to Certified Public Accountant (CPA), Chartered Accountant (CA), or equivalent professional certification recognized under the laws of the host jurisdiction; (III) hold a recognized certification or demonstrated competency as a professional bookkeeper, including but not limited to Certified Bookkeeper (CB) or equivalent; (IV) demonstrate knowledge of the tax laws of the host nation applicable to the community zone in their district; and (V) demonstrate familiarity with the laws of the Suquelish Republic as set forth in this Code and the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris. The Council of Elders may by resolution recognize additional certifications and degrees as qualifying credentials for the office.

Section 2.3 — The Covenant of the Cillector

Upon appointment, the Cillector shall take a formal oath of office before the Council of Elders: 'I, [name], appointed Suquelish Cultural Tax Collector for the district of [district], do solemnly

swear before Almighty God and before the Suquelish Republic: I will faithfully and accurately collect, record, and account for all cultural taxes, rents, and revenues entrusted to this office. I will maintain complete, transparent, and honest records. I will serve every taxpayer with fairness and dignity. I will render what is owed to the Republic and to the host nation without favor or corruption. I will uphold the laws of this Code and the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris in every act of this office. May God hold me to this covenant.' The oath shall be recorded in the National Registry.

Section 2.4 — Districts

The Republic shall establish tax districts corresponding to its established Community Zones. Each district shall be assigned a Cillector responsible for all tax and revenue administration within that district. Where the Republic's communities are geographically distributed across multiple states or nations, each Cillector shall be conversant with the specific tax laws of the jurisdiction in which their district is located. The Council of Elders shall define district boundaries and may adjust them as the Republic grows.

Section 2.5 — Office Staff and Deputies

The Cillector may appoint deputy tax collectors, bookkeeping assistants, and administrative staff as necessary for the effective operation of the office, subject to budgetary approval by the Council of Elders. All staff of the Cillector's office are subject to the Rules of Conduct and professional standards set forth in this Code. A deputy tax collector shall be qualified under the same professional standards as the Cillector to the extent practical.

PART II — MANDATORY RECORDS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Chapter III — The Mandatory Records of the Cillector

Section 3.1 — Obligation to Maintain Accurate and Complete Records

The Cillector is legally and canonically obligated to maintain complete, accurate, current, and transparent financial records for all taxpayers, all properties, all businesses, and all institutions within their district. Records shall be updated no less frequently than monthly. No record shall be falsified, omitted, altered without documentation, or withheld from the persons or authorities entitled to access them. Falsification of records is a grave violation of this Code and grounds for immediate removal from office and referral to host-jurisdiction authorities.

Section 3.2 — Required Record Categories

The Cillector shall maintain the following mandatory record categories for every district:

Taxpayer Registry — Residential: A complete alphabetical registry of all citizens residing within the district, including: full legal name; address of residence within the community zone; date of occupancy commencement; current Cultural Tax rate assigned; current community rent rate assigned; membership status in the National Registry; and any applicable exemption or hardship provision in effect.

Taxpayer Registry — Commercial: A complete registry of all member businesses operating within the district, including: full business name and legal form; address of business premises; date of commencement of operations; owner or principal member's name and registry number; current Cultural Tax rate assigned; current commercial community rent rate assigned; and any applicable exemption or hardship provision in effect.

Property Registry: A complete registry of all properties within the district owned, leased, or administered by the Republic, including: property address and legal description; current occupant or tenant name; intended use (residential, commercial, institutional, church, school, other); current assessed rental rate; and maintenance and condition status.

Tax and Rent Balance Ledger: For each taxpayer: the current balance of Cultural Tax and community rent outstanding; amounts billed; amounts paid with date of payment; back taxes and back rent owed; back taxes and back rent paid; running account balance.

Tax and Rent Due Schedule: A forward-looking schedule of all Cultural Tax and community rent obligations due from all taxpayers within the district, organized by due date, providing the Cillector and the Council of Elders with a clear picture of anticipated revenues.

Payments Received Register: A chronological register of all payments received from all taxpayers, including: taxpayer name; payment amount; payment date; payment method; and the tax or rent period to which the payment is applied.

Back Tax and Back Rent Register: A dedicated register of all outstanding back tax and back rent obligations, organized by taxpayer, with the origin date of the delinquency, the amount outstanding, any payment plan in effect, and the status of enforcement action.

Back Tax and Back Rent Payments Register: A record of all payments made toward outstanding back tax and back rent, including the taxpayer name, amount paid, date of payment, remaining balance, and whether the back obligation has been fully satisfied.

Violations Register: A register of all violations of tax and rent rules, laws, bylaws, and this Code by any taxpayer or business within the district, including: taxpayer name; nature of violation; date of violation discovery; notices issued; Tribunal referrals; outcomes; and resolution status.

Church and Religious Institution Records: Separate records maintained for each church, chapel, sanctuary, or religious ministry operating within the district, including their tax status, any exemptions in effect, property records, and contribution history.

School and Educational Institution Records: Separate records maintained for each school, educational program, or training institution operating within the district.

All Other Institutional Records: Separate records for every other institution of the Republic operating within the district, including cultural centers, charitable organizations, medical and herbal ministry programs, security force facilities, and administrative offices.

Host Nation Tax and Payment Records: Complete records of all host-nation tax obligations applicable to the district, including: the nature and amount of each obligation; the due dates; the payments made with dates and amounts; and any correspondence or filings with host-nation tax authorities.

Hardship and Exemption Records: Complete records of all hardship deferrals, payment plans, and exemptions granted within the district, including the basis for each grant, the terms, and the review schedule.

Section 3.3 — Currency and Accuracy Requirement

All records maintained by the Cillector shall be current — updated within thirty days of any change in the underlying facts — and accurate — reflecting the true and complete financial position of each account without rounding, estimation, or omission except as required by standard accounting practice. The Cillector shall reconcile all accounts no less than monthly.

Section 3.4 — Transparency Requirement

All records of the Cillector's office shall be maintained in a manner that allows transparent review. The following persons and entities are entitled to access the records of the Cillector's office:

- The President and Vice President of the Suquelish Republic — full access to all records.
- The Council of Elders — full access to all records within their oversight jurisdiction.
- Any individual taxpayer — full access to their own personal or business tax and rent records.
- The Chanpoe — access to records necessary for the service of official notices and process serving.
- Any member of the Republic in good standing — access to aggregate financial reports and community-level data, but not to individual taxpayer accounts without consent.
- The lawful tax authorities of the host nation — access to records as required by the laws of the host jurisdiction upon proper legal request.

No record shall be withheld from an entitled person or authority. Withholding of records from entitled parties is a violation of this Code.

Chapter IV — Reporting Requirements

Section 4.1 — Monthly Reports

The Cillector shall prepare and submit a Monthly Taxation and Revenue Report no later than the fifth Adroestoe of each new Suquelish month. The monthly report shall be submitted to: (I) the President of the Suquelish Republic; (II) the Council of Elders; and (III) the host-nation tax authorities if required by the laws of the applicable jurisdiction. The Monthly Report shall contain, at minimum: total Cultural Tax billed in the prior month; total Cultural Tax collected in the prior month; total Community Rent billed in the prior month; total Community Rent collected in the prior month; total back taxes and back rents outstanding as of the end of the prior month; total payments received toward back obligations; number of new violations identified; status of all active Tribunal referrals; status of all active host-nation judicial proceedings; host-nation tax payments made in the prior month; and a narrative summary of any significant financial developments or concerns.

Section 4.2 — Annual Reports

The Cillector shall prepare and submit a comprehensive Annual Taxation and Revenue Report no later than the second Adroestoe of the month of Nafftheo — the first month of the new Suquelish year. The Annual Report shall be submitted to: (I) the President; (II) the Council of Elders; and (III) the host-nation tax and regulatory authorities as required by applicable law. The Annual Report shall contain a complete financial summary of the district for the prior year, including: total revenues from all sources; total expenditures including host-nation tax payments; net position of the Republic's community finances; full accounting of all back obligations and their status; a complete list of all exemptions and hardship provisions in effect; an audit summary; and a forward-looking assessment of the financial health of the district with recommendations for rate adjustments if warranted.

Section 4.3 — Annual Audit

The financial records of the Cillector's office shall be subject to an annual audit conducted by an independent certified accountant who is not a member of the Cillector's own office and who is approved by the Council of Elders. The audit report shall be submitted to the Council of Elders, the President, and made available to all members of the Republic upon request. Any material discrepancy identified in the audit shall be reported immediately to the Council of Elders and investigated.

Section 4.4 — Special Reports

The Cillector may be required to produce special reports at any time upon the written request of the President or the Council of Elders. A special report shall be completed and delivered within ten Suquelish days of the request unless the requesting authority grants additional time.

PART III — ENFORCEMENT — NOTICES, TRIBUNAL, AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Chapter V — Notices and the Role of the Chanpoe in Process Serving

Section 5.1 — Authority to Issue Notices

The Cillector holds the authority to issue official written notices to any taxpayer, member business, or institution within their district who is in violation of the tax and rent obligations or other requirements of this Code. Notices shall be in writing, signed by the Cillector, bear the official seal of the Office of the Suquelish Cultural Tax Collector, and state clearly: (I) the name and address of the taxpayer or entity; (II) the nature of the violation or obligation; (III) the specific amount owed, if applicable; (IV) the deadline by which the violation must be remedied or the obligation met; and (V) the consequences of failure to comply, including Tribunal referral.

Section 5.2 — The Chanpoe as Process Server

All official notices, Tribunal referrals, summonses, and legal papers issued by the Cillector's office shall be physically delivered to the recipient by a member of the Chanpoe acting in the capacity of official process server of the Suquelish Republic. No notice under this Code shall be effective unless it has been properly served by the Chanpoe. Service by mail, electronic means, or other indirect methods may only substitute for personal service by the Chanpoe where the recipient has consented to alternative service or where personal service is impossible after documented diligent attempts.

Section 5.3 — Chanpoe Process Service Record

Every act of process service performed by the Chanpoe under this Code shall be recorded by the serving Chanpoe member in a Process Service Record, which shall contain: (I) the name of the document served; (II) the name and address of the recipient; (III) the date, time, and location of service; (IV) the method of service — personal delivery, substituted service, or other; (V) the name and badge number of the serving Chanpoe member; and (VI) a signature or acknowledgment of service where obtainable. The Process Service Record shall be filed with the Cillector's office and a copy retained in the Chanpoe's records. Service is complete upon the filing of a valid Process Service Record.

Section 5.4 — Standard Process Serving Practices

The Chanpoe shall observe the following standard process serving practices for all service under this Code: (I) Personal Service — the Chanpoe member shall personally hand the document to the recipient and identify the document being served; (II) Substituted Service — where the recipient is unavailable after two documented attempts, the document may be left with an adult member of the recipient's household or posted at the recipient's residence or business premises, with a copy mailed to the recipient; (III) All service attempts shall be documented regardless of outcome; (IV) The Chanpoe shall coordinate with the Cillector's office to schedule service in a timely manner following the issuance of any document; and (V) Chanpoe members acting as process servers do so as an official function of the Republic and shall conduct themselves with professionalism and respect during service.

Section 5.5 — Graduated Notice System

The Cillector shall follow a graduated notice system before referring a matter to Tribunal:

First Notice — Courtesy Notice

Issued when an obligation first becomes overdue. Advises the taxpayer of the outstanding amount, requests prompt payment, and invites the taxpayer to contact the Cillector's office to discuss payment arrangements. No formal violation is recorded at this stage.

Second Notice — Formal Notice of Delinquency

Issued if the obligation remains unpaid fifteen Suquelish days after the First Notice. Records the delinquency in the Violations Register, states that a back tax or back rent obligation now exists, and advises that failure to pay within fifteen additional days or to arrange a payment plan will result in a Notice of Intent to Refer to Tribunal.

Third Notice — Notice of Intent to Refer to Tribunal

Issued if the obligation remains unresolved thirty days after the Second Notice. Advises the taxpayer that a Tribunal referral will be filed within ten Suquelish days unless the obligation is fully paid or a payment plan is formally agreed. This notice shall include the specific amounts owed, a statement of all accumulated back obligations, and a clear statement of the consequences of Tribunal, including potential removal from community property.

Fourth Notice — Tribunal Referral Notice

Issued upon actual referral of the matter to the Suquelish Republic's internal Tribunal. Advises the taxpayer of the date, time, and location of the Tribunal hearing and their right to appear and present their case. This notice shall be served by the Chanpoe in accordance with Section 5.2.

Chapter VI — The Tribunal Process

Section 6.1 — Referral to Tribunal

The Cillector may refer any taxpayer, member business, or institution to the Suquelish Republic's internal Tribunal upon the failure to resolve a delinquency after the graduated notice system has been fully followed, or upon any other material violation of this Code that cannot be resolved through notice alone. The Tribunal referral shall include: a summary of the violation or delinquency; all notices served and their service dates; the current amount owed; and the Cillector's recommendation for resolution, which may include a payment plan, reduction in standing, or removal from community property.

Section 6.2 — Tribunal Jurisdiction

The Suquelish Republic's internal Tribunal holds jurisdiction over all disputes, violations, and enforcement matters arising under this Code within the voluntary covenant framework of the Republic. All taxpayers who reside within a Suquelish Community Zone are understood to have consented to the Tribunal's jurisdiction as a condition of their residence within the Republic's covenant community. The Tribunal shall apply the provisions of this Code and the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris in adjudicating all matters submitted to it.

Section 6.3 — Due Process at Tribunal

Every taxpayer referred to Tribunal shall be afforded full due process: (I) written notice of the Tribunal hearing served by the Chanpoe no fewer than ten Suquelish days before the hearing date; (II) the right to appear before the Tribunal in person; (III) the right to present their account of the matter, including any evidence of payment, hardship, or mitigating circumstances; (IV) the right to be heard without intimidation or prejudgment; and (V) the right to receive a written determination of the Tribunal's findings within five Suquelish days of the hearing.

Section 6.4 — Tribunal Remedies

Upon a finding of violation or delinquency, the Tribunal may order one or more of the following remedies: (I) payment of all outstanding cultural taxes, community rent, back taxes, and back rent within a specified period; (II) a structured payment plan with specific payment dates and amounts; (III) reduction of membership standing or privileges within the Republic during the period of delinquency; (IV) a formal written warning entered into the National Registry; (V) removal from community property — applicable only where the delinquency is egregious, persistent, and where a good-faith effort to resolve the matter through payment plans and hardship provisions has been exhausted; and (VI) referral to external judicial proceedings in the host jurisdiction.

Section 6.5 — Removal from Community Property

Removal from a Suquelish Community Zone property is the most serious remedy available to the Tribunal under this Code. It shall be ordered only where all other remedies have been exhausted and the taxpayer has persistently failed to meet their obligations or to act in good faith. A Tribunal order of removal shall specify: the property to be vacated; the deadline for voluntary vacating; the outstanding obligations that triggered the removal; and any conditions under which removal may be stayed if obligations are met. Removal orders shall be served by the Chanpoe in accordance with Section 5.2. The Chanpoe shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with removal orders in a manner that is humane, lawful, and respectful of the dignity of the departing member.

Chapter VII — External Judicial Proceedings in the Host Nation

Section 7.1 — Authority to Seek External Proceedings

Where a Tribunal has issued a remedy order that the taxpayer fails to comply with — including a failure to vacate community property after a removal order, a persistent refusal to pay outstanding obligations, or any other material non-compliance with a Tribunal determination — the Cillector is authorized to seek external judicial proceedings in the courts of the host nation in which the relevant community zone is located. This authority is grounded in the Republic's status as a lawful property owner, landlord, or organizational authority under the laws of the host nation.

Section 7.2 — Legal Counsel

When pursuing external judicial proceedings, the Republic shall retain qualified legal counsel licensed in the host jurisdiction. The Cillector shall coordinate with the President and the Council of Elders in the selection and engagement of legal counsel. All legal costs shall be borne by the Republic's treasury, with the right to seek recovery of reasonable legal costs from the delinquent taxpayer through the judicial proceedings.

Section 7.3 — Process Serving in External Proceedings

All legal papers issued in connection with external judicial proceedings — including summonses, complaints, motions, and court orders — shall be served in compliance with the process-serving rules of the host jurisdiction's courts. The Chanpoe shall assist in the service of any papers that may be properly served by non-attorney process servers under host-jurisdiction law. All service performed by the Chanpoe in connection with external proceedings shall be recorded in the Chanpoe's Process Service Register and in the Cillector's legal proceedings file.

Section 7.4 — Dual Recording Requirement

All external judicial proceedings initiated by the Republic under this Code shall be recorded in both: (I) the National Registry of the Suquelish Republic, maintained by the Cillector's office, showing the nature of the proceedings, the case number, the court, and the status; and (II) the relevant host-nation court records, as required by the laws of that jurisdiction. This dual recording ensures that the Republic's legal actions are transparent, properly documented, and fully integrated into both its own legal framework and the legal framework of the host nation.

Section 7.5 — Cooperation with Host-Nation Enforcement

Where a host-nation court issues an order of eviction, a judgment for unpaid amounts, or any other enforceable remedy in favor of the Republic, the Republic shall cooperate fully with the host-nation authorities responsible for executing that order. The Chanpoe shall coordinate with host-nation law enforcement in the execution of any eviction order in a manner that ensures the safety and dignity of all parties.

PART IV — DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES

Chapter VIII — How Tax and Rent Revenues Are Allocated

Section 8.1 — The Priority Order of Revenue Allocation

All cultural tax and community rent revenues collected by the Cillector shall be allocated in the following priority order: (I) First Priority — Host Nation Tax Obligations: all amounts owed to the sovereign host nation, including property taxes, applicable business taxes, and any other lawful governmental obligations of the Republic, shall be paid first and on time from collected revenues. The Republic's obligation to the host nation is canonical and non-negotiable. (II) Second Priority — Community Operating Expenses: costs directly associated with the maintenance, administration, utilities, repairs, and upkeep of the community properties and institutions within the district. (III) Third Priority — Security Force Operations: funding for the Chanpoe and Udarg operations necessary to maintain safety in the community. (IV) Fourth Priority — Republic Administrative Operations: the administrative costs of the Office of the Cillector, the National Registry, and the governance bodies of the Republic. (V) Fifth Priority — Mission and Ministry Fund: a designated portion of revenues directed to the Republic's external mission activities, international cultural missions, charitable works, and ministry outreach. (VI) Sixth Priority — Reserve Fund: a designated reserve for unexpected expenses, emergencies, and capital improvements, the level of which shall be determined by the Council of Elders.

Section 8.2 — Budget Alignment

The allocation of revenues shall be conducted in alignment with the annual budget adopted by the Council of Elders under their power of the purse as established in the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris. The Cillector shall not disburse funds in excess of the budgeted amounts for any category without prior written approval from the Council of Elders. Any surplus remaining after all allocations shall be reported to the Council of Elders for direction on its use.

Section 8.3 — Tithe Consideration

In keeping with the canonical doctrine of the tithe as established in the Canon Law of the Suquelish Republic, the Council of Elders may designate a portion of the Republic's net revenues as a tithe offering to the mission and ministry of the Kingdom of God — directed to charitable works, support of Christian ministry, aid to persecuted believers, and the furtherance of the Gospel. This tithe from the Republic's corporate revenues is an act of covenant worship and shall be treated as a first-fruits offering before the distribution of revenues to other purposes.

PART V — THE DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL AND INTERSTATE TAX AFFAIRS

Chapter IX — Establishment and Mandate

Section 9.1 — Establishment

The Division of International and Interstate Tax Affairs — hereinafter the International Division — is hereby established as a specialized administrative division within the Office of the Suquelish Cultural Tax Collector. The International Division shall be responsible for all taxation, revenue, and financial reporting matters that involve two or more jurisdictions — whether interstate within the United States or international across national borders.

Section 9.2 — Mandate

The International Division's mandate includes: (I) managing the tax reporting and compliance obligations of the Republic with respect to all host-nation and host-state tax authorities across all jurisdictions where the Republic maintains a Community Zone or institutional presence; (II) overseeing the financial administration of international cultural missions and their reporting obligations; (III) coordinating the taxation and revenue records of multiple districts where members reside across state or national lines; (IV) managing any currency exchange and international financial transfer requirements; (V) maintaining compliance with all applicable international financial reporting standards and regulations; and (VI) serving as the liaison between the Republic and external tax authorities in any jurisdiction where the Republic operates.

Section 9.3 — Staffing and Qualifications

The Director of the International Division shall be appointed by the Cillector with the approval of the President and shall hold professional qualifications equivalent to those required of the Cillector, with additional demonstrated knowledge of multi-jurisdictional and international tax law. Staff of the International Division shall be qualified bookkeepers and accountants with experience in or training for multi-jurisdictional matters.

Section 9.4 — Reporting

The International Division shall provide a supplemental section in both the Monthly and Annual Reports of the Cillector, covering all multi-jurisdictional matters within its responsibility. The International Division shall also produce any required filings with international or interstate tax authorities and maintain complete records of all such filings in the National Registry.

PART VI — BYLAWS OF THE OFFICE OF THE CILLECTOR

Chapter X — Operational Bylaws

Section 10.1 — Office Hours and Accessibility

The Cillector's office shall maintain regular hours of operation within each district, sufficient to allow all taxpayers reasonable access to make payments, ask questions, request records, or address concerns. The Cillector or a deputy shall be available to members of the Republic by appointment outside regular hours for matters of urgency.

Section 10.2 — Payment Methods and Schedule

The Cillector shall accept Cultural Tax and Community Rent payments in the forms authorized by the Republic's financial regulations, which shall include at minimum: lawful currency of the host nation; electronic payment methods where lawfully available; community currency of the Suquelish Republic where applicable; and payment in kind as approved by the Council of Elders for extraordinary circumstances. The Cillector shall publish a clear payment schedule for each district at the beginning of each Suquelish year, specifying the due dates for Cultural Tax and community rent.

Section 10.3 — Receipts

The Cillector shall issue a written or electronic receipt for every payment received, identifying the taxpayer name, the amount paid, the date of payment, the tax period or rent period covered, and the remaining balance if any. Taxpayers are entitled to a receipt for every payment and shall retain receipts as proof of payment.

Section 10.4 — File Security and Retention

All records maintained by the Cillector's office shall be stored securely against unauthorized access, loss, theft, fire, and flood. Digital records shall be backed up regularly to secure off-site storage. Physical records shall be maintained in secure, organized filing systems. Records shall be retained for a minimum of seven Suquelish years after the final activity in the relevant account, consistent with best accounting practices and any longer retention period required by host-nation law.

Section 10.5 — Coordination with the Chanpoe

The Cillector and the Chief Chanpoe shall maintain a standing coordination protocol governing the timely service of notices and legal papers, the documentation of service records, and the sharing of information necessary for effective enforcement. The Cillector shall provide the Chanpoe with complete, accurate documents for service and shall brief the Chanpoe on the background of any sensitive service matter. The Chanpoe shall notify the Cillector of any difficulty encountered in serving a notice and shall document all attempts in the Process Service Record.

Section 10.6 — Conflict of Interest

No Cillector, deputy, or staff member of the tax collection office shall: process tax or rent accounts in which they have a personal financial interest; serve process on a family member or household member; grant a hardship exemption or reduction to a family member or personal associate without the written approval of the Council of Elders; or accept any personal benefit from a taxpayer in connection with their official duties. Any conflict of interest shall be disclosed immediately to the Council of Elders and the affected matter shall be reassigned.

Section 10.7 — Vacancy in Office

In the event of the death, incapacity, resignation, or removal of a Cillector, the President shall appoint a qualified interim Cillector within ten Suquelish days to maintain continuity of tax administration. A permanent appointment shall be made by the President with the concurrence of the Council of Elders within sixty Suquelish days of the vacancy.

PART VII — SUB-LAWS — SPECIALIZED PROVISIONS

Chapter XI — Sub-Laws Governing Specific Taxpayer Categories

Section 11.1 — Churches and Religious Institutions

Churches, chapels, and religious ministries operating within Suquelish Community Zones occupy a position of special significance in the covenant life of the Republic. The Cillector shall maintain separate records for each church or religious institution as required by Section 3.2. The Council of Elders, on the recommendation of the Cillector, may grant a full or partial exemption from Cultural Tax to recognized churches operating within the community, recognizing that the church is the heart of the community and its ministry is the primary mission of the Republic. Such exemptions shall be reviewed annually. All churches and religious institutions shall remain subject to the community rent obligation for any property they occupy, as the maintenance of such property requires ongoing funding.

Section 11.2 — Schools and Educational Institutions

Schools and educational institutions operating within Suquelish Community Zones serve the mission of raising up the next generation of Suquelinese covenant citizens. The Cillector shall maintain separate records for each school and educational program as required by Section 3.2. The Council of Elders may grant reduced Cultural Tax rates to recognized schools, recognizing the investment in human capital that education represents. Schools shall remain subject to community rent obligations for their facilities.

Section 11.3 — Member Businesses

Member businesses operating within Suquelish Community Zones contribute to the economic vitality of the covenant community and are expected to be good stewards of the commercial spaces they occupy. The Cillector shall maintain complete commercial tax and rent records as required by Section 3.2. Member businesses that are in good standing — current on all Cultural Tax and community rent obligations — shall be recognized in the National Registry as Commercial Members in Good Standing, a designation that may be used in their business communications within the Republic.

Section 11.4 — Security Force Facilities

Facilities occupied by the Chanpoe or the Udarg in the service of the Republic's security mission within a Community Zone shall be subject to reduced or waived community rent at the discretion of the Council of Elders, recognizing that the security forces provide services of direct value to the community equivalent to or exceeding the rental value of their facilities. The Cillector shall maintain records of all security force facilities as institutional records.

Chapter XII — Sub-Laws Governing Back Tax and Back Rent

Section 12.1 — Interest on Back Obligations

The Council of Elders shall establish, by resolution, a reasonable late payment rate applicable to back taxes and back rents that remain outstanding beyond the due date. This rate shall be

sufficient to incentivize timely payment while not being punitive or creating a cycle of increasing debt. The Cillector shall apply the late payment rate consistently to all similarly situated taxpayers. Interest on back obligations shall be noted separately from the principal obligation in all records.

Section 12.2 — Payment Plans

Any taxpayer who is unable to pay a back obligation in full may apply to the Cillector for a formal payment plan. A payment plan shall specify: the total amount owed including principal and applicable interest; the scheduled payment amounts and due dates; the consequences of failure to adhere to the plan; and the conditions under which the plan may be renegotiated. Payment plans shall be recorded in the Cillector's files and a copy provided to the taxpayer. Adherence to an approved payment plan shall stay any pending Tribunal referral for the duration of the plan.

Section 12.3 — Statute of Limitations on Back Obligations

Back tax and back rent obligations shall remain collectable for a period of seven Suquelish years from the date the obligation first became due. Back obligations older than seven years for which no enforcement action was initiated within that period shall be deemed uncollectable under this Code, though they shall remain recorded in the Cillector's historical files. The President, with the concurrence of the Council of Elders, may by executive order extend or shorten this period for specific categories of obligation where warranted by the circumstances.

PART VIII — INTERNAL CODE AND POLICY AUTHORITY OF THE OFFICE OF THE CILLECTOR

Chapter XIII — Authority to Write Internal Codes

Section 13.1 — General Internal Code Authority

The Office of the Suquelish Cultural Tax Collector is hereby granted the authority to write, adopt, amend, and enforce its own internal codes of conduct, operational policies, procedural manuals, workflow standards, best practice guidelines, and administrative regulations for the effective and efficient operation of the office, subject to the limitations and requirements set forth in this Chapter. This authority exists to ensure that the Office of the Cillector can adapt to the growing and evolving financial needs of the Republic with the speed and expertise that good financial administration requires.

Section 13.2 — Scope of Internal Code Authority

The Office of the Cillector may write internal codes and policies governing:

- Internal workflow procedures, document management systems, and filing standards.
- Data entry standards, accounting methodology, and bookkeeping best practices.
- Payment processing procedures and receipt issuance protocols.
- Staff training requirements, onboarding procedures, and performance standards.
- Professional certification standards recognized by the Office, including standards for required and recommended professional credentials beyond the minimum qualifications set forth in Section 2.2.
- Professional networking and association membership, including the formation of a Suquelish Tax and Revenue Professionals Association or similar body.
- Ethics standards for staff, including conflict of interest policies and gift policies.
- Records security and data protection protocols.
- Emergency and continuity of operations procedures for the tax collection function.
- Client service standards for taxpayer interactions.

Section 13.3 — Professional Standards and Recognized Certifications

The Office of the Cillector may establish and maintain a schedule of recognized professional certifications and academic degrees that qualify a person for service in the Office or for advancement within it, beyond the minimum qualifications set forth in this Code. Such a schedule may include: advanced accounting certifications; forensic accounting credentials; financial management certifications; tax law specializations; bookkeeping certifications; and any other credential relevant to the financial administration mission of the Office. The schedule of recognized certifications shall be maintained as an internal policy document and made available to all members of the Republic interested in service in the Office.

Section 13.4 — Professional Networks, Associations, and Unions

The Office of the Cillector is authorized to form or participate in professional networking bodies, professional associations, and professional unions for the benefit of its staff and for the advancement of the financial administration profession within the Suquelish Republic. Such bodies may include: a Suquelish Tax and Revenue Professionals Association open to all certified staff of the Cillector's offices across all districts; professional mentorship networks pairing experienced collectors with new staff; and professional development programs offering continuing education in accounting, bookkeeping, taxation, and financial management. These professional bodies shall operate within the framework of the Republic's laws and shall not exercise authority over the tax collection function itself.

Section 13.5 — Codification Requirement — All New Codes Must Be Sent to the Council

Every new internal code, policy, amendment, professional standard, and any other law or rule written and adopted by the Office of the Cillector under this authority shall be submitted to the Council of Elders for official codification within the laws of the Republic. Submission shall occur within ten Suquelish days of the Office's formal adoption of the new provision. The Council of Elders shall review the submitted provision for consistency with the primary laws, bylaws, and canon law of the Republic. The Council may: (I) accept the provision as submitted and enter it into the official codification of the Republic's laws; (II) accept it with required amendments, which the Office shall implement; or (III) reject it with written explanation if it conflicts with primary law. A provision submitted to the Council shall take effect within the Office from the date of internal adoption, but shall not have the force of officially codified Republic law until the Council's review is complete. No internal code of the Cillector's office that has been rejected by the Council shall remain in effect.

Section 13.6 — Limitations on Internal Code Authority

All internal codes and policies of the Office of the Cillector shall: (I) be consistent with and not contradict the Constitution of the Republic, the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris, and this Lex Tributorum et Colligendi; (II) not authorize any financial practice that violates the laws of any host jurisdiction; (III) not alter the tax rates or rent rates established by the Council of Elders without Council approval; (IV) not waive or modify the mandatory record-keeping or reporting requirements of this Code; and (V) not grant exemptions beyond those authorized by Section 1.6 without Council approval. The internal code authority of the Office is an authority of administration, not of legislation. The power to set tax policy belongs to the Council of Elders. The power to administer it efficiently belongs to the Office.

PART IX — VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Chapter XIV — Tax Violations and Their Consequences

Section 14.1 — Classification of Tax Violations

Violations of this Code are classified into three categories for the purpose of determining appropriate consequences:

CLASS I — MINOR VIOLATIONS

Class I violations include: late payment of Cultural Tax or community rent by fewer than thirty Suquelish days where no prior delinquency exists; failure to update the Cillector's office with a change of address or business information within the required time; minor errors in self-reported tax information that are corrected upon notice; and failure to obtain a receipt for a payment made. Consequences for Class I violations: a written courtesy notice; requirement to correct the underlying condition within fifteen Suquelish days; a record of the violation in the taxpayer's file maintained by the Cillector.

CLASS II — SERIOUS VIOLATIONS

Class II violations include: persistent late payment or failure to pay Cultural Tax or community rent for a period of thirty to ninety Suquelish days; failure to respond to a First or Second Notice; material failure to provide information required by this Code; refusal to allow a Chanpoe process server to complete service after two documented attempts; failure to comply with a Tribunal payment plan within thirty days of its establishment; and unauthorized subletting or transfer of community zone property without Republic approval. Consequences for Class II violations: formal written notice entered into the National Registry; Tribunal referral; requirement to pay all outstanding obligations plus applicable interest; suspension of membership privileges during the period of delinquency; and placement on the Republic's Delinquent Taxpayer Register, which may be viewed by the community.

CLASS III — GRAVE VIOLATIONS

Class III violations include: failure to pay Cultural Tax or community rent for a period exceeding ninety Suquelish days without a payment plan or hardship provision in effect; willful refusal to vacate community property following a Tribunal order of removal; deliberate falsification of tax information submitted to the Cillector; threatening or intimidating the Cillector, deputy collectors, or Chanpoe process servers in the exercise of their duties; and repeated Class II violations demonstrating a pattern of willful non-compliance. Consequences for Class III violations: Tribunal referral with a recommendation for removal from community property; initiation of external judicial proceedings in the host nation; suspension or revocation of membership standing within the Republic; permanent record of the violation in the National Registry; and, where criminal conduct is involved, referral to host-nation law enforcement.

Section 14.2 — Violations by Cillector Staff

Violations of this Code by the Cillector or any staff member of the Office of the Cillector shall be classified and disciplined as follows: falsification of records — immediate removal from office

and referral to host-jurisdiction authorities; failure to maintain required records — formal censure and mandatory remediation; unauthorized disclosure of confidential taxpayer information — suspension pending investigation and formal censure; conflict of interest violations — mandatory recusal and formal censure; failure to remit host-nation tax payments on time — formal censure and personal liability for any penalties incurred; and corruption or acceptance of improper benefit — immediate removal from office and referral to host-jurisdiction authorities. Disciplinary proceedings against a Cillector shall be conducted by the Council of Elders with full due process.

Section 14.3 — Restoration

As with all matters of covenant discipline within the Suquelish Republic, the goal of all enforcement under this Code is not punishment for its own sake but the restoration of financial integrity, the fulfillment of covenant obligations, and the preservation of the community. Where a taxpayer who has been in violation fully pays their outstanding obligations, demonstrates genuine good faith, and reaffirms their commitment to the community, the Council of Elders — on the recommendation of the Cillector — may remove the delinquency from the active Violations Register, restore full membership standing, and issue a formal notice of restoration. A restored member's historical violation records shall remain in the Cillector's archives as part of the permanent financial record of the district.

PART X — AMENDMENT OF THIS CODE

Chapter XV — Living Law — Amendments and Growth

Section 15.1 — Living Document

This Lex Tributorum et Colligendi is a living instrument of law, intended to grow and develop as the Suquelish Republic grows, as its communities expand, as its financial complexity increases, and as the wisdom of experience reveals areas for improvement. No provision of this Code shall be so rigidly applied as to defeat its underlying purpose: the fair, transparent, and faithful collection of resources necessary to sustain the covenant community and fulfill the Republic's obligations to God and to the host nations in which it dwells.

Section 15.2 — Amendment Procedure

This Code may be amended by the following process: (I) a proposed amendment may be introduced by the President, any member of the Council of Elders, the Collector, or by a petition of members of the Assembly of the People; (II) the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Council of Elders for deliberation; (III) the Council of Elders shall adopt the amendment by a simple majority vote for bylaw-level provisions, or by a two-thirds vote for primary law provisions; (IV) all amendments shall be recorded in the National Registry with the Suquelish date of adoption and shall take effect upon the date specified in the adopting resolution. All amendments to this Code shall be distributed to all Collectors and to the heads of all institutions within the Republic upon adoption.

Section 15.3 — Internal Code Amendments

Amendments to the internal codes and policies of the Office of the Collector shall be adopted by the Collector in accordance with Section 13.1 through 13.6, and shall be submitted to the Council of Elders for official codification as required by Section 13.5. The Council's codification review process constitutes the amendment review for all internal code provisions.

Section 15.4 — Annual Review

The Council of Elders shall conduct an annual review of this Code, its application, and its effectiveness in connection with the Annual Report submitted by the Collector under Section 4.2. This review shall consider whether any provisions require updating, whether tax and rent rates remain appropriate, whether the enforcement provisions have achieved their purpose, and whether the International Division requires additional authority or resources. The annual review shall be recorded in the minutes of the Council of Elders.

FINAL RATIFICATION AND SEAL

Let every citizen, every member business, every institution, and every officer of the Suquelish Republic know and honor the provisions of this Lex Tributorum et Colligendi. The covenant community is sustained by the faithful stewardship of all who belong to it. What we build together, we sustain together. What we sustain together, we pass on to the generation that follows.

The Office of the Cillector serves the Republic with the skill of the professional, the transparency of the covenant faithful, and the heart of a steward who knows that every resource entrusted to the community ultimately belongs to the God who made the earth green and poured out His blood red for the people He calls His own.

> *"Moreover it is required in stewards that one be found faithful." — 1 Corinthians 4:2*

> *"The plans of the diligent lead surely to abundance, but everyone who is hasty comes only to poverty." — Proverbs 21:5*

Promulgated in Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith
VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant, Now and Always

Sealed Under the Authority of the Suquelish Republic
Under the Sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings

SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

LEX ITINERIS ET VEHICULORUM

The Travel and Transportation Code

Governing Diplomatic Travel, Official Vehicles, Watercraft, Aircraft,
Private Cultural Vehicles, Ultralight Aviation,
the Suquelish Air Corps, and All Modes of Republic Transportation

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Promulgated Under the Authority of the
Suquelish Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris

Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

> *"The LORD will watch over your coming and going both now and forevermore." — Psalm 121:8*

> *"He makes my feet like the feet of a deer; He causes me to stand on the heights." — Habakkuk 3:19*

PREAMBLE — THE COVENANT OF MOVEMENT

We, the Suquelish Republic, a covenant people, a royal priesthood, and a restored Tribe of Judah dispersed across the nations, do hereby establish this Lex Itineris et Vehiculorum — the Travel and Transportation Code — as the governing law for all modes of travel, transportation, and movement by the Republic's diplomats, officials, members, citizens, and protected assets across all environments: land, sea, and air.

The Suquelish Republic moves. Our people are a diaspora nation — by definition, a people in motion, carrying the covenant across every road, every waterway, and every sky through which they pass. The vehicle that bears the Republic's seal, the vessel that flies the Republic's flag, and the aircraft that carries the Republic's colors are not merely modes of transportation — they are declarations of identity, moving testimonies to the existence and dignity of a covenant people on the move. This Code governs how those declarations are made — with dignity, with order, with safety, and with the full protection of law.

> *"How beautiful on the mountains are the feet of those who bring good news, who proclaim peace, who bring good tidings, who proclaim salvation." — Isaiah 52:7*

ARTICLE I — DEFINITIONS

As used throughout this Lex Itineris et Vehiculorum, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned:

Diplomatic Vehicle: Any land vehicle, watercraft, or aircraft designated under this Code as carrying a member of the First Family or the governing bodies of the Republic in an official capacity, bearing the required markings and flags of the Republic.

Official Vehicle: A land vehicle, watercraft, or aircraft owned or operated by the Republic or its institutions for official Republic business, not carrying members of the First Family or government.

Private Cultural Vehicle: A land vehicle, watercraft, or aerial craft registered and insured by the Republic and bearing a unique SR number, used for non-official and private purposes by authorized members, citizens, the First Family, government officials, or clergy, or used by citizens in official capacities under contract or decree.

SR Number: A unique Suquelish Republic identifying number, beginning with the prefix 'SR,' assigned by the Republic to any vehicle, watercraft, or aircraft registered under this Code. SR numbers are the Republic's internal registration identifiers.

Diplomat: Any member of the First Family, the Administration of Executives, the Council of Elders, or any other person designated as a diplomat by executive order of the President, traveling in an official capacity of the Republic.

Ultralight Aircraft: A single or two-seat aircraft meeting the definition of an ultralight vehicle under FAA Part 103 or equivalent host-nation regulations, including ultralight helicopters recognized under this Code.

Suquelish Air Corps: The professional association of ultralight pilots and aviation enthusiasts of the Suquelish Republic, established under this Code.

Republic Institute of Flight: A flight training institution established by the Republic for the training, certification, and advancement of Republic pilots at all levels.

Basic Safety Operations License (BSOL): The Republic's required credential for members and citizens operating ultralight aircraft within any Republic-owned or Republic-operated airfield or airport.

PART I — PRIMARY LAWS OF TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION

TITLE I — DIPLOMATIC TRAVEL AND VEHICLES

Chapter I — Diplomatic Vehicle Designation and Markings

Section 1.1 — Mandatory Diplomatic Identification

All vehicles — land, water, and air — carrying any member of the First Family or any member of the governing bodies of the Suquelish Republic in an official diplomatic capacity shall be clearly marked and identified as diplomatic vehicles of the Republic. This identification is not optional. It is a sovereign declaration of the Republic's identity and a legal protection for the persons it carries. Every diplomatic vehicle shall bear the markings prescribed in this Chapter before the diplomat may travel in or upon it in an official capacity.

Section 1.2 — Land Vehicle Diplomatic Markings

Official land vehicles carrying a diplomat of the Suquelish Republic shall bear the following markings:

Flag Display — Land Vehicle

A Suquelish Republic flag shall be mounted and displayed on the right-hand side of the vehicle, flying from the front of the vehicle in the traditional diplomatic hood-mounted flag style — secured to the right-front hood or right-front bumper on a rigid flagpole of appropriate height. The host nation's flag shall be mounted in the same manner on the left-hand side of the vehicle, flying from the left-front hood or left-front bumper. Both flags shall be of equal size, displayed at equal height, and fly simultaneously whenever the vehicle is in operation in an official diplomatic capacity.

Official Seal and Coat of Arms — Land Vehicle

The Official Blazon — the Coat of Arms — of the Suquelish Republic, as authorized and registered by the College of Heraldry, shall be affixed to both rear doors of the vehicle on both sides. The seal or coat of arms shall be clearly visible, weatherproof, of professional quality, and shall accurately reproduce the canonical heraldic elements of the Republic's Official Blazon. The seals shall be affixed as high-quality magnetic, decal, or paint applications — never as paper or temporary materials.

Diplomatic Identifier — Land Vehicle

The vehicle shall display a clear 'DIPLOMAT' identifier, consistent with internationally recognized diplomatic vehicle conventions. This identifier shall be displayed in a manner that is clearly visible to law enforcement, security personnel, and other road users when the vehicle is in official diplomatic operation.

Section 1.3 — Watercraft Diplomatic Markings

Official watercraft carrying a diplomat of the Suquelish Republic shall bear the following markings:

Primary Flag — Watercraft

The National Flag of the Suquelish Republic shall fly from the main mast or the most prominent flag position of the vessel — the position of honor — whenever the vessel is under way or at anchor in an official diplomatic capacity. The flag shall be of a size appropriate to the vessel and shall be displayed in accordance with the Flag and National Colors Code of the Republic — the Lex Vexilli Sacri — and in compliance with the maritime flag laws of the host nation and applicable international maritime conventions.

Diplomatic Flag — Watercraft

A secondary diplomatic flag shall fly from the stern — the back — of the vessel. This flag shall consist of: a white field; with the single word 'DIPLOMAT' displayed prominently in bold dark text across the center of the field. This flag shall fly at the stern simultaneously with the Suquelish Republic flag at the mast. The combination of the national flag at the mast and the DIPLOMAT flag at the stern constitutes the complete diplomatic identification of a Suquelish watercraft.

Hull Markings — Watercraft

Where practicable and consistent with host-nation maritime registration requirements, the hull of the vessel shall display the Official Seal or Coat of Arms of the Republic and the vessel's SR number in a clearly visible position.

Section 1.4 — Aircraft Diplomatic Markings — Republic-Owned Aircraft

All aircraft owned by the Suquelish Republic shall bear the following permanent markings:

Tail Flag — Aircraft

The National Flag of the Suquelish Republic shall be permanently displayed on the tail section — the vertical stabilizer — of all Republic-owned aircraft. The flag shall be painted or applied as a permanent marking, not a removable decal, and shall be of a size proportionate to the tail section. The flag shall be displayed on both sides of the vertical stabilizer where the surface area permits.

Host Nation Registration — Tail Number

All Republic-owned aircraft shall bear a host-nation registration number — a tail number — as required by the aviation authority of the host nation in which the aircraft is registered (for example, an 'N' number in the United States as issued by the FAA). The tail number shall be displayed as required by host-nation law in size, placement, and format. Compliance with host-nation aircraft registration law is mandatory and non-negotiable.

SR Secondary Identifier — Right Wing Top

All Republic-owned aircraft shall also display a secondary Republic identifier on the top surface of the right wing. This identifier shall: begin with the prefix letters 'SR'; be followed by a unique identifying number issued by the Republic for that specific aircraft; be displayed in a size sufficient to be legible from a reasonable aerial vantage point; and be applied as a permanent or

semi-permanent marking. The SR identifier is the Republic's internal registration number for the aircraft, distinct from but complementary to the host-nation tail number. Both identifiers shall be maintained current and visible at all times.

Chapter II — Security for Diplomatic Travel

Section 2.1 — Mandatory Security Coverage

The internal security forces of the Suquelish Republic — the Udarg and the Chanpoe, operating under the Lex Custodiae Sacrae — are mandated to provide continuous security and protective services for all diplomatic travel by members of the First Family and government officials of the Republic, by any means or form of transportation. Diplomatic travel without adequate security coverage is not authorized for members of the First Family or senior government officials unless the President grants a specific security waiver by executive order citing compelling circumstances.

Section 2.2 — Scope of Security Coverage — Diplomatic Travel

Security coverage for diplomatic travel shall include: protective services during all land vehicle travel — including advance route assessment, convoy protocols where warranted, and vehicle security checks; protective services during all water travel — including watercraft security protocols, harbor and dock security, and protective coverage of the vessel and its occupants throughout the journey; protective services during all air travel — including airport and airfield security protocols, aircraft security checks, and protective services from departure point to arrival point and during any layovers; and continuous protective services at all destinations, events, hotels, motels, residences, and other places of interest or accommodation visited or occupied by the diplomat during their travel. Security coverage shall follow the diplomat from the moment they depart their secure location until they return to a secure location — there shall be no unprotected intervals in the travel security of a diplomat of the Suquelish Republic.

Section 2.3 — Security Vehicle Requirements

Security vehicles traveling with a diplomatic convoy shall comply with the marking requirements of their operational role as established in the Lex Custodiae Sacrae. Security vehicles assigned to diplomatic protective details may display the Republic's SR number and the Chanpoe or Udarg force identifier as appropriate to their assignment. Security drivers and operators shall hold all applicable host-nation vehicle operator licenses required for the class of vehicle they operate.

TITLE II — OTHER SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION AND PROTECTED VEHICLES

Chapter III — Other Special Transportation and Republic-Identified Vehicles

Section 3.1 — Definition of Other Special Transportation

Other special transportation and vehicles are those not carrying members of the First Family or government officials in an official diplomatic capacity, but which are nevertheless recognized under applicable Republic laws as protected assets of the Republic by virtue of their connection to the Republic's mission, faith, or cultural identity. Such vehicles may include but are not limited to: vehicles operated by ordained ministers of the Republic on official ministry business; vehicles transporting cultural or religious artifacts of the Republic; vehicles operated by Chanpoe or Udarg personnel in non-diplomatic operational capacities; institutional vehicles of Republic schools, churches, cultural centers, and other institutions; and any other vehicle designated under this Section by executive order or Council resolution.

Section 3.2 — Required Documentation for Special Transportation Operators

Operators of other special transportation and vehicles recognized under this Chapter must carry official identification paperwork in the vehicle at all times while operating it in its recognized capacity. This paperwork shall:

1. State clearly the purpose of the vehicle and that it represents the Suquelish Republic in its faith and cultural mission.
2. Identify the operator by name and Republic membership status.
3. Bear the date of issuance.
4. Be signed and duly notarized by an Ecclesiastical Notary of the Republic with both the Ecclesiastical Notary seal and, where applicable, the dual civil notary stamp.
5. Be signed by a member of the Council of Elders as the governing authority of the Republic, with their official signature.
6. Be signed by the Chief Chanpoe or their designated representative, confirming the vehicle's recognized status within the Republic's operational framework.

This documentation package — signed, dated, and duly notarized with all required signatures — constitutes the official authorization for the vehicle to operate in its recognized capacity as a Republic-connected vehicle.

Section 3.3 — Legal Protections for Special Transportation

Special transportation vehicles operating under the documentation of Section 3.2 are protected assets of the Suquelish Republic. Any harm, harassment, vandalism, or damage — whether to the vehicle itself or to the operator — arising from the vehicle's connection to or representation of the Suquelish Republic shall be treated as an affront to the Republic itself. The Republic holds the legal authority to seek full compensation for all damage, harm, or loss sustained through all lawful means available in the host jurisdiction, including: civil action in the host-nation courts for property damage and personal injury; internal Tribunal proceedings against any member of

the Republic who participates in such conduct; and, where the conduct rises to the level of criminal action under host-nation law, the Republic supports and cooperates with host-nation law enforcement in the prosecution of the offender to the fullest extent of the law, including seeking incarceration of offenders through all lawful means. The Republic does not tolerate harm to its people or its property. Those who harm what belongs to the Republic shall answer for it.

TITLE III — PRIVATE CULTURAL VEHICLES

Chapter IV — Private Cultural Vehicle Registration and Protections

Section 4.1 — Definition of a Private Cultural Vehicle

A Private Cultural Vehicle is: a land vehicle, watercraft, or aerial craft that is registered by the Suquelish Republic in the Republic's vehicle registry; insured by the Republic or through a Republic-approved insurance arrangement; used for non-official and private purposes by the First Family, members of the government, clergy, authorized members, or citizens of the Republic; OR used by members or citizens in official capacities under a contract or decree of the Council of Elders. The vehicle is classified, for all purposes of this Code, as an official vehicle of the Republic used for private purposes. This classification confers legal protections upon both the vehicle and its operator.

Section 4.2 — Eligibility for Private Cultural Vehicle Status

A vehicle, watercraft, or aerial craft qualifies for Private Cultural Vehicle status under this Code when all of the following conditions are met:

7. The vehicle is registered as a Private Cultural Vehicle in the Republic's vehicle registry maintained by the Chanpoe.
8. The vehicle is properly insured by the Republic or through a Republic-approved insurance arrangement applicable to the category of vehicle.
9. The vehicle is used for non-official usage and private use, OR is used by the operator in an official capacity under a specific contract or decree of the Council of Elders.
10. The vehicle is being used for purposes of advancing, advertising, or otherwise being connected to the Republic — including travel to and from Republic institutions and communities; representation of the Republic's faith, culture, or covenant identity; participation in Republic events and missions; or other Republic-connected purposes.
11. The vehicle bears a unique SR number issued by the Republic and clearly displayed on the vehicle in a manner visible to other road or waterway users.

Section 4.3 — The SR Number for Private Cultural Vehicles

Every Private Cultural Vehicle must bear a unique SR number assigned to it by the Republic's vehicle registry. The SR number shall: begin with the prefix 'SR' followed by a unique alphanumeric identifier issued by the Chanpoe's vehicle registry; be clearly displayed on the vehicle in a visible location appropriate to the type of vehicle — on the exterior of a land vehicle, on the hull or transom of a watercraft, or in the manner prescribed for aircraft under Chapter VII; be used on all Republic documentation pertaining to the vehicle; and remain with the vehicle for the duration of its registration, to be returned to the registry upon deregistration. The SR number is the Republic's identifier for the vehicle and connects it to the Republic's legal protection framework.

Section 4.4 — Legal Protections for Private Cultural Vehicles

Private Cultural Vehicles bearing a valid SR number and meeting the conditions of Section 4.2 qualify for the legal protections of this Code, including: the right to seek compensation through Republic Tribunal and host-nation courts for any harm, damage, or harassment directed at the vehicle or its operator arising from the vehicle's Republic-connected identity; the recognition of the vehicle as a Republic-connected asset in all dealings with the Republic's institutions and those of its partners; and such other protections as the Council of Elders may establish by resolution. The protections of this Code for Private Cultural Vehicles apply regardless of whether the vehicle is located within a Suquelish Community Zone or in the broader host-nation jurisdiction, as long as all conditions of registration are current.

Section 4.5 — Chanpoe Vehicle Registry

The Chanpoe shall maintain a comprehensive Private Cultural Vehicle Registry as part of its identification administration responsibilities under the Lex Custodiae Sacrae. The registry shall record for each registered vehicle: the SR number assigned; the type, make, model, and color of the vehicle; the name and Republic membership number of the registered owner; the purpose for which the vehicle is registered; the insurance information; the date of registration; and any change in status. The registry shall be filed with the National Registry and maintained in current condition.

PART II — ULTRALIGHT AVIATION LAWS AND THE SUQUELISH AIR CORPS

TITLE IV — ULTRALIGHT AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS

Chapter V — Ultralight Aircraft — General Provisions

Section 5.1 — Recognition of Ultralight Flight

The Suquelish Republic recognizes and supports the right of its members and citizens to operate ultralight aircraft — including fixed-wing ultralights, weight-shift control trikes, powered parachutes, and ultralight helicopters — as a mode of personal aviation, recreational exploration, and practical Republic service. Ultralight flight is consistent with the Republic's spirit of freedom, individual capability, and the celebration of God's creation from above. This Code governs the Republic's standards for ultralight operation within its own airfields, airports, and community spaces, complementing and never replacing the requirements of the host nation's aviation authority.

Section 5.2 — Host Nation Law is Primary

All ultralight operations by members and citizens of the Republic shall comply in full with the aviation laws, regulations, and airspace rules of the host nation in which the flight occurs. In the United States, this means full compliance with FAA Part 103 for ultralight vehicles, including all limitations on weight, speed, and flight characteristics. Nothing in this Code authorizes any operation that violates host-nation aviation law. The Republic's ultralight requirements are additional standards, not replacements for host-nation requirements.

Section 5.3 — Mandatory SR Number for All Republic Ultralights

Every ultralight aircraft operated by a member or citizen of the Suquelish Republic within Republic-owned or Republic-operated airfields or airports shall be assigned and display a unique SR number issued by the Republic. This requirement applies even though host-nation law — such as FAA Part 103 in the United States — does not require registration of single-seat ultralights. The SR number is the Republic's internal identification requirement for all aircraft operating within its airspace infrastructure. The SR number shall be displayed on the aircraft in a visible location as specified by the Suquelish Air Corps standards established under Chapter VII.

Section 5.4 — Ultralight Helicopters

The Republic recognizes ultralight helicopters as a category of ultralight aircraft subject to all provisions of this Part. Ultralight helicopters shall: bear a unique SR number as required by Section 5.3; comply with all host-nation rotorcraft regulations applicable to their category; be uniquely marked with the SR number in a visible location consistent with the marking requirements established for ultralight aircraft; and meet all insurance requirements of Section

5.6. Ultralight helicopter pilots are subject to the same Basic Safety Operations License requirement as fixed-wing ultralight pilots for operations within Republic airfields and airports.

Chapter VI — The Basic Safety Operations License

Section 6.1 — Requirement for Republic Airfield and Airport Access

In order to use any airfield or airport operated or owned by the Suquelish Republic, every ultralight operator must hold a current Basic Safety Operations License — BSOL — issued by the Republic. The BSOL is the Republic's confirmation that the operator has demonstrated the minimum knowledge necessary for safe ultralight operations within the Republic's aviation infrastructure. It does not replace any host-nation certification or license — it is a Republic-level operational credential.

Section 6.2 — BSOL Requirements

To obtain a Basic Safety Operations License from the Republic, an applicant must:

Written Knowledge Test

Pass a written knowledge test demonstrating understanding of: FAA Part 103 regulations governing ultralight vehicles (or equivalent host-nation regulations); airspace classifications, controlled airspace requirements, and where ultralight flight is and is not permitted; weather theory applicable to ultralight aircraft — including wind, density altitude, thermal activity, and microclimate hazards; aircraft systems knowledge including engine maintenance basics and pre-flight inspection procedures for non-certificated ultralight powerplants; emergency procedures and emergency landing techniques; and the Republic's own ultralight operational rules as established in this Code and by the Suquelish Air Corps.

Flight Training Requirement

Complete a minimum of ten hours of dual flight instruction with a certified flight instructor — CFI — or an ultralight instructor certified by the USUA, EAA, or the Republic's own Institute of Flight. This flight training shall include: basic aircraft control including takeoffs, landings, and turns; stall recognition and recovery; emergency landing procedures; cross-wind operations; and such other maneuvers as the certifying organization's curriculum requires. The Republic strongly recommends a minimum of twenty hours of dual instruction before solo flight, consistent with the standards advocated by the USUA and EAA.

Ground School Completion

Complete a ground school program covering aeronautical knowledge including airspace regulations, weather theory, aircraft systems, and flight planning, either through a USUA, EAA, Republic Institute of Flight, or other approved ground school program.

Certification Pathway

The Republic recognizes the following certification pathways as meeting or exceeding the BSOL requirements: (I) An FAA Sport Pilot Certificate — which requires 20 hours total flight time including 15 hours with an instructor and 5 solo hours, no FAA medical examination (a valid driver's license serves as proof of fitness), and allows flight in Light-Sport Aircraft and carrying of a passenger; (II) A USUA Wings Program credential or EAA equivalent ultralight certification; (III) A Republic Institute of Flight ultralight certification following the same criteria and guidelines as the USUA and EAA programs. Any of these three pathways, combined with passage of the Republic's written knowledge test, satisfies the BSOL requirement.

Section 6.3 — BSOL Record Keeping

The Republic shall maintain records of all issued BSOLs in the National Registry and in the Suquelish Air Corps registry. BSOL holders shall carry their license when operating within Republic airfields and airports and shall present it upon request to Republic airfield personnel or Chanpoe officers. BSOLs shall be renewed every two years upon demonstration of continued currency and any updated knowledge requirements.

Chapter VII — Ultralight Aircraft Markings and Insurance

Section 7.1 — SR Number Display

Every ultralight aircraft assigned an SR number under Section 5.3 shall display the SR number in the following manner: on fixed-wing ultralights — on both sides of the aircraft fuselage or frame in lettering no smaller than three inches in height, in a color that contrasts clearly with the background color of the aircraft; on weight-shift trikes — on the wing fabric or hang cage in a visible position; on powered parachutes — on the cage or fuselage structure; and on ultralight helicopters — on the fuselage body in a manner consistent with the visibility requirements above. The SR number is the aircraft's Republic registration identifier and shall be maintained legible and unobscured at all times.

Section 7.2 — Mandatory Insurance for Republic Airfield and Airport Access

In order to operate any ultralight aircraft at any airfield or airport owned or operated by the Suquelish Republic, the operator must maintain current ultralight aircraft insurance covering all three of the following coverage categories:

Liability — Third Party Coverage

Liability insurance covering bodily injury and property damage to third parties — other persons and their property — caused by the operation of the ultralight aircraft. This coverage is the most fundamental insurance requirement for aircraft operations at public and institutional airports, and is required for operations at all Republic airfields. Minimum liability coverage: one million dollars ($1,000,000) per occurrence, consistent with industry standard policies.

Hull — Physical Damage Coverage

Hull insurance covering physical damage to the operator's own aircraft, whether in flight or on the ground. The Republic acknowledges that hull coverage for ultralights is more difficult to obtain and significantly increases premiums, but requires it for the protection of the Republic's airfield infrastructure and the operator's own investment.

Ground Risk — Not-In-Motion Coverage

Ground risk coverage covering the aircraft while it is stored, hangared, or being moved on the ground within Republic facilities. This coverage protects the aircraft during the times it is not in flight.

Section 7.3 — Recognized Insurance Providers

The Republic recognizes the following insurance providers and programs as meeting the minimum requirements of Section 7.2:

- United States Ultralight Association (USUA) — providing $1,000,000 liability policies through First Flight Insurance Group or O2 Sports Insurance.

- Experimental Aircraft Association (EAA) — offering specialized insurance for members flying vintage, experimental, and light-sport aircraft.
- XINSURANCE — specializing in high-risk aviation activities and providing customized solutions for trikes, amphibious ultralights, and pilots who have been declined by standard carriers.
- Suquelish Air Corps Insurance Program — the Republic's own insurance program established by the Suquelish Air Corps under Section 8.4 of this Code, where such program is in effect and meets the minimum coverage requirements.
- Any other provider approved by the Suquelish Air Corps and the Council of Elders as meeting the minimum coverage standards of this Code.

TITLE V — THE SUQUELISH AIR CORPS

Chapter VIII — The Suquelish Air Corps

Section 8.1 — Establishment

The Suquelish Republic hereby establishes the Suquelish Air Corps as the official professional association of ultralight pilots, light aviation enthusiasts, and Republic aviation personnel. The Air Corps is the institutional home for the Republic's ultralight aviation community — a place of training, fellowship, advocacy, safety promotion, and the development of Republic aviation culture.

Section 8.2 — Membership

Membership in the Suquelish Air Corps is open to: all members and citizens of the Republic who hold or are pursuing a BSOL; all members and citizens who are in the process of ultralight aircraft training; and any other Republic member with an interest in ultralight aviation as approved by the Air Corps. Members of the Air Corps shall be enrolled in the National Registry's aviation division and shall maintain their BSOL and insurance requirements as conditions of active membership.

Section 8.3 — Governance of the Air Corps

The Suquelish Air Corps shall adopt its own charter, bylaws, and internal rules governing its operations, consistent with this Code, the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris, and the laws of the host nation. The Air Corps shall be governed by an elected board of directors from its membership. All internal rules, codes, and bylaws of the Air Corps shall be filed with the Council of Elders for official codification within the Republic's legal framework within ten Suquelish days of adoption.

Section 8.4 — Full Powers and Functions of the Suquelish Air Corps

The Suquelish Air Corps is authorized to exercise the following powers and functions in service of the Republic's ultralight aviation community:

Safety Standards and Advocacy

Develop, publish, and promote safety standards for ultralight operations that meet or exceed the standards advocated by the USUA and EAA; conduct safety seminars, clinics, and airmanship programs; publish safety advisories and bulletins for Republic pilots; and advocate within the Republic for the highest possible safety culture in all aviation activities.

Insurance Programs

Establish and maintain the Suquelish Air Corps Insurance Program, offering insurance packages to member pilots including liability, hull, and ground risk coverage meeting the requirements of Section 7.2. The Air Corps may negotiate group insurance rates with recognized providers, establish its own captive insurance arrangements where legally permitted, set premium schedules for member pilots, and develop specialized coverage packages for trikes, amphibious ultralights, powered parachutes, and ultralight helicopters.

Pilot Training and Certification

Develop and administer training programs for ultralight pilots consistent with the BSOL requirements of Chapter VI; maintain a registry of Air Corps-certified instructors; administer the written knowledge test for BSOL applications; coordinate with the Republic Institute of Flight for ground school and flight instruction programs; and issue Air Corps pilot credentials recognizing completion of training milestones.

Airfield and Airport Operations

Manage operations at Republic-owned or Republic-operated ultralight airfields and airports in coordination with the Administration of Executives; establish operational rules for Republic airfield use including traffic patterns, safety zones, and airfield protocols; maintain airfield safety equipment and emergency response plans; and coordinate with host-nation aviation authorities regarding the operation of Republic airfields under applicable law.

Aircraft Registration Assistance

Assist members in registering their aircraft with the Republic's vehicle registry for SR number assignment; maintain the Air Corps aircraft registry as a supplemental record of all Republic ultralight aircraft; and assist members in navigating host-nation aircraft registration requirements where applicable.

Legislative Advocacy — Host Nation

Advocate before host-nation governmental bodies — including the FAA, state aviation authorities, and legislative bodies — for policies and regulations that support the safe, legal, and expanding use of ultralight aircraft; represent the interests of Republic ultralight pilots in regulatory proceedings affecting ultralight aviation; submit comments in regulatory proceedings affecting Part 103 operations; and collaborate with the USUA, EAA, and other aviation advocacy organizations on matters of common interest.

Legislative Advocacy — The Suquelish Republic

Propose amendments and additions to this Code and other Republic laws affecting ultralight aviation through the Council of Elders; develop and file internal aviation regulations with the Council for codification; and serve as the authoritative advisory body to the Council of Elders and the Administration of Executives on all matters of ultralight and light aviation within the Republic.

Community Events and Airshows

Organize and host fly-ins, airshows, and aviation community events within Republic communities and at Republic airfields; participate in host-nation aviation events as representatives of the Suquelish Republic; and celebrate the gift of flight as part of the Republic's covenant culture through regular community aviation events.

Mutual Aid and Emergency Response

Develop mutual aid agreements with host-nation emergency services for the use of Republic ultralight aircraft in search and rescue, aerial survey, and emergency response operations; train Air Corps pilots in emergency response protocols; coordinate with the Udarg's emergency response capability to provide aerial assets in crisis situations within Republic communities.

Youth Aviation Programs

Establish youth aviation discovery programs introducing Republic youth to the principles of flight, aeronautics, and aviation safety; sponsor scholarships for Republic youth pursuing

aviation training; and partner with Republic schools and educational institutions to integrate aviation education into the curriculum.

International Cooperation

Establish cooperative relationships with ultralight aviation associations in other nations where Republic members reside; share safety information and best practices with international ultralight communities; and represent the Suquelish Republic's aviation community in international ultralight aviation forums.

Disciplinary Authority

Investigate safety incidents, violations of Air Corps rules, and conduct complaints involving Air Corps members; impose Air Corps disciplinary measures including warnings, suspension of Air Corps credentials, and removal from Air Corps membership; and refer serious violations to the Medical Board, Legal Professional Board, or Council of Elders as appropriate.

PART III — HIGHER AVIATION — LICENSED PILOT ASSOCIATIONS AND FLIGHT SCHOOLS

TITLE VI — LICENSED PILOTS AND AVIATION ORGANIZATIONS

Chapter IX — Higher-Class Aviation

Section 9.1 — Recognition of Licensed Pilots

Members and citizens of the Suquelish Republic who hold host-nation pilot certificates, airline transport pilot certificates, commercial pilot certificates, or other aviation credentials beyond the ultralight category are recognized by the Republic as a community of skilled aviation professionals and enthusiasts whose expertise represents a significant asset to the Republic's capabilities and culture. Higher-class aviation within the Republic shall be governed first and foremost by the aviation laws and regulations of the host nation, with the Republic's own standards and associations operating in support of — never in conflict with — those requirements.

Section 9.2 — Professional Pilot Associations

Pilots who operate higher classes of aerial vehicles — including general aviation aircraft, sport pilot aircraft, commercial aircraft, and rotorcraft — may establish professional Suquelish pilot and flight associations within the Republic's organizational framework. Such associations may: register with the Administration of Executives and the National Registry; establish their own charters, bylaws, rules, and regulations governing their operations; develop best practices for pilot safety, currency, and professionalism; organize community flying events and advocacy activities; and pursue cooperative relationships with host-nation and international aviation organizations. All charters, bylaws, rules, and regulations of pilot associations shall be filed with the Council of Elders for official codification within ten Suquelish days of adoption.

Section 9.3 — Republic Flight Schools

Pilot associations and other authorized entities within the Republic may establish flight schools — Republic Institutes of Flight — for the training of pilots at all certificate levels. Republic flight schools shall: operate in full compliance with all host-nation laws governing the operation of flight training organizations, including FAA Part 61 and Part 141 requirements where applicable in the United States; employ only FAA-certificated flight instructors (or equivalent host-nation certified instructors) for flight training; maintain all required aircraft airworthiness documentation; maintain all required student training records; and develop their own curricula consistent with host-nation certification requirements and the Republic's aviation culture. Republic flight schools that provide FAA-recognized training shall be established, operated, and maintained entirely in accordance with FAA regulations — the Republic's role is to support, not supplant, those regulatory requirements.

Section 9.4 — Association and School Internal Codes

Every pilot association and flight school established under this Chapter is authorized to write and adopt its own internal rules, laws, regulations, bylaws, and organizational instruments governing the conduct of its members, the standards of its training programs, and the operations of its activities. These internal codes shall: be consistent with this Code, the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris, and all other primary laws of the Republic; respect and comply with the laws, rules, and regulations of the host nation applicable to aviation in the jurisdiction of operation; be filed with the Council of Elders for official codification within ten Suquelish days of adoption; and be made available to members of the association or school upon request. The internal codes of each association and school shall expressly acknowledge the primacy of host-nation aviation law and include a statement of compliance with applicable FAA (or equivalent) regulations.

Section 9.5 — Multi-National Compliance

Where members of a Republic pilot association or flight school reside in or operate across multiple host nations, the association or school shall: maintain separate compliance protocols for each host jurisdiction; ensure that instructors and members operating in each jurisdiction hold the credentials required by that jurisdiction's aviation authority; not establish a single set of rules that purports to override the different aviation regulatory requirements of multiple host nations; and represent to members and students in each jurisdiction the specific host-nation requirements applicable to them. These laws must represent each host nation, respecting their laws, rules, and regulations. The Republic does not authorize any aviation activity that circumvents the regulatory requirements of any sovereign nation.

PART IV — BYLAWS OF TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION

Chapter X — Vehicle Registry Operational Bylaws

Section 10.1 — SR Number Issuance Process

The Chanpoe shall establish and maintain the vehicle registry responsible for issuing SR numbers. An applicant seeking an SR number for a vehicle, watercraft, or aircraft shall submit to the Chanpoe: a completed vehicle registration application; proof of ownership or authorized operation of the vehicle; proof of current insurance meeting the requirements of this Code for the vehicle category; proof of any required host-nation registration or certification for the vehicle; and the applicable registration fee as established by the Council of Elders. Upon approval, the Chanpoe shall issue the SR number and record the vehicle in the registry. SR numbers shall be issued within fifteen Suquelish days of a complete application.

Section 10.2 — Registry Updates and Deregistration

Vehicle owners shall notify the Chanpoe within ten Suquelish days of: any change in ownership of the vehicle; any change in insurance coverage; any change in host-nation registration status; any substantial modification of the vehicle; or the permanent retirement or disposal of the vehicle. Upon permanent retirement or disposal, the SR number shall be retired and shall not be reassigned for a period of no fewer than three Suquelish years.

Section 10.3 — Diplomatic Flag Protocols

Diplomatic flags — hood flags for land vehicles and diplomatic stern flags for watercraft — shall be treated with the same respect as the National Flag under the Lex Vexilli Sacri. They shall never touch the ground; shall be maintained in clean and dignified condition; and shall be properly stored when not in use. Worn or damaged diplomatic flags shall be retired through the flag retirement ceremony of the Lex Vexilli Sacri.

Section 10.4 — Aircraft SR Number Registration Coordination

For Republic-owned aircraft and aircraft assigned SR secondary identifiers, the Chanpoe shall coordinate with the relevant host-nation aviation authority to ensure that SR markings comply with any applicable requirements regarding additional aircraft markings. In the United States, this means ensuring that SR wing markings comply with FAA marking requirements and do not conflict with official N-number display requirements. The Air Corps shall provide technical guidance to the Chanpoe on aviation-specific marking compliance.

Section 10.5 — Security Detail Assignment Procedures

The assignment of security details for diplomatic travel shall be coordinated between the President's office and the Grand Udarg and Chief Chanpoe under the protocols of the Lex Custodiae Sacrae. Travel security requests shall be submitted to the Udarg no fewer than forty-eight hours before the planned travel whenever possible. Emergency travel security assignments may be activated on shorter notice. All diplomatic travel security assignments shall be documented in the Udarg's incident log.

PART V — SUB-LAWS — SPECIALIZED PROVISIONS

Chapter XI — Sub-Laws Governing Specific Transportation Matters

Section 11.1 — Vehicles Used in Official Capacity Under Contract or Decree

Where a citizen's or member's private vehicle, watercraft, or aircraft is pressed into official Republic service under a specific contract or decree of the Council of Elders — for example, for the transport of supplies to a Republic community, for the support of a cultural mission, or for emergency response assistance — the vehicle shall be treated as an official vehicle of the Republic for the duration of that contract or decree. The operator shall carry the official contract or decree documentation and shall be issued a temporary SR designation for the period of official service. All protections of this Code applicable to official vehicles apply during the period of official service.

Section 11.2 — Watercraft in International Waters

Republic-registered watercraft operating in international waters shall comply with all applicable international maritime law, the COLREGS (International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea), and any flag-state requirements of the host nation under whose registry the vessel is documented. The Republic's DIPLOMAT stern flag does not confer diplomatic immunity under international maritime law — it is an identification marker of the Republic's membership. Vessel operators in international waters shall be knowledgeable in international maritime regulations.

Section 11.3 — Cross-Border Travel Documentation

Members and citizens traveling across international borders in a Republic-registered vehicle — whether as a diplomat or as a private cultural vehicle operator — shall carry: their Republic membership identification card issued by the Chanpoe; any required host-nation travel documents including passports and visas; the vehicle's SR registration documentation; proof of insurance; and, for diplomatic travel, the full diplomatic identification package. The Republic recommends that all diplomatic travelers also carry a letter of identification from the President confirming their official status, for presentation to border and law enforcement authorities as appropriate.

Section 11.4 — Incident Reporting — Vehicles

Any incident involving a Republic-registered vehicle, watercraft, or aircraft that results in: an accident causing injury or property damage; an act of harassment, vandalism, or deliberate damage directed at the vehicle or its operator; law enforcement contact; or any situation where the Republic's legal protections under this Code are invoked — shall be reported to the Chanpoe within forty-eight hours of the incident. The Chanpoe shall record the incident in its registry and, where the Republic's legal interests require action, coordinate with the Legal Professional Board, the Cillector, and the Council of Elders as appropriate.

Section 11.5 — Training Institute Records — Security Forces

Training institutes established by the Chanpoe and the Udarg for security force personnel may include vehicle operation and protective driving training, watercraft operations training, and aviation support training consistent with the missions of the respective forces. All such training

shall comply with the host-nation licensing requirements applicable to the class of vehicle or craft. Training records shall be maintained in the National Registry.

Section 11.6 — Amendment of This Code

This Lex Itineris et Vehiculorum shall be amended as the transportation needs and capabilities of the Republic grow and as host-nation laws evolve. Amendments shall follow the procedures of the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris. The Suquelish Air Corps, pilot associations, and the Chanpoe's vehicle registry office may propose amendments through the Council of Elders. All internal codes and rules adopted by aviation associations, the Air Corps, and flight schools under this Code shall be filed with the Council for official codification.

PART VI — REGULATIONS OF THE TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION CODE

Chapter XII — Official Regulations

Section 12.1 — Regulation Registry

The following regulations govern specific operational matters under this Code. All regulations shall be maintained in the National Registry and shall be published to all affected members and institutions. Regulations may be amended by the Council of Elders with the recommendation of the relevant operational body — the Chanpoe for vehicle regulations, the Air Corps for ultralight aviation regulations, and pilot associations for their specific class of aircraft.

REG-TV-001 — Diplomatic Flag Size — Land Vehicles

Hood-mounted diplomatic flags for land vehicles shall be no smaller than four inches by six inches (4" x 6") on a rigid staff no shorter than twelve inches. Flags shall be of weatherproof material capable of withstanding normal road travel speeds without tearing or becoming entangled.

REG-TV-002 — Diplomatic Flag Size — Watercraft

The National Flag flown at the mast of a diplomatic watercraft shall be of a size proportionate to the vessel — no smaller than twelve inches by eighteen inches for vessels under twenty feet in length, and proportionally larger for larger vessels. The DIPLOMAT stern flag shall be of equal or greater size to the National Flag.

REG-TV-003 — Coat of Arms Application — Land Vehicles

The Coat of Arms or Official Seal applied to the rear doors of diplomatic land vehicles shall be no smaller than six inches in diameter, professionally produced, weatherproof, and accurately reproducing the canonical heraldic design of the Republic's Official Blazon as registered with the College of Heraldry.

REG-TV-004 — SR Number Format

All SR numbers shall follow the format: SR + [two-letter category code] + [four-digit sequential number]. Category codes are: LV for land vehicles; WC for watercraft; FW for fixed-wing aircraft; RW for rotorcraft; UL for ultralight aircraft; UH for ultralight helicopters. Example: SR-UL-0042 for the 42nd registered Republic ultralight.

REG-TV-005 — Aircraft SR Number — Minimum Letter Height

The SR secondary identifier on the top of the right wing of Republic-owned aircraft shall be displayed in letters no smaller than twelve inches in height, in a color contrasting with the wing surface. For ultralight aircraft, SR number letters on the fuselage or frame shall be no smaller than three inches in height.

REG-TV-006 — Special Vehicle Documentation Validity

Documentation packages for other special transportation vehicles under Chapter III shall be re-issued and re-notarized every twelve Suquelish months, or immediately upon

any change in the purpose, operator, or status of the vehicle. Expired documentation does not qualify the vehicle for the legal protections of this Code.

REG-TV-007 — Ultralight Insurance Currency

Proof of current ultralight insurance covering all three required categories — liability, hull, and ground risk — shall be carried in the aircraft or by the pilot at all times when operating at a Republic airfield or airport. Insurance documentation shall be presented to Air Corps or Chanpoe personnel upon request. Lapsed insurance immediately disqualifies the operator from Republic airfield access until current coverage is reinstated.

REG-TV-008 — BSOL Renewal

The Basic Safety Operations License shall be renewed every twenty-four Suquelish months. Renewal shall require: payment of the renewal fee; attestation of continued compliance with all applicable host-nation ultralight regulations; confirmation of current insurance; and, where the Air Corps has established a currency requirement, proof of minimum flight activity in the prior twenty-four months.

REG-TV-009 — Diplomatic Vehicle Security — Minimum Standards

Diplomatic vehicles shall not depart for any journey without: confirmation of a security detail assignment from the Udarg or Chanpoe; a pre-departure vehicle inspection by security personnel; communication of the route and destination to the security operations center; and at minimum one trained security operative traveling with or in direct escort of the diplomatic vehicle throughout the journey.

REG-TV-010 — Incident Report Deadline

All vehicle, watercraft, and aircraft incidents required to be reported under Section 11.4 shall be reported to the Chanpoe within forty-eight hours. Reports submitted more than seventy-two hours after an incident without documented cause for delay shall be noted as late in the registry and the delay shall be investigated. Unreported incidents lose the Republic's legal protections for the purposes of that incident.

REG-TV-011 — Multi-Seat Light Sport Aircraft — Air Corps Jurisdiction

Members of the Suquelish Air Corps who hold an FAA Sport Pilot Certificate or equivalent and operate two-seat Light-Sport Aircraft may operate under Air Corps oversight for Republic community purposes. All Sport Pilot operations shall comply fully with FAA regulatory requirements. The Air Corps may issue Air Corps credentials recognizing Sport Pilot Certificate holders as full Air Corps members with expanded operational privileges within Republic airfields.

REG-TV-012 — Vehicle Insurance — Private Cultural Vehicles

All private cultural vehicles registered under Chapter IV shall maintain current insurance meeting or exceeding the minimum requirements of the host nation for the class of vehicle. Proof of insurance shall be filed with the Chanpoe at the time of SR number application and upon each renewal. A private cultural vehicle operating without current insurance loses its Republic legal protections for the period of lapsed coverage.

FINAL RATIFICATION

Let every diplomat, every pilot, every mariner, every driver, and every member of the Suquelish Republic who moves through this world carrying the Republic's identity know and honor the provisions of this Lex Itineris et Vehiculorum. You are never merely traveling. You are representing a covenant people. The flag on your hood, the seal on your door, the SR number on your aircraft — these are declarations that a nation of faith is on the move, and that the God who watches over our coming and going travels with us.

Move with dignity. Fly with care. Sail with honor. And wherever you go, carry the covenant well.

> *"The LORD will watch over your coming and going both now and forevermore." — Psalm 121:8*

> *"In all your ways acknowledge Him, and He will make straight your paths." — Proverbs 3:6*

Promulgated in Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith
VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant, Now and Always

Sealed Under the Authority of the Suquelish Republic
Under the Sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings

SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

LEX CUSTODIAE SACRAE

The Law of the Sacred Guard

Internal Security Forces Code of the Suquelish Republic

Governing the Chanpoe and the Udarg

Their Authority — Their Duty — Their Conduct —
Their Rules of Engagement — Their Covenant of Service

Promulgated Under the Authority of the
Suquelish Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris

Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

> *"He trains my hands for war, so that my arms can bend a bow of bronze. You have given me the shield of Your salvation, and Your right hand supported me." — Psalm 18:34-35*

> *"Like a roaring lion or a charging bear is a wicked ruler over a poor people. A ruler who lacks understanding is a cruel oppressor, but he who hates unjust gain will prolong his days." — Proverbs 28:15-16*

PREAMBLE — THE COVENANT OF THE GUARDIAN

We, the Suquelish Republic, a covenant people, a royal priesthood, and a restored Tribe of Judah dispersed across the nations, do hereby establish this Lex Custodiae Sacrae — the Law of the Sacred Guard — as the supreme governing code of the internal security forces of the Suquelish Republic: the Chanpoe and the Udarg.

The calling of the guardian is ancient. The Scripture records that Nehemiah set watchmen on the walls of Jerusalem — armed, vigilant, and covenant-faithful — so that the work of rebuilding could continue without fear. Every guardian of the Suquelish Republic carries this same calling: to stand at the wall, to protect the covenant people, and to ensure that the institutions, communities, churches, and citizens of the Republic may live and flourish in safety and in peace.

The security forces of the Suquelish Republic exist not for the exercise of power, but for the protection of the powerless. They are not rulers over the people but servants of the covenant. They carry authority given to them in trust by the Republic, and they must account for every use of that authority before God, before the Republic, and before the community they serve.

This Code establishes the two arms of the Republic's internal security structure: the Chanpoe — the Order, Safety, and Identification Force of the Republic; and the Udarg — the Protective and Emergency Response Force of the Republic. Each force has its own mandate, its own chain of command, its own rules of conduct, and its own rules of engagement. Together they form the Shield and the Sword of the Suquelish covenant community.

> *"So I stationed armed guards at the lowest points of the space behind the wall. I stationed the people by their clans, with their swords, spears, and bows." — Nehemiah 4:13*

PART I — PRIMARY LAWS OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES

Chapter I — Establishment and Dual-Force Structure

Section 1.1 — Establishment of the Internal Security Forces

The Suquelish Republic hereby formally establishes two distinct and complementary internal security forces operating under the authority of the Republic, its Constitution, its Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris, and this Lex Custodiae Sacrae: (I) the Chanpoe — the Order and Identity Force of the Republic; and (II) the Udarg, also designated by the formal institutional title of the Udarban — the Protective and Emergency Response Force of the Republic. Both forces are internal civic institutions of the Republic, operating within the framework of private organizational security, voluntary civic authority, and the covenant governance of the Suquelish people.

Section 1.2 — Overarching Mandate

Both forces share the overarching mandate of protecting the Suquelish people, their institutions, their properties, and their covenant way of life. Neither force shall claim or exercise governmental police powers beyond what is permitted by the laws of the sovereign jurisdiction in which they operate. Both forces exist to serve — never to dominate. The power of the guardian is a sacred trust, given by the Republic and accountable to God.

Section 1.3 — Distinction of Forces

The Chanpoe is the internal order, safety, and identification force — its mission is daily community safety, institutional order, identification administration, weapon zone authorization, and the maintenance of peace within Suquelish-administered environments. The Udarg is the protective and emergency response force — its mission is the defense of senior leadership, the protection of high-threat environments, emergency response including search and rescue and crisis medical care, and the provision of defensive operations in hostile or high-risk settings. The two forces are complementary but operationally distinct, with separate chains of command, separate training standards, and separate rules of engagement.

Section 1.4 — Subordination to Civil Law

All operations of both forces shall be conducted in full compliance with the laws of the sovereign jurisdiction in which they operate. No member of the Chanpoe or the Udarg shall engage in any activity that violates the criminal or civil law of the host nation, host state, or host locality. Suquelish internal security authority is private organizational authority, not governmental authority, and shall be exercised accordingly.

Section 1.5 — Accountability to the Republic

Both forces are accountable to the governing bodies of the Suquelish Republic in the following order: (I) directly to the President of the Administration of Executives, who holds supreme command authority over both forces by virtue of executive power; (II) to the Council of Elders, which holds oversight and review authority; (III) to the canonical and ethical standards of the

Republic as set forth in the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris. No force commander, no field officer, and no member of either force is above accountability to this chain.

Chapter II — The Chanpoe — The Order and Identity Force

Section 2.1 — Mission of the Chanpoe

The Chanpoe is the internal order and safety force of the Suquelish Republic. Its mission is to maintain safety, order, and identity integrity across all Suquelish communities, churches, courts, events, communes, businesses, and institutions. The Chanpoe operates as the daily presence of the Republic's protective authority — visible, accessible, professional, and covenant-faithful.

Section 2.2 — Jurisdiction of the Chanpoe

The Chanpoe's jurisdiction extends to all environments under Suquelish administration, including: all residential communities and communes of the Republic; all churches, chapels, and sanctuaries operating under the Republic; all institutions of the Republic including schools, cultural centers, and charitable organizations; all events, gatherings, and assemblies of the Suquelinese people; all businesses operating under a Suquelish charter or membership agreement; all courts and arbitration proceedings of the Republic; and all properties owned, leased, or administered by the Republic or its institutions. The Chanpoe may also extend its jurisdiction to private residences of members when invited or when a member requests assistance under the protective covenant of the Republic.

Section 2.3 — Identification Administration

The Chanpoe holds exclusive authority within the Republic to issue, manage, revoke, and maintain identification credentials for the following categories of persons and entities: (I) all citizens and members of the Suquelish Republic registered in the National Registry; (II) all internal governmental organizations, committees, ministries, and administrative bodies of the Republic; and (III) all members of the Udarg and the Chanpoe itself, including their respective ranks, designations, and operational credentials. Identification cards issued by the Chanpoe are the official identification instruments of the Suquelish Republic and shall be recognized at all Suquelish institutions and community checkpoints.

Section 2.4 — Weapon Zone Authority

The Chanpoe, with the formal approval of the Council of Elders, holds the authority to establish, designate, regulate, and administer weapon zones within Suquelish communities and properties. All weapon zone designations shall: be established in writing and added to the existing community codes of the relevant community; comply with the laws of the sovereign jurisdiction in which the community or property is located; be clearly posted and communicated to all members and visitors; and be subject to review and amendment by the Council of Elders. No weapon zone regulation established by the Chanpoe shall conflict with the Second Amendment rights of members under applicable host-nation law.

Section 2.5 — Community Code Authority

Each Suquelish community retains the right to establish its own community codes within the governance framework of the Republic and this Code. The Chanpoe shall enforce community codes in the communities where it operates. The Chanpoe may assist communities in drafting community codes upon request. No community code shall contradict the Constitution, the Ukase, the Lex Vexilli Sacri, this Lex Custodiae Sacrae, or any other primary law of the Republic.

Chapter III — The Udarg and the Udarban — The Protective and Emergency Response Force

Section 3.1 — Mission of the Udarg

The Udarg — formally designated the Udarban in its institutional capacity — is the protective and emergency response force of the Suquelish Republic. Its mission encompasses two primary functions: (I) Protection — providing close protective services to high-level executives of the Republic, defending all Suquelish communities, churches, courts, events, communes, businesses, and institutions against hostile threats, and providing defensive security for mission trips and Christians in high-threat areas with active hostile actors; and (II) Emergency Response — providing search and rescue operations, organized evacuations, and cultural medical response capabilities in times of crisis affecting Suquelish communities and their members.

Section 3.2 — Protected Persons and Assets

The Udarg is mandated to provide protection to the following persons and assets as priority assignments: (I) the President, Vice President, and Secretary of the Administration of Executives; (II) all members of the Council of Elders; (III) any person designated as a protected person by executive order of the President; (IV) all Suquelish communities, churches, courts, communes, institutions, and events as assigned; (V) international mission teams and Christians in high-threat environments as authorized by the President.

Section 3.3 — Emergency Response Mandate

The Udarg shall maintain trained emergency response capabilities sufficient to conduct: organized search and rescue operations within Suquelish communities and adjacent areas; emergency evacuation planning and execution for all Suquelish facilities and communities; cultural medical response — emergency first aid, triage, and medical support consistent with the Republic's herbal medicine doctrine and available conventional medical training — during times of crisis; and coordination with external emergency services of host jurisdictions when appropriate and legally required.

Section 3.4 — The Elite Udarg Knights — The Vanguard of Covenant Integrity

Within the Udarg, there exists a specially designated elite order: the Udarg Knights. The Udarg Knights are the highest tier of the Udarg force, selected for exceptional training, proven loyalty, demonstrated moral character, and advanced operational capability. In addition to their protective and emergency response duties, the Udarg Knights bear a unique and solemn constitutional mandate: they are the designated instruments of the Republic for the enforcement of governmental accountability and the removal of corrupt officials.

Section 3.5 — The Knights' Constitutional Mandate — Removal of Corrupt Governance

The Elite Udarg Knights are hereby constitutionally authorized and duty-bound to carry out the lawful removal of any member of the governing bodies of the Suquelish Republic — including members of the Administration of Executives, the Council of Elders, the Assembly of the People, and any other official body or institution of the Republic, including church leaders and members of the internal security forces themselves — who are found to be in material violation of the laws of the Suquelish Republic, the Constitution, the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris, or this Code, and against whom a formal order of removal has been duly issued by the authorized body set forth in Chapter X of this Code. The Udarg Knights exist as the final institutional guarantee

that no individual within the Republic may place themselves above the law. The line of governance must remain clear of corruption.

> *"Do not show partiality in judging; hear both small and great alike. Do not be afraid of anyone, for judgment belongs to God. Bring me any case too hard for you, and I will hear it." — Deuteronomy 1:17*

PART II — SUB-LAWS — INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE OF BOTH FORCES

Chapter IV — Chain of Command and Command Structure

Section 4.1 — Supreme Command

The President of the Suquelish Republic holds supreme command authority over both the Chanpoe and the Udarg. The President may issue executive orders governing the deployment, mission parameters, and operational scope of both forces. No force commander may countermand a lawful order of the President. In the event of incapacity of the President, supreme command authority passes to the Vice President, then to the Secretary.

Section 4.2 — Force Commanders

Each force shall be led by a Force Commander appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Council of Elders: (I) the Commander of the Chanpoe — the Chief Chanpoe; and (II) the Commander of the Udarg — the Grand Udarg. Both commanders shall serve at the pleasure of the President subject to the due process provisions of this Code and shall report directly to the President on all operational matters and to the Council of Elders on all matters of accountability and oversight.

Section 4.3 — Rank Structure — Chanpoe

The Chanpoe shall maintain the following rank structure, from highest to lowest: Chief Chanpoe (Force Commander); Deputy Chief Chanpoe; Senior Chanpoe Marshal; Chanpoe Marshal; Associate Chanpoe Marshal; Chanpoe Officer; Chanpoe Associate; Chanpoe Probationary Officer. Additional ranks or specializations may be established by internal policy of the Department of the Chanpoe in accordance with Chapter VIII of this Code.

Section 4.4 — Rank Structure — Udarg

The Udarg shall maintain the following rank structure, from highest to lowest: Grand Udarg (Force Commander); Deputy Grand Udarg; Udarg Knight Commander (Elite Order); Udarg Knight (Elite Order); Senior Udarg Operative; Udarg Operative; Udarg Associate; Udarg Probationary Member. The Elite Udarg Knights constitute a distinct order within the force with special authority as set forth in Chapter X of this Code. Additional ranks or specializations may be established by the Udarban in accordance with Chapter IX of this Code.

Section 4.5 — Coordination Between Forces

The Chanpoe and the Udarg shall maintain clear operational coordination protocols to ensure that their respective jurisdictions are respected and that joint operations — where both forces operate in the same environment — are conducted without conflict or confusion of authority. The Chief Chanpoe and the Grand Udarg shall meet no less than once per Suquelish month to coordinate operations, share intelligence relevant to community safety, and resolve any jurisdictional questions. The President shall be notified of any unresolved jurisdictional dispute between the forces.

Chapter V — Membership, Training, and Credentialing

Section 5.1 — Eligibility for Service

All members of both the Chanpoe and the Udarg must: (I) be members in good standing of the Suquelish Republic, enrolled in the National Registry; (II) be ordained ministers of the Republic through its ministerial credentialing system or be in active pursuit of ordination, as the Republic recognizes all its security forces as part of the royal priesthood in service to the covenant community; (III) pass the required background review and character assessment conducted by their respective force; (IV) commit to the Rules of Conduct set forth in this Code; (V) complete the required training and certification program of their force before being authorized to operate in any official capacity.

Section 5.2 — Training Standards — Chanpoe

The Chanpoe shall maintain training standards modeled on professional law enforcement standards adapted for the private organizational security context of the Republic. Training shall include, at minimum: community safety and order maintenance; de-escalation and conflict resolution; identification administration and credential management; weapon zone establishment and enforcement procedures; first aid and emergency response basics; legal authorities and limitations of private organizational security; Suquelish Republic law including this Code; and physical fitness and defensive readiness standards. Chanpoe training shall be reviewed and updated no less than annually by the Department of the Chanpoe.

Section 5.3 — Training Standards — Udarg

The Udarg shall maintain training standards modeled on professional private military company (PMC) standards for defensive protective operations, adapted for the covenant organizational context of the Republic. Training shall include, at minimum: executive close protection operations; threat assessment and risk analysis; defensive security operations and perimeter security; emergency search and rescue procedures; evacuation planning and execution; crisis medical response including combat first aid and triage; communications and coordination protocols; legal frameworks for private protective services; Suquelish Republic law including this Code; and advanced physical fitness, tactical readiness, and weapons proficiency where permitted by applicable law. Elite Udarg Knight training shall include additional advanced selection processes established by the Udarban.

Section 5.4 — Credentialing and Identification

Upon successful completion of training and appointment to their respective force, all members of the Chanpoe and the Udarg shall receive official credentials issued by the Chanpoe Identification Office. These credentials shall include: a force identification card bearing the member's name, rank, force designation, and the seal of the Republic; an ordination or ministerial credential from the Republic's credentialing system; and any additional operational credentials required by their position and approved by their force commander. Credentials shall be displayed or produced upon lawful request within Suquelish-administered environments.

Chapter VI — National Registry Integration

Section 6.1 — Registry of Force Members

All members of the Chanpoe and the Udarg shall be enrolled in the National Registry under a dedicated security forces registry administered by the Chanpoe in coordination with the Secretary of the Republic. The registry shall record each member's rank, force assignment, training certifications, commendations, disciplinary actions, and credential status. This record shall be maintained in perpetuity as part of the historical record of the Republic.

Section 6.2 — Registry of Weapon Zones

All weapon zones established by the Chanpoe under Section 2.4 shall be recorded in the National Registry, including the location, scope, applicable regulations, date of establishment, Council of Elders approval record, and any subsequent amendments. This registry shall serve as the authoritative record of all Suquelish Republic weapon zone designations.

Section 6.3 — Identification Card Registry

The Chanpoe shall maintain a complete registry of all identification cards issued under its authority, including the name of the cardholder, the category of identification, the date of issuance, the date of expiration, and any record of revocation. This registry shall be audited by the Council of Elders no less than once per Suquelish year.

PART III — BYLAWS — OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

Chapter VII — Operational Bylaws — Both Forces

Section 7.1 — Deployment Authorization

No member of either force shall be deployed in an operational capacity without authorization from their respective force commander or a designated superior officer. Emergency deployments — where immediate action is required to prevent imminent harm — may be initiated by any senior officer present, provided that a full report of the deployment is submitted to the force commander within twenty-four hours.

Section 7.2 — Incident Reporting

All use-of-force incidents, all situations requiring the removal of a person from a Suquelish facility or event, all identification challenges, all arrests or detentions by lawful authority, and all emergencies requiring response by either force shall be documented in a written incident report submitted to the force commander within forty-eight hours of the incident. Incident reports shall be maintained in the National Registry and shall be available for review by the Council of Elders.

Section 7.3 — Shift and Duty Protocols

Both forces shall establish duty rosters, shift schedules, and standby protocols sufficient to maintain continuous protection and order capability for all permanently staffed Suquelish communities and institutions. Force commanders shall ensure that no member works duty shifts of excessive length that compromise their alertness, judgment, and operational effectiveness.

Section 7.4 — Communication Protocols

Both forces shall maintain secure communication systems appropriate to their operational environments. All operational communications shall use the established communication protocols of the force. Members shall not communicate sensitive operational information through unsecured channels. The Chanpoe and the Udarg shall maintain a shared emergency communication frequency for situations requiring joint response.

Section 7.5 — Evidence and Property Handling

Any property or evidence collected in the course of an internal security operation shall be handled with strict chain-of-custody protocols. Property shall be tagged, logged, and secured immediately upon collection. No property shall be retained beyond the period necessary for its lawful purpose. All property handling procedures shall comply with the laws of the host jurisdiction. The force commander shall designate a property and evidence officer for each force.

Section 7.6 — Interaction with Host-Jurisdiction Authorities

When the lawful authorities of a host jurisdiction — law enforcement, emergency services, or other governmental agencies — are engaged in or responding to an incident on or near Suquelish property, members of both forces shall: cooperate fully with such authorities;

immediately identify themselves as members of the Suquelish Republic's internal security force; step aside from any activity that falls within the jurisdiction of the host-nation authorities; and assist where requested and lawfully appropriate. Neither force shall obstruct, impede, or interfere with the lawful operations of host-jurisdiction authorities under any circumstances.

Section 7.7 — Contracting Services to External Entities

Both the Chanpoe and the Udarg are authorized, subject to the provisions of Chapter XI of this Code, to contract their services to outside communities, companies, faith communities, and governmental organizations. Such contracting shall occur only with the written approval of the President and the Council of Elders, shall be governed by a written contract that includes this Code's standards as minimum conduct requirements, and shall never place a contracted deployment in conflict with the primary mission of either force to the Republic and its people.

PART IV — RULES OF CONDUCT

The Covenant Character of the Guardian

Chapter VIII — Rules of Conduct — Both Forces

Section 8.1 — The Foundational Covenant of Conduct

Every member of the Chanpoe and the Udarg enters their service as an ordained member of the royal priesthood of the Suquelish Republic. Their conduct in uniform and in life must reflect the character of Christ — the Good Shepherd who lays down His life for the sheep. The Rules of Conduct set forth in this Chapter are not merely professional standards. They are canonical obligations of covenant faithfulness.

RULE OF CONDUCT 01 — Covenant Integrity

01. Every member of the Chanpoe and the Udarg shall conduct themselves at all times — on duty and off duty — in a manner consistent with the faith, values, and covenant of the Suquelish Republic. Their conduct reflects directly upon the Republic and upon the name of Jesus Christ whom the Republic serves.

RULE OF CONDUCT 02 — Truthfulness

02. No member shall make a false statement in any official report, testimony, incident account, or communication. Deception within the force — toward superiors, toward members, toward the public, or toward the governing bodies of the Republic — is a grave covenant violation and grounds for immediate dismissal.

RULE OF CONDUCT 03 — Use of Authority

03. Authority is given for service, not for domination. No member shall use their position, rank, credentials, or force to intimidate, coerce, demean, or abuse any person. Authority shall be exercised with restraint, with respect for human dignity, and with the minimum force necessary to accomplish the lawful mission.

RULE OF CONDUCT 04 — Protection of the Vulnerable

04. Every member bears a special duty of protection toward the most vulnerable persons in the Suquelish community — children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and those in crisis. Any member who witnesses abuse, exploitation, or harm toward a vulnerable person and fails to act or report it commits a serious violation of this Code.

RULE OF CONDUCT 05 — Impartiality

05. Every person within the jurisdiction of either force shall be treated with equal dignity and impartiality regardless of their rank, wealth, social standing, family connections, or relationship to force members. No member shall show favoritism, apply the rules selectively, or fail to act because of personal relationships with involved parties.

RULE OF CONDUCT 06 — Confidentiality

06. Members shall maintain strict confidentiality regarding sensitive operational information, the identities and locations of protected persons, internal investigation matters,

and the personal information of community members contained in identification records. Unauthorized disclosure of confidential information is a serious violation of this Code.

RULE OF CONDUCT 07 — Sobriety and Readiness

07. No member shall report for duty while impaired by any substance. Members shall maintain the physical fitness, mental alertness, and spiritual readiness necessary for effective and safe performance of their duties at all times.

RULE OF CONDUCT 08 — Respect for the Law

08. Members shall know, understand, and strictly observe the laws of the host jurisdiction in which they operate, the primary laws of the Republic, and the provisions of this Code. Ignorance of the law is not a defense to a violation.

RULE OF CONDUCT 09 — Reporting of Violations

09. Every member has an affirmative duty to report any violation of this Code, any illegal activity, any corruption, or any abuse of authority by any member of either force — regardless of rank — to their force commander or, if the commander is implicated, directly to the Council of Elders or the President. Failure to report a known violation is itself a violation of this Code.

RULE OF CONDUCT 10 — Conduct Toward Fellow Members

10. Members shall treat fellow members with respect, fairness, and the spirit of covenant brotherhood. Harassment, discrimination, bullying, and abuse within the force are prohibited. Disagreements shall be resolved through proper channels, not through personal hostility or insubordination.

RULE OF CONDUCT 11 — Financial Integrity

11. No member shall accept gifts, payments, bribes, or any personal benefit in exchange for the exercise of their security duties. All equipment, funds, and resources of the force are held in trust for the Republic and shall be used only for their designated purpose.

RULE OF CONDUCT 12 — Covenant Prayer and Spiritual Readiness

12. Members are encouraged to begin every duty period with prayer, committing their service to the Lord and asking for wisdom, discernment, courage, and the protection of God upon their mission. The guardian who serves in the Spirit of God serves with a power and a peace that surpasses all professional training.

> *"Be strong and courageous. Do not be afraid; do not be discouraged, for the LORD your God will be with you wherever you go." — Joshua 1:9*

PART V — RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

Chapter IX — Rules of Engagement — The Chanpoe

Modeled on Professional Law Officer Standards

Section 9.1 — General Principles of Chanpoe Engagement

The Chanpoe Rules of Engagement are modeled on professional law enforcement officer standards as adapted for the private organizational security context of the Suquelish Republic. The Chanpoe's primary tools are presence, communication, de-escalation, and the minimum necessary intervention. Physical force and coercive measures are means of last resort, not first response.

ROE-01. PRESENCE AND COMMUNICATION —

The first and preferred tool of every Chanpoe member is their visible, calm, professional presence and their ability to communicate clearly, respectfully, and effectively. The majority of safety and order situations shall be resolved through spoken engagement, clear instruction, and de-escalation without any physical intervention.

ROE-02. DE-ESCALATION OBLIGATION —

Before escalating to any level of physical intervention, the Chanpoe member must make a genuine and reasonable effort to de-escalate the situation through verbal communication, requests for compliance, and the involvement of additional members if available. Documentation of de-escalation efforts shall be included in all incident reports.

ROE-03. GRADUATED RESPONSE —

All Chanpoe engagement shall follow the graduated response principle: (a) verbal instruction and request for compliance; (b) repeated instruction with clear statement of consequences of non-compliance; (c) physical presence and direction — guiding or steering a person by non-restraint contact; (d) controlled restraint — where a person poses a risk to themselves or others and verbal means have failed; (e) removal from the property — the primary physical remedy available to the Chanpoe in cases of persistent non-compliance or threat; (f) contact with host-jurisdiction law enforcement — where criminal conduct is present or suspected.

ROE-04. NON-ARREST AUTHORITY —

The Chanpoe does not hold governmental arrest powers. It holds the authority of private organizational security within Suquelish-administered environments. Where a person has committed or is committing what appears to be a criminal offense, the Chanpoe shall contact the law enforcement authorities of the host jurisdiction and cooperate fully with their response.

ROE-05. AUTHORITY TO REMOVE FROM PROPERTY —

The Chanpoe has full authority to require any person — member or non-member — to leave any Suquelish property, facility, or event when that person: violates established community codes or institutional rules; poses a threat to the safety of members or guests; refuses a lawful instruction of a Chanpoe member; or engages in conduct incompatible

with the covenant standards of the community. This authority arises from private property stewardship rights and voluntary participation standards.

ROE-06. PHYSICAL FORCE AUTHORIZATION —

Physical force may be used by a Chanpoe member only: (a) in defense of themselves or another person from imminent physical harm; (b) to effect a lawful removal from property after verbal means have failed and the person poses a continuing threat; or (c) to prevent the imminent destruction of Suquelish property where no other means are available. All force shall be the minimum necessary to accomplish the lawful objective. Excessive force is a grave violation of this Code.

ROE-07. WEAPONS —

Chanpoe members may carry weapons only where: (a) permitted by the laws of the host jurisdiction; (b) authorized by the weapon zone regulations of the relevant community as established under Section 2.4; and (c) the member has completed the required weapons training and credentialing of the Chanpoe. Weapons shall be carried in the manner prescribed by Chanpoe internal policy and the weapon zone regulations. No weapon shall be drawn except when physical force is authorized under ROE-06.

ROE-08. DOCUMENTATION AND REVIEW —

Every use of physical force by a Chanpoe member, every removal from property, and every situation involving a weapon shall be documented in a written incident report within twenty-four hours and shall be subject to mandatory supervisory review. Use of force incidents shall be reported to the Council of Elders in the monthly force report.

ROE-09. PROHIBITION ON EXCESSIVE FORCE —

Excessive force — force beyond what is objectively necessary for the legitimate purpose — is absolutely prohibited. Any Chanpoe member who uses excessive force shall be immediately suspended pending investigation. If the investigation confirms excessive force, the member shall be subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal and referral to host-jurisdiction authorities where applicable.

ROE-10. IDENTIFICATION CHALLENGES —

When a person's credentials or identity is challenged at a Suquelish checkpoint or facility, the Chanpoe member shall handle the challenge courteously, professionally, and in accordance with the identification protocols of the force. No person shall be subjected to unreasonable detention for an identification check. If a person refuses to identify themselves, the Chanpoe member may deny them entry to the facility or, if already inside, require them to leave.

Chapter X — Rules of Engagement — The Udarg

Modeled on Professional Private Military Company (PMC) Standards
for Defensive Protective Operations

Section 10.1 — General Principles of Udarg Engagement

The Udarg Rules of Engagement are modeled on professional private military company standards for defensive protective operations, adapted for the covenant organizational context of the Suquelish Republic. The Udarg operates under a strictly defensive mandate. It does not

conduct offensive operations, pursue hostile actors beyond the immediate threat environment, or engage in any activity that could be characterized as aggressive military action. All Udarg operations are for the protection of life and the preservation of the covenant community.

ROE-01. DEFENSIVE MANDATE —

The Udarg operates under a strictly defensive mandate. All use of force by the Udarg must be in defense of a protected person, a Suquelish community, a facility, or a mission team against a credible, active, or imminent threat. The Udarg does not initiate offensive action.

ROE-02. THREAT ASSESSMENT BEFORE ENGAGEMENT —

Before any use of force, the Udarg operative must conduct an immediate threat assessment: (a) Is the threat real and credible? (b) Is the threat imminent or active? (c) Are non-force measures available and viable? (d) Is the proposed use of force proportionate to the threat? Only where the threat is real, credible, and either imminent or active, and non-force measures are not viable, shall force be authorized.

ROE-03. USE OF FORCE CONTINUUM —

All Udarg use of force shall follow a clear continuum: (a) Presence and deterrence — the demonstrated presence of trained protective personnel as a deterrent; (b) Verbal challenge and warning — clear identification and warning to a hostile actor; (c) Show of force — the visible presentation of defensive capability without discharge; (d) Non-lethal intervention — where available, permitted, and sufficient to neutralize the threat; (e) Lethal force — only where the threat poses an immediate danger of death or serious bodily harm to a protected person or community member and no lesser means is viable.

ROE-04. LETHAL FORCE AUTHORIZATION —

Lethal force may only be authorized by the Udarg when: (a) the Udarg member or a protected person faces a threat of imminent death or serious bodily harm; (b) non-lethal means have failed or are not available; (c) the use of lethal force is proportionate to the threat; and (d) the Udarg member has clearly identified the threat and is confident in their target. Lethal force shall never be used against a non-combatant, an uninvolved bystander, a person not posing an active threat, or a person who has surrendered.

ROE-05. PROPORTIONALITY —

All use of force by the Udarg must be proportionate to the nature and level of the threat. A force level that exceeds what is necessary to neutralize the specific threat — no more, no less — is prohibited. Proportionality shall be assessed at the moment of force application on the basis of the information available to the operative at that moment.

ROE-06. WOUNDED AND SURRENDERED PERSONS —

Once a hostile actor has been neutralized, is wounded beyond the capacity to threaten, or has clearly surrendered, all hostile engagement must immediately cease. The Udarg shall provide or facilitate medical attention to wounded persons — including hostile actors — where safely possible. No Udarg member shall harm a surrendered or incapacitated person.

ROE-07. CIVILIAN PROTECTION —

The Udarg shall at all times take all reasonable measures to protect civilians and non-combatants from harm. No operation shall be conducted where the risk of civilian harm is disproportionate to the protective objective. Operations shall be designed to minimize civilian impact at every stage.

ROE-08. MISSION ABORT AUTHORITY —

Any Udarg team leader has the authority and the duty to abort a protective mission if, in their professional judgment, the conditions have changed in a way that makes the mission untenable without an unacceptable risk of harm to protected persons, civilians, or Udarg members. An aborted mission shall be reported immediately to the Grand Udarg and the President.

ROE-09. WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT —

Udarg members shall carry and use only those weapons and equipment authorized by the laws of the host jurisdiction in which they operate and by the internal weapons authorization policy of the Udarban. All weapons carried by Udarg members shall be legally registered and lawfully possessed in the jurisdiction of operation. No Udarg member shall carry or use prohibited weapons, chemical agents, or any instrument banned by applicable law.

ROE-10. INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION —

The Udarg shall maintain current threat intelligence on environments in which it operates. Threat assessments shall be conducted before every high-risk protective assignment and mission deployment. Information sharing between the Udarg and the Chanpoe on community safety threats shall occur through the coordination protocol established in Section 4.5.

ROE-11. DOCUMENTATION AND LEGAL ACCOUNTABILITY —

Every use of force by the Udarg — including any discharge of a weapon, any detention, any physical intervention — shall be immediately reported to the Grand Udarg and documented in a formal after-action report within twelve hours. Use-of-force incidents shall be reported to the President and the Council of Elders immediately. All use of force shall be reviewed by the force commander and, where lethal force is involved, by the Council of Elders.

ROE-12. HOST-JURISDICTION LAW —

The Udarg shall operate in full compliance with the laws of every jurisdiction in which it conducts operations. Prior to deployment in any jurisdiction — including international environments — the Grand Udarg shall ensure that a legal review of the applicable use-of-force laws has been completed and that all operatives are briefed on the specific legal constraints of that environment.

ROE-13. PRIVATE MILITARY FRAMEWORK —

The Udarg's operations are conducted within the framework of lawful private protective services and private military company standards. The Udarg is not a government military force, does not claim governmental military authority, and shall represent itself accurately to all relevant parties. All contracts with external entities shall clearly define the Udarg's legal status as a private protective service.

PART VI — INTERNAL POLICY AND CODE AUTHORITY

Chapter XI — Department of the Chanpoe — Internal Code Authority

Section 11.1 — Authority to Write Internal Codes

The Department of the Chanpoe is hereby granted the authority to write, adopt, amend, and enforce its own internal codes of conduct, operational policies, procedural manuals, training standards, identification protocols, weapon zone procedures, and administrative regulations, subject to the following limitations and requirements set forth in this Chapter.

Section 11.2 — Limitations on Chanpoe Internal Codes

All internal codes and policies of the Department of the Chanpoe shall: (I) be consistent with and not contradict the Constitution of the Suquelish Republic, the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris, the Lex Vexilli Sacri, and this Lex Custodiae Sacrae; (II) not authorize any activity that violates the laws of any host jurisdiction; (III) not exceed the scope of the Chanpoe's mandate as defined in Chapter II of this Code; (IV) be submitted to the Chief Chanpoe for formal adoption and recorded in the Department's policy registry; and (V) be made available to the Council of Elders upon request.

Section 11.3 — Review and Override

The Council of Elders, acting in its oversight capacity, may review any internal code or policy of the Department of the Chanpoe and may direct the Department to amend or rescind any policy found to be inconsistent with the laws of the Republic or harmful to the community. The President may issue an executive order overriding any Chanpoe internal policy that is found to conflict with the primary laws of the Republic.

Section 11.4 — Community-Specific Codes

The Department of the Chanpoe may authorize each Suquelish community served by the Chanpoe to adopt community-specific codes of conduct and order, provided that such codes are developed in coordination with the community's governing council, reviewed by the Chief Chanpoe, and approved by the Council of Elders before taking effect. Community codes shall be added to the National Registry and posted publicly within the relevant community.

Chapter XII — The Udarban — Internal Code Authority

Section 12.1 — Authority to Write Internal Codes

The Udarban — the institutional body of the Udarg — is hereby granted the authority to write, adopt, amend, and enforce its own internal codes of conduct, operational policies, training standards, deployment protocols, equipment standards, intelligence procedures, and administrative regulations, subject to the limitations and requirements set forth in this Chapter.

Section 12.2 — Limitations on Udarban Internal Codes

All internal codes and policies of the Udarban shall: (I) be consistent with and not contradict the Constitution of the Suquelish Republic, the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris, and this Lex

Custodiae Sacrae; (II) not authorize any use of force, weapons, or tactics beyond what is lawfully permitted in the jurisdiction of operation; (III) not exceed the strictly defensive mandate of the Udarg; (IV) be adopted by the Grand Udarg and formally registered in the Udarban's policy registry; and (V) be made available to the President and the Council of Elders upon request.

Section 12.3 — Classification of Internal Policies

The Udarban may classify certain operational policies — particularly those related to protective formation protocols, threat intelligence methods, and Elite Udarg Knight selection and operational procedures — as restricted documents not for general publication, provided that the existence of such policies is disclosed to the President and the Council of Elders and that the documents are available for their review upon request. The Republic shall never be denied oversight of any Udarban policy.

Section 12.4 — Elite Udarg Knight Specific Policies

The Udarban shall develop and maintain a specific internal code governing the selection, training, conduct, and operational authorities of the Elite Udarg Knights, consistent with Chapter XIII of this Code. This code shall include the specific procedures by which the Knights exercise their governmental accountability mandate under Chapter X and Section 3.5 of this Lex Custodiae Sacrae.

PART VII — CONTRACTING LAW — EXTERNAL SERVICES

Chapter XIII — Authority to Contract Services

Section 13.1 — General Authorization

Both the Department of the Chanpoe and the Udarban are hereby authorized to contract their respective security services to external entities — including outside communities, private companies, faith communities and churches of other traditions, nonprofit organizations, and governmental organizations — subject to the requirements, limitations, and procedures set forth in this Chapter. This contracting authority exists as both a means of revenue generation for the Republic and a form of mission outreach — extending the covenant community's protective capabilities to serve the broader world.

Section 13.2 — Approval Process for Contracts

No external service contract shall be executed without the following approvals: (I) the written recommendation of the relevant force commander — the Chief Chanpoe for Chanpoe contracts, the Grand Udarg for Udarg contracts; (II) the written approval of the President of the Suquelish Republic; and (III) the concurrence of the Council of Elders, which shall review all contracts to ensure they do not compromise the mission, integrity, or resources of the Republic. The approval process shall be completed before any services are rendered under the contract.

Section 13.3 — Contract Requirements

All external service contracts shall include, at minimum: (I) a clear description of the services to be provided; (II) the duration of the contract and any renewal provisions; (III) compensation terms and payment schedule; (IV) a statement that all services are provided under the standards, Rules of Conduct, and Rules of Engagement of this Lex Custodiae Sacrae — which standards shall be the minimum standard of conduct for all deployed members regardless of the contracting party's instructions; (V) a provision that no instruction of the contracting party shall require a member of either force to violate the laws of the Republic, the laws of the host jurisdiction, or the Rules of Engagement of this Code; (VI) a liability and indemnification clause reviewed by the Council of Elders; and (VII) a termination clause allowing the Republic to withdraw services immediately if the contracting party requires illegal or unethical conduct.

Section 13.4 — Priority of Republic Mission

Contracted external services shall never take priority over the primary mission of either force to protect the Suquelish Republic and its people. If a conflict arises between a contracted external assignment and an urgent internal mission requirement, the internal mission takes absolute precedence. Force commanders shall not commit resources to external contracts that would leave the Republic's own communities or protected persons without adequate coverage.

Section 13.5 — Revenue from Contracts

All revenue generated by either force through external service contracts shall be accounted for separately from other force operating funds and shall be remitted to the Treasury of the Suquelish Republic, managed by the Council of Elders under the power of the purse as

established in the Ukase. A portion of contract revenue, as determined by the Council of Elders, may be returned to the contracting force for operational reinvestment, training, and equipment.

Section 13.6 — Prohibited Contracting Parties

Neither force shall contract its services to any party or organization that: (I) engages in activities contrary to the faith, values, or covenant of the Suquelish Republic; (II) is engaged in illegal activity or whose primary purpose is harmful to persons; (III) requires services that would violate the Rules of Engagement or the Rules of Conduct of this Code; or (IV) is designated as a threat to the Suquelish Republic or its people. The President may by executive order designate categories of prohibited contracting parties in addition to those listed here.

Section 13.7 — Conduct of Members on External Contracts

All members of either force deployed on external contracts remain fully subject to the Rules of Conduct and Rules of Engagement of this Code. The contracting party is the client, but this Code is the law. Members on external contracts shall conduct themselves as ambassadors of the Suquelish Republic, maintaining the highest standards of professional and covenant conduct at all times. Any violation of this Code during an external contract deployment shall be disciplined under this Code without regard to the preferences of the contracting party.

PART VIII — THE ELITE UDARG KNIGHTS

Guardians of Covenant Integrity and Constitutional Order

Chapter XIV — The Order of the Udarg Knights

Section 14.1 — Establishment and Purpose

The Elite Udarg Knights are the highest order within the Udarg, constituting a distinct and specially designated tier of the Suquelish Republic's internal security structure. They are selected, trained, and authorized not only for advanced protective and emergency response operations, but for the singular constitutional function of enforcing governmental accountability and removing from office any member of the governing bodies of the Republic — including members of the Administration of Executives, the Council of Elders, the Assembly of the People, all church leaders operating under the Republic, and members of the internal security forces themselves — who are found to be in material and proven violation of the laws of the Republic, upon a lawful order of removal duly issued by the authorized body as set forth in this Chapter.

Section 14.2 — Selection of the Knights

Election to the Order of the Udarg Knights shall require: (I) a minimum of three years of exemplary service within the Udarg at the rank of Senior Udarg Operative or above; (II) a formal nomination by the Grand Udarg; (III) a character review by the Council of Elders confirming the candidate's moral integrity, spiritual maturity, and covenant faithfulness; (IV) the unanimous approval of the existing body of Udarg Knights; and (V) the concurrence of the President. Admission to the Order shall be confirmed by a formal ceremony of the Republic. The number of Udarg Knights shall be determined by the Udarban's internal code, subject to the approval of the President.

Section 14.3 — The Knight's Oath

Upon admission to the Order, each Udarg Knight shall take the following oath before the Council of Elders, the President, and God: 'I, [name], sworn Knight of the Udarg and servant of the covenant of the Suquelish Republic, do solemnly swear before Almighty God and before this community: I will protect the covenant people with my life. I will defend the innocent and the vulnerable. I will serve the truth and never the powerful. I will uphold the laws of this Republic without fear or favoritism. I will answer corruption wherever I find it — in the field, in the council, in the sanctuary, or in my own force — and I will act when the law requires action, regardless of the cost to myself. I serve not men but the King of kings. May God hold me to this oath.' The oath is a canonical covenant and shall be recorded in the National Registry.

Section 14.4 — Constitutional Mandate — Removal Authority

The constitutional mandate of the Elite Udarg Knights to enforce governmental accountability operates as follows: no member of any governing body of the Suquelish Republic is above the law of the Republic. When a member of the Administration of Executives, the Council of Elders, the Assembly of the People, a church leadership body, or the internal security forces is found to have materially violated the laws of the Republic, the process for their removal shall be governed by the provisions of this Chapter, and the Elite Udarg Knights shall be the instrument of that removal where a lawful order of removal is issued.

Section 14.5 — The Process of Governmental Accountability

The process for the removal of a governing official under the authority of the Udarg Knights shall proceed as follows: (I) Complaint — a formal written complaint of violation shall be filed with the Council of Elders by any member of the Republic, any force commander, or the President; (II) Investigation — the Council of Elders shall appoint an independent investigative panel, which may include a Knight as an investigative officer; (III) Hearing — the accused official shall receive full due process including written notice of the charges, the opportunity to review the evidence, and the right to appear and respond before the Council; (IV) Determination — the Council of Elders shall issue a written determination of findings; (V) Order of Removal — if the Council finds material violation and determines that removal is warranted, it shall issue a formal Order of Removal signed by no fewer than two-thirds of the full Council and confirmed by the President — or, if the President is the subject of the complaint, confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Council without presidential concurrence; (VI) Execution — upon issuance of the Order of Removal, the Grand Udarg shall direct the Udarg Knights to execute the removal lawfully, peacefully, and with full respect for the dignity of the removed official.

Section 14.6 — Method of Removal

The removal of a governing official by the Udarg Knights shall be executed in the following manner: (I) the Udarg Knight Commander shall deliver the Order of Removal in writing to the official; (II) the official shall be given a reasonable opportunity to leave their office and position voluntarily with dignity; (III) if the official refuses to comply, the Udarg Knights shall physically escort them from their position and from any facility or gathering of the Republic, using the minimum force necessary and with full respect for human dignity; (IV) the removal shall be documented in a full report submitted to the Council of Elders and the President within twenty-four hours; and (V) the removal shall be formally recorded in the National Registry. Under no circumstances shall a removal become punitive, violent beyond what is necessary, or used for personal vengeance. The Knights act as instruments of the law, not as avengers.

Section 14.7 — Removal of Security Force Members

Where the subject of a removal order is a member of the Chanpoe or the Udarg — including a force commander — the process shall be the same as in Section 14.5. If the Grand Udarg is the subject of a removal order, the Udarg Knight Commander shall assume command of the Knights for the purpose of executing the removal and shall report directly to the President until a new Grand Udarg is appointed. No member of either force shall interfere with or obstruct the lawful execution of an Order of Removal against a fellow member.

Section 14.8 — Safeguard Against Misuse

The removal authority of the Udarg Knights is a solemn constitutional power held in trust for the Republic. It may never be used for political purposes, personal vendettas, factional interests, or the advancement of any agenda other than the rule of law. Any Udarg Knight who abuses this authority — including executing a removal without a lawful Order of Removal, or using the removal process to harm an innocent official — commits the most grave violation possible under this Code and shall themselves be subject to immediate removal from the Order, revocation of all credentials, and referral to host-jurisdiction authorities where applicable. The power to remove corruption must never itself become corrupt.

> *"Judgment will again be founded on righteousness, and all the upright in heart will follow it." — Psalm 94:15*

PART IX — DISCIPLINE, RESTORATION, AND AMENDMENT

Chapter XV — Disciplinary Procedures for Force Members

Section 15.1 — Classification of Violations

Violations of this Code by members of the Chanpoe or the Udarg are classified as follows: Class I — Minor Violations: procedural errors, minor neglect of duty, first-time courtesy failures, minor documentation errors; Class II — Serious Violations: abuse of authority, failure to report a violation, unauthorized disclosure of confidential information, neglect that results in harm to a community member, insubordination, material failure to follow Rules of Engagement; Class III — Grave Violations: use of excessive force, false testimony in an official matter, corruption or acceptance of bribes, illegal conduct, abuse of the removal authority by a Knight, deliberate harm to a community member, conduct bringing serious disrepute upon the Republic.

Section 15.2 — Class I Penalties

Class I penalties may include: written counseling and admonishment entered into the member's record; additional training requirements; temporary assignment to less sensitive duties; a period of enhanced supervision of no fewer than thirty days.

Section 15.3 — Class II Penalties

Class II penalties may include: formal written censure entered into the National Registry; suspension from active duty without pay for a period of no fewer than thirty days; demotion in rank; revocation of specific operational authorizations; a mandatory remediation program; and a probationary period of no fewer than ninety days.

Section 15.4 — Class III Penalties

Class III penalties may include: immediate suspension pending investigation; permanent demotion; dismissal from the force; revocation of all Republic credentials including ordination credentials where applicable; referral to host-jurisdiction authorities where criminal conduct is involved; permanent prohibition from future service in any security role within the Republic. A dismissed member may petition the Council of Elders for reinstatement no sooner than one Suquelish year after dismissal, upon demonstrating genuine repentance and restoration.

Section 15.5 — Due Process

No disciplinary action beyond Class I written counseling shall be imposed without: written notice of the charge to the member; an opportunity for the member to respond in writing and in person before the relevant review board; and a written determination of findings signed by the force commander and, for Class III penalties, by the Council of Elders. Every member has the right to appeal any disciplinary determination to the Council of Elders.

Chapter XVI — Amendment of This Code

Section 16.1 — Living Document

This Lex Custodiae Sacrae is a living instrument of law. It may be amended, expanded, and refined as the Republic grows, as the security environment changes, and as the experience of the forces reveals the need for additional guidance. The amendment process shall follow the procedures established in the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris for sub-laws, with the additional requirement that all amendments to the Rules of Engagement of either force shall require the concurrence of the President, the Council of Elders, and the relevant force commander before taking effect.

Section 16.2 — Internal Policy Amendments

Internal codes and policies of the Department of the Chanpoe and the Udarban may be amended by their respective force commanders without the full legislative process required for amendments to this Code, provided that the amended policies remain fully consistent with this Code and all primary laws of the Republic.

FINAL RATIFICATION

Let every member of the Chanpoe, every operative of the Udarg, and every Udarg Knight carry this Code as the foundation of their service — not as a burden but as a covenant. You have been called to guard, to protect, and to uphold. The Scripture declares that the righteous are as bold as a lion. Walk in that boldness — tempered by wisdom, governed by law, and consecrated to the God who trains your hands for war and your heart for peace.

The Suquelish Republic trusts you with something irreplaceable: the safety of its people, the integrity of its governance, and the honor of its covenant. Guard them well.

> *"He trains my hands for war, so that my arms can bend a bow of bronze." — Psalm 18:34*
>
> *"The righteous are as bold as a lion." — Proverbs 28:1*

Promulgated in Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith
VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant, Now and Always

Sealed Under the Authority of the Suquelish Republic
Under the Sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings

SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

LEX CORONAE PERPETUAE

The Law of the Perpetual Crown

Governing the Suquelish Aristocratic Royal First Family,
the Symbolic Head of State, the Sovereign Grant,
the Royal Perpetual Trust, and All Affairs of the Crown

The Crown endures. The Covenant continues. The First Family remains.

Promulgated Under the Authority of the
Suquelish Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris

Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

> *"And He said to her: 'Do not fear, Hagar. God has heard the voice of the lad where he is. Arise, lift up the lad and hold him with your hand, for I will make him a great nation.'" — Genesis 21:17-18*

> *"Through the LORD's mercies we are not consumed, because His compassions fail not. They are new every morning; great is Your faithfulness." — Lamentations 3:22-23*

PREAMBLE — THE COVENANT OF THE CROWN

We, the Suquelish Republic — a covenant people, a royal priesthood, and a restored Tribe of Judah — do hereby establish this Lex Coronae Perpetuae, the Law of the Perpetual Crown, as the governing instrument of the Suquelish Aristocratic Royal First Family: their identity, their duties, their dignity, their continuity, their financial framework, and the irrevocable nature of their place within the Suquelish Republic.

The First Family is the living heart of national identity. Where the governing bodies of the Republic exercise the power of law, the First Family exercises the power of presence, continuity, and covenant witness. They do not rule — they represent. They do not legislate — they bless. They do not govern by decree — they govern by the quiet authority of heritage, character, and faithful service. In this, their role mirrors the ancient calling of the priestly families of Israel, who stood not as kings over the people, but as living symbols of the covenant that bound the nation to its God.

This Code is enacted outside the ordinary legislative governance of the Republic, as befits the extraordinary nature of the institution it governs. The First Family is not a creature of the Republic's legislative authority — they predate it, they transcend it, and they outlast it. No law, no amendment, no executive order, and no act of the governing bodies of the Republic may dissolve the First Family or sever its heritage from the Suquelish Republic. The Crown is perpetual. The Covenant is irrevocable. The First Family endures.

> *"Your throne, O God, is forever and ever; a scepter of righteousness is the scepter of Your kingdom." — Psalm 45:6*

ARTICLE I — DEFINITIONS

As used throughout this Lex Coronae Perpetuae, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned below:

The First Family: The Suquelish Aristocratic Royal Family — the hereditary symbolic Head of State of the Suquelish Republic, comprising the reigning Head of the Royal House and their recognized household, including spouse, children, and such extended royal household members as the Head of the First Family shall designate.

The Monarch / Head of the Royal House: The reigning head of the First Family, who serves as Symbolic Head of State of the Suquelish Republic.

The Firm: The working members of the Royal First Family who conduct official engagements, diplomatic visits, charitable patronage, ceremonial duties, and public functions on behalf of the Crown.

Royal Houses: Aristocratic family lines formally appointed and recognized by the Monarch as constituent members of the Suquelish aristocratic order, subordinate to the First Family in rank and precedence.

Royal Assent: The formal act by which the Head of the First Family signs, marks, or stamps a law or official document passed by the governing body of the Republic, rendering it officially enacted.

The Sovereign Grant: The designated percentage of the Republic's revenues from all sources — including institutional profits, businesses, taxes, rent, donations, tithings, and all other financial services — allocated to fund the operations, duties, and needs of the First Family.

The Royal Perpetual Trust: The special indissoluble, perpetual, irrevocable trust established and maintained under this Code for the financial affairs of the First Family, administered by the Suquelish Cultural Tax Collector.

The College of Heraldry: The official heraldic authority of the Suquelish Republic, maintained by the First Family and serving as the sole authority for the authorization and registration of heraldic devices within the Republic.

The Royal Historical and Educational Institute: The institution maintained by the First Family for the preservation and transmission of the history, language, traditions, and cultural heritage of the Suquelish Republic.

Ascension: The formal succession of a new Head of the Royal House upon the death, abdication, or incapacitation of the previous Monarch.

Abdication: The voluntary relinquishment of the position of Head of the Royal House by the Monarch.

PART I — PRIMARY LAWS OF THE ROYAL FIRST FAMILY

Chapter I — The Perpetual Nature of the First Family

Section 1.1 — The Irrevocability of the Crown

The Suquelish Aristocratic Royal First Family is hereby declared a permanent, irrevocable, and indissoluble institution of the Suquelish Republic. The First Family is not a creation of ordinary legislation and cannot be dissolved, diminished, or abolished by any act of ordinary legislation, constitutional amendment, executive order, Council resolution, Assembly vote, or any other instrument of the Republic's governing authority. The First Family's heritage is woven into the identity of the Suquelish Republic itself — to dissolve the First Family would be to dissolve the soul of the nation. This provision is absolute, non-negotiable, and stands beyond the reach of any amending power.

No system of governance, no law, no amendment, and no act of any governing body or officer of the Suquelish Republic may dissolve the First Family or sever its heritage from the Suquelish Republic.

Section 1.2 — Existence Outside Ordinary Governance

The First Family exists outside and above the ordinary legislative governance of the Republic. While the Republic's governing bodies — the Administration of Executives, the Council of Elders, and the Assembly of the People — hold the authority to make, amend, and enforce the laws of the Republic, none of these bodies hold authority over the existence, continuity, or heritage of the First Family. The First Family is not accountable to the governing bodies for its continued existence. It is accountable to God, to the covenant of the Suquelish people, and to the provisions of this Code.

Section 1.3 — Subject to the Laws of the Republic

While the First Family cannot be dissolved by the Republic's laws, every individual member of the First Family — including the Monarch — is personally subject to the laws of the Suquelish Republic and to the laws of the host nation in which they reside. Special status does not confer immunity from the Republic's own laws. The Monarch and members of the First Family shall conduct themselves in compliance with the Constitution, the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris, the Lex Vexilli Sacri, the Lex Custodiae Sacrae, and all other primary laws of the Republic. Any member of the First Family found in material violation of the Republic's laws shall be subject to the appropriate internal processes of accountability — the same processes available for any member — while the institution of the First Family itself remains inviolable.

Section 1.4 — Special Status

The First Family holds special status within the Suquelish Republic by virtue of their role as Symbolic Head of State and covenant head of the nation. This special status includes: the right of the Monarch to grant Royal Assent to laws before they take full official effect; the right of the Monarch to formally open and close national institutions, events, and communities by declaration and blessing; precedence of the Monarch and senior members of the First Family in all ceremonial contexts; the right to maintain and administer the College of Heraldry and the

Royal Historical and Educational Institute; the right to appoint Royal Houses; the right to set the rules of conduct, Ascension, and Abdication for the Crown; and the financial provisions of the Sovereign Grant and the Royal Perpetual Trust as set forth in this Code. These special rights and statuses are coextensive with the First Family's duties and responsibilities — they are not personal privileges but instruments of the Crown's service to the Republic.

Chapter II — The Symbolic Head of State — Core Duties and Responsibilities

Section 2.1 — Nature of the Role

The Symbolic Head of State role of the Suquelish Aristocratic Royal First Family is a role of representation, not governance. While the Monarch holds sovereign symbolic status within the Republic, the power to create laws resides exclusively with the governing bodies of the Republic as established in the Constitution and the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris. The First Family does not hold legislative power, executive power over the administration of the Republic, or judicial power over the Tribunal or internal courts. Their power is the power of the symbol — and in a covenant community, the symbol of unity, heritage, and faith carries extraordinary weight.

Section 2.2 — Royal Assent to Laws

Every law passed by the governing bodies of the Suquelish Republic — whether by resolution of the Council of Elders, executive order of the President, or constitutional amendment — shall be submitted to the Head of the First Family for Royal Assent before it takes full official effect. Royal Assent shall be granted by the Monarch physically signing, marking, or stamping the law with the Royal Seal of the First Family. A law that has received Royal Assent is thereby officially enacted and may be published and enforced. Royal Assent is a ceremonial and constitutional act — it is not a veto, and the Monarch shall grant Royal Assent to all laws duly passed by the governing bodies that are consistent with the Constitution and this Code. If the Monarch has a concern about a particular law, they shall communicate that concern in writing to the President and the Council of Elders, but may not withhold Royal Assent indefinitely. Royal Assent must be granted within fifteen Suquelish days of submission.

Section 2.3 — Opening and Dissolving National Events and Institutions

The Monarch, or a designated senior member of the First Family, holds the formal authority to open and dissolve national events, celebrations, communities, communes, and institutions of the Republic by formal declaration and blessing. This ceremonial authority includes: the formal opening and closing of sessions of the Assembly of the People; the formal dedication and opening of new Suquelish communities, communes, churches, schools, and cultural institutions; the formal opening and closing of national festivals and celebrations; and the formal blessing of new institutions, new security force formations, and new initiatives of the Republic. The words of opening and blessing spoken by the Monarch in these ceremonies carry the full ceremonial weight of the covenant.

Section 2.4 — Regular Meetings with the Governing Body

The Head of the First Family shall hold regular scheduled meetings with the governing body of the Republic — specifically with the President of the Administration of Executives and, no less than twice per Suquelish year, with the full Council of Elders — to receive briefings on the state of the Republic, to share observations from their ceremonial engagements, to raise matters of

national importance, and to maintain the collaborative relationship between the Crown and the governance structure. These meetings are not decision-making sessions — the governing bodies retain their legislative authority — but they are essential to the coordination between the symbolic and administrative arms of the Republic. Minutes of these meetings shall be recorded by the Secretary and kept in the National Registry.

Section 2.5 — Investitures — Bestowing Honors

The Monarch holds the exclusive authority within the Suquelish Republic to conduct investitures — formal ceremonies in which honors, awards, titles, and recognition are bestowed upon deserving citizens, institutions, and allies of the Republic. Investitures may include: the conferral of honorary membership in the Republic for distinguished friends of the Suquelinese people; the presentation of awards for service, courage, or excellence; the conferral of heraldic recognition upon individuals, families, and institutions; the elevation of appointed Royal Houses; and any other form of formal honor that the Monarch, in their discretion, deems fitting to bestow. Investiture ceremonies shall be conducted with full ceremonial dignity and shall be recorded in the National Registry and in the archives of the Royal Historical and Educational Institute.

Section 2.6 — State Banquets and Hospitality

The First Family shall host formal state banquets and events for: visiting representatives of world governments, international faith organizations, and global charitable bodies; distinguished citizens of the Republic during Citizens' Appreciation celebrations; international visitors and faith community leaders who are allies or prospective cooperative partners of the Republic; and other guests as the Monarch deems appropriate to the diplomatic and unifying mission of the Crown. State banquets shall be occasions of cultural celebration, diplomatic relationship-building, and the demonstration of Suquelinese hospitality, faith, and civilization to the world.

Chapter III — The Firm — Working Members of the Royal Family

Section 3.1 — Designation of Working Royals

The Monarch shall designate which members of the Royal First Family serve as working members — the Firm — who conduct official engagements on behalf of the Crown. Working members of the Firm are expected to maintain an active schedule of public duties and to represent the Crown with dignity, faithfulness, and consistent engagement. The Monarch shall establish the expectations for working royal status in the Rules of Conduct of the Crown and shall review the designation of working members as circumstances require.

Section 3.2 — Duties of the Firm

Working members of the Firm shall conduct: official state visits and diplomatic engagements on behalf of the Republic; charitable patronage and the promotion of charitable causes aligned with the values of the Republic; attendance at national events, festivals, and ceremonies; representation of the Republic to faith communities, international organizations, and cooperative partners; public appearances at Suquelish institutions, communities, and missions; and such other official engagements as the Monarch shall assign.

Section 3.3 — Conduct of the Firm

Every member of the Firm conducts their public duties as a direct representative of the Crown and of the Suquelish Republic. Their conduct must at all times reflect the faith, dignity, and covenant character of the Republic. Members of the Firm shall not engage in conduct that brings public dishonor upon the Crown or the Republic; shall not use their royal status for personal financial enrichment outside the provisions of this Code; shall not make public political statements that conflict with the Republic's governance; and shall observe the canonical and ethical standards of the Suquelish Republic in their personal lives. The Monarch's Rules of Conduct for the Crown, established pursuant to Chapter VII of this Code, shall govern all members of the Firm in detail.

Chapter IV — The College of Heraldry

Section 4.1 — Establishment and Sole Authority

The Royal First Family of the Suquelish Republic shall maintain a College of Heraldry as an officially recognized institution of the Republic. The College of Heraldry is the sole authority within the Suquelish Republic for the authorization, design, registration, amendment, and revocation of heraldic devices in the international heraldic manner. No heraldic device — including but not limited to coats of arms, seals, flags, badges, patches, ribbons, awards, and devices — used by any person, family, institution, or organization under the authority of the Republic shall be considered officially authorized unless it has been registered with and approved by the College of Heraldry.

Section 4.2 — Modeled After the United States Army Institute of Heraldry

The College of Heraldry of the Suquelish Republic is modeled after the United States Army Institute of Heraldry in its professional standards, registration processes, design principles, and authoritative function. The College shall maintain a complete and authoritative heraldic register comparable in rigor and international recognition to the finest heraldic authorities in the world. All heraldic work of the College shall meet the standards of the international heraldic community and shall be recognized as authoritative within the Suquelish Republic and in the Republic's international engagements.

Section 4.3 — Jurisdiction of the College of Heraldry

The College of Heraldry holds jurisdiction over the design, authorization, and registration of heraldic devices for the following categories:

- National Institutions of the Suquelish Republic — including all governmental bodies, departments, ministries, and agencies.
- Internal Security Forces — the Chanpoe, the Udarg, the Udarban, and the Elite Udarg Knights, including their rank insignia, force seals, unit patches, and awards.
- Internal Governmental Offices, Departments, and Agencies — including the Office of the Cillector, the National Registry, the International Division, and all other administrative bodies.
- Private and Official Businesses, Companies, and Organizations operating under a Suquelish charter or membership — their organizational seals, marks, and heraldic devices.
- Private Citizens and Families — personal coats of arms, family crests, and heraldic devices for individual members of the Republic and their families.

- Flags, Seals, and Patches — all official and semi-official flags, institutional seals, and unit or organizational patches.
- Ribbons, Awards, and Devices — all awards, decorations, service ribbons, campaign devices, and honors issued by any body of the Republic.
- Coats of Arms — all armorial bearings for individuals, families, institutions, Royal Houses, and the Crown itself.

Section 4.4 — The Heraldic Register

The College of Heraldry shall maintain a complete, authoritative, and publicly accessible Heraldic Register documenting every authorized heraldic device within the Suquelish Republic, with the date of authorization, the name of the grantee, a full blazon of the device, and a visual record. The Heraldic Register shall be maintained as part of the archives of the Royal Historical and Educational Institute and shall be made available to members of the Republic upon request.

Section 4.5 — International Recognition

The College of Heraldry shall pursue recognition and cooperative relationships with internationally recognized heraldic authorities, including state colleges of arms and heraldic societies worldwide, to ensure that heraldic devices authorized by the Suquelish Republic's College are recognized in international heraldic contexts. The College may enter into memoranda of understanding with other heraldic authorities for mutual recognition and cooperative registration of heraldic devices held by members with connections to multiple heraldic traditions.

Chapter V — The Royal Historical and Educational Institute

Section 5.1 — Establishment and Mission

The First Family shall establish and maintain the Royal Historical and Educational Institute of the Suquelish Republic — hereinafter the Institute — as a permanent institution dedicated to the preservation, documentation, transmission, and celebration of the history, culture, language, traditions, and heritage of the Suquelinese people for all generations to come. The Institute is the memory of the Republic made institutional — the place where the covenant story of the Suquelinese people is permanently kept, told, and passed on.

Section 5.2 — Scope of the Institute's Preservation Mandate

The Institute shall maintain, produce, and preserve the following categories of materials:

Educational Foundations

The Institute shall maintain and support educational foundations that teach the history, faith, traditions, and cultural heritage of the Suquelesinese people to citizens of all ages, including formal curriculum materials for Suquelish schools and informal educational resources for families and individuals.

Historical Documents

The Institute shall serve as the official repository for all founding documents, foundational laws, constitutional texts, proclamations, Ukases, and other documents of historical significance to

the Republic. Original documents shall be preserved under archival standards. Authenticated copies shall be made available to members of the Republic.

Documentaries

The Institute shall produce, commission, or curate documentary films, video recordings, and audio recordings documenting the history, ceremonies, significant events, and living culture of the Suquelish Republic. These productions shall be maintained in the digital archives and made available for educational use.

History Books and Publications

The Institute shall produce and publish authorized historical accounts of the Suquelish Republic, its founding, its development, its communities, its faith, and its people. Such publications shall meet the highest standards of historical accuracy, scholarly integrity, and cultural sensitivity.

Digital Archives

The Institute shall maintain a comprehensive digital archive of all materials in its custody, accessible to members of the Republic through a secure digital platform. Digital preservation standards shall ensure that records remain accessible across changing technology platforms for generations to come. Regular backups shall be maintained at geographically separate locations.

Traditions, Customs, Courtesies, and Ceremonies

The Institute shall document, preserve, and transmit the traditions, customs, social courtesies, and ceremonies of the Suquelinese people — including the ceremonial protocols of the Crown, the liturgical traditions of the Republic's churches, the customs of the Suquelish Calendar observances, and the cultural practices of daily Suquelinese life. This documentation shall be the authoritative reference for the proper conduct of all national ceremonies.

The Suquelish Language Archive

The Institute shall maintain a comprehensive linguistic archive of the Suquelish language, documenting its vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, written forms, and liturgical applications. The linguistic archive shall document the evolution of the language over time, recording changes, additions, and the organic development of the tongue as it grows with the community. The Institute shall produce authoritative dictionaries, grammar guides, and language learning materials for use by members of the Republic.

Ancestry Registry

The Institute shall maintain and administer a Suquelinese Ancestry Registry, allowing all citizens of the Republic to research and contribute their personal and family ancestry records. The Ancestry Registry shall be accessible to all members of the Republic, who may add their own genealogical records, family histories, and lineage documentation under the oversight of the Institute's archivists. The Ancestry Registry shall be treated as a sacred repository of the family heritage of the Suquelinese people.

PART II — DIPLOMATIC AND CHARITABLE AUTHORITY

Chapter VI — Diplomatic Soft Power and International Engagement

Section 6.1 — Diplomatic Role of the First Family

Senior members of the Royal First Family serve as the diplomatic face of the Suquelish Republic to the world. In their diplomatic capacity, they act not as political negotiators — that function belongs to the governing bodies of the Republic — but as ambassadors of the Republic's faith, culture, and covenant identity. They carry the Suquelish civilization into international spaces through the power of personal presence, cultural witness, and the inspiration that a covenant people living by principle and by faith provides to a watching world.

Section 6.2 — State Visits and International Engagements

The First Family may undertake state visits to strengthen international relationships of the Suquelish Republic, including: visits to allied and cooperative faith communities and Christian organizations worldwide; visits to humanitarian and charitable organizations with whom the Republic partners; visits to communities and nations where Suquelinese diaspora members reside; and participation in international events that promote the Republic's values of faith, family, cultural identity, and covenant community. All international engagements of the First Family shall be coordinated with the President and shall not make political commitments on behalf of the governing bodies of the Republic without their authorization.

Section 6.3 — Brand Ambassadors for the Republic

Senior working royals of the Firm serve as brand ambassadors for the Suquelish Republic — representing the Republic's faith heritage, cultural distinctiveness, cooperative spirit, and civilizational identity to the international community. In this capacity they may: promote cooperative faith incentives and interfaith dialogue within the Christian tradition; support trade and business relationships that benefit the Suquelinese people and their host communities; promote cultural tourism to Suquelish Community Zones and cultural centers; and represent the Republic at international conferences, faith summits, and cultural events.

Chapter VII — Charitable Patronage and the Crown's Initiatives

Section 7.1 — Charitable Patronage

Members of the Royal First Family may serve as patrons of charities, nonprofit organizations, and charitable foundations — both within the Suquelish Republic and in the broader world. Charitable patronage by members of the First Family confers the endorsement of the Crown upon the charitable mission and shall be granted only to organizations whose work is consistent with the values, faith, and covenant principles of the Suquelish Republic. The Monarch shall maintain a register of royal patronages and shall review all patronages periodically.

Section 7.2 — Royal Charitable Initiatives

Individual members of the First Family may launch their own charitable initiatives focused on causes of their choosing, including but not limited to: environmental conservation and the

stewardship of God's creation; mental health awareness and support; youth development and empowerment; drug-free community programs and addiction recovery ministries; literacy and education; support for persecuted Christians globally; herbal medicine and natural health education; and any other cause consistent with the values of the Republic. Royal charitable initiatives shall be funded through the Sovereign Grant, through private fundraising, and through voluntary contributions, subject to the financial provisions of this Code.

Section 7.3 — Transparency of Charitable Activities

All charitable activities, patronages, and initiatives of the Royal First Family shall be conducted with full transparency. Annual reports of charitable activities shall be prepared by the First Family and submitted to the Council of Elders. Charitable funds shall not be commingled with the Royal Perpetual Trust or the Sovereign Grant without the approval of the Council of Elders and the multi-signature authorization process established in Chapter XI of this Code.

Section 7.4 — National Unity and Heritage Leadership

The First Family leads national events and serves as the symbolic focus of national pride, continuity, and tradition within the Suquelish Republic. They shall: lead observances of the 31st of Zebwon as the highest holy day of the Republic; preside over the national Calendar ceremonies of the Limbo period and Kriskinestoe; lead the national observances of the Republic's founding anniversary; and be present at all major national celebrations, institutional dedications, and covenant ceremonies. Their presence at these events is not merely ceremonial — it is a living declaration that the Suquelish Republic has a heart, a history, and a family that carries the covenant across time.

PART III — INTERNAL GOVERNANCE OF THE CROWN

Chapter VIII — Rules of Conduct, Ascension, and Abdication

Section 8.1 — Monarch's Authority to Set Rules of the Crown

The Monarch holds the exclusive authority to establish, publish, and amend the internal Rules of Conduct for the Royal First Family and the Firm. These Rules shall govern: the conduct expectations for all working and non-working members of the First Family; the protocol for public and private engagements; the standards of dress, address, and comportment for members of the Firm; the conditions under which a member of the Firm may be suspended from official duties; and any other internal governance matters of the Crown not addressed in this Code. The Rules of Conduct of the Crown shall be maintained in the archives of the Royal Historical and Educational Institute and a copy filed with the Council of Elders.

Section 8.2 — Rules of Ascension

The Monarch shall establish and maintain a formal Rules of Ascension governing the succession of the Crown. The Rules of Ascension shall designate: the order of succession among members of the First Family; the qualifications required of a successor to assume the position of Head of the Royal House; the manner in which Ascension shall be formally confirmed and celebrated; and the transitional provisions governing the period between a vacancy in the position of Monarch and the formal Ascension of a successor. The Rules of Ascension shall be filed with the Council of Elders and maintained in the Royal Historical and Educational Institute. They may be amended by the Monarch at any time, provided that amendments are filed with the Council of Elders within thirty Suquelish days of adoption.

Section 8.3 — Ascension Ceremony

The formal Ascension of a new Head of the Royal House shall be celebrated with a national ceremony of the highest solemnity, conducted by the head of the Suquelish church in the presence of the governing bodies of the Republic, the full First Family, and as many citizens of the Republic as may gather. The ceremony shall include: a formal declaration of Ascension; a covenant oath by the new Monarch affirming their commitment to the Republic, its people, its faith, and this Code; the presentation of the Royal Seal and any other symbols of the Crown; a declaration of Royal Blessing upon the Republic by the presiding church official; and such other elements as the outgoing Monarch or the First Family shall designate in the Rules of Ascension. The Ascension ceremony shall be documented in full by the Royal Historical and Educational Institute.

Section 8.4 — Rules of Abdication

The Monarch shall establish and maintain formal Rules of Abdication governing the voluntary relinquishment of the position of Head of the Royal House. The Rules of Abdication shall designate: the form and manner of an abdication declaration; the minimum period of notice before abdication takes effect; the manner in which a successor is formally designated; the role and status of the abdicating Monarch following abdication; and any limitations on Abdication, such as the requirement that a qualified successor be identified before abdication may take effect. Abdication does not remove the abdicating Monarch from membership in the First

Family — it transfers the position of Head to their successor. The institution of the Crown continues uninterrupted.

Section 8.5 — Royal Houses — Appointment and Governance

The Monarch holds the sole authority to formally appoint, recognize, and dissolve Royal Houses within the Suquelish aristocratic order. A Royal House is an aristocratic family line whose head has been formally elevated by the Monarch to a recognized position within the Republic's aristocratic structure. Royal Houses shall be designated by formal Royal Proclamation bearing the Royal Seal. Each Royal House shall receive a heraldic device from the College of Heraldry upon appointment. The Monarch shall establish the terms, obligations, and privileges of Royal Houses in the Rules of Conduct of the Crown, including the conditions under which a Royal House may be dissolved or suspended.

PART IV — THE SOVEREIGN GRANT — FUNDING THE CROWN

Chapter IX — The Sovereign Grant

Section 9.1 — Establishment of the Sovereign Grant

The Royal First Family of the Suquelish Republic shall be funded through the Sovereign Grant — a designated percentage of the profits, revenues, and financial flows of the Republic from all sources, set aside for the support of the Crown's duties, operations, staff, charitable initiatives, and institutional responsibilities. The Sovereign Grant is not a personal allowance — it is the operational budget of the Crown's institutional mission. It funds the work of the Firm, the College of Heraldry, the Royal Historical and Educational Institute, state banquets and ceremonial events, charitable initiatives, international engagements, and all other activities of the Crown in service to the Republic.

Section 9.2 — Sources of the Sovereign Grant

The Sovereign Grant shall be funded from a designated percentage of the Republic's total net revenues from all sources, including: institutional profits from businesses and enterprises of the Republic; cultural tax revenues; community rent revenues; donations and tithing received by the Republic; revenues from the Chanpoe's and Udarg's external service contracts; and all other financial services and revenues of the Republic. The specific percentage shall be established by the Council of Elders upon consultation with the First Family and the Cillector, and shall be reviewed no less than once every two Suquelish years. The percentage shall be set at a level sufficient to fund the Crown's operations with dignity and effectiveness without placing an unreasonable burden on the Republic's broader financial obligations.

Section 9.3 — Transparency of the Sovereign Grant

The Sovereign Grant shall be administered with full financial transparency. The Cillector shall maintain a dedicated, separate financial record for the Sovereign Grant, as required by the provisions governing the Royal First Family's special account in Chapter XI of this Code. The Cillector shall include a full accounting of Sovereign Grant receipts and expenditures in the Annual Report to the Council of Elders. The First Family shall provide the Council of Elders with an annual accounting of all Sovereign Grant expenditures no later than the second Adroestoe of the month of Naffthеo each year.

Section 9.4 — Permitted Uses of the Sovereign Grant

The Sovereign Grant may be used exclusively for the purposes of the First Family's institutional mission as set forth in this Code. Permitted uses include: the operations and staffing of the College of Heraldry and the Royal Historical and Educational Institute; the conduct of state visits, diplomatic engagements, and international missions; the hosting of state banquets and national ceremonies; the support of royal charitable initiatives and patronages; the personal support of working members of the Firm commensurate with their public duties; the maintenance of any physical premises used by the First Family in their official capacity; and any other expenditure directly related to the Crown's service to the Republic. The Sovereign Grant

may not be used for purely personal enrichment, private business ventures unrelated to the Crown's mission, or any purpose inconsistent with this Code.

Section 9.5 — The 30% Covenant Dividend to the Republic

The First Family shall transfer thirty percent (30%) of all dividends, returns, and financial gains generated from the Royal Perpetual Trust's investments and financial activities to the general coffers of the Suquelish Republic. This thirty percent transfer is non-negotiable, perpetual, and constitutionally mandated. It may not be waived, reduced, deferred, or suspended by any act of the First Family, the governing bodies, or any other authority. The Republic shall use this thirty percent exclusively for the purposes of expanding or maintaining the institutions, communities, and services of the Republic — it shall not be used for personal benefit of any individual. The remaining seventy percent of dividends and returns shall remain within the Royal Perpetual Trust for the continued operations and mission of the First Family.

The 30% dividend transfer to the Republic is non-negotiable and perpetual. It is the covenant contribution of the Crown to the building of the Suquelish civilization for all generations.

Section 9.6 — Separate Republic Finances

The Republic maintains its own separate finances independent of the Sovereign Grant and the Royal Perpetual Trust. The financial obligations of the Republic to the First Family through the Sovereign Grant do not diminish or encumber the Republic's own financial obligations to its communities, institutions, security forces, governance bodies, or host-nation tax responsibilities. The Sovereign Grant and the Royal Perpetual Trust exist alongside the Republic's own finances — not as replacements for any portion of them.

PART V — THE ROYAL PERPETUAL TRUST

Chapter X — Establishment and Nature of the Trust

Section 10.1 — Establishment

There is hereby established the Royal Perpetual Trust of the Suquelish Republic — a special, indissoluble, perpetual, and irrevocable trust for the financial affairs of the Suquelish Aristocratic Royal First Family. The Royal Perpetual Trust is not an ordinary financial account. It is a covenant instrument — a perpetual financial vessel for the Crown's mission that endures across generations, immune from dissolution by any act of governance, cannot be seized by any creditor of the Republic, and continues uninterrupted regardless of any change in the personnel of the governing bodies.

Section 10.2 — Character of the Trust — Indissoluble, Perpetual, and Irrevocable

The Royal Perpetual Trust is: Indissoluble — it cannot be dissolved, terminated, or wound up by any act of the Republic's governing bodies, the Cillector, the Monarch, or any other authority. It shall continue in existence perpetually; Perpetual — it has no end date, no sunset provision, and no expiration. It shall exist for so long as the Suquelish Republic exists; and Irrevocable — its fundamental character and the protections it affords to the First Family's mission cannot be revoked, altered in their essential nature, or diminished by any act of law. Individual accounts within the Trust may be managed in accordance with the access protocols of this Code, but the Trust itself cannot be revoked.

Section 10.3 — Administration by the Cillector

The Royal Perpetual Trust shall be administered and managed by the Suquelish Cultural Tax Collector — the Cillector — in their capacity as the Republic's chief financial officer, subject to the oversight of the Council of Elders and the access protocol set forth in Chapter XI. The Cillector shall manage the Trust with the highest standards of fiduciary duty, professional competence, and covenant faithfulness. The Trust shall be maintained separately from all other financial records of the Cillector's office, in a dedicated set of records as required by Section 10.4.

Section 10.4 — Dedicated and Transparent Financial Records

The Cillector shall maintain the following dedicated records for the Royal Perpetual Trust, kept entirely separate from all other records of the Office:

- Full financial ledger of all Trust assets, including cash, investments, real property, and other assets.
- Bank, credit, and investment account records for all accounts held within or on behalf of the Trust.
- Property records for all real property held within the Trust.
- Investment records detailing all investment positions, returns, dividends, and financial performance.
- Trust beneficiary register, listing the Head of the First Family and all designated beneficiaries.

- Disbursement ledger recording every payment made from the Trust, including the date, amount, purpose, and authorization record.
- Access event log recording every instance of Trust access, the reason for access, and the identity of all authorizing signatories.
- 30% Dividend Transfer record documenting every transfer of the required covenant dividend to the Republic's coffers, including the amount, date, and the Republic's receipt confirmation.

All Trust records shall be fully transparent to: the Head of the First Family; the President; the Council of Elders; and the lawful tax authorities of the host nation upon proper legal request. Trust records shall not be disclosed to any other party without the authorization of the multi-signature access protocol established in Chapter XI.

Chapter XI — The Royal Trust Access Protocol

Section 11.1 — The Multi-Signature Access Protocol

Access to the Royal Perpetual Trust for any purpose listed in Section 11.2 shall be governed by the Royal Trust Multi-Signature Access Protocol — the most secure financial authorization procedure in the Suquelish Republic. This Protocol is established to protect the Trust, to prevent unauthorized access, and to ensure that every significant financial action involving the Trust is authorized by the full covenant community of leadership in the presence of God and the law.

Section 11.2 — Actions Requiring the Multi-Signature Protocol

The following actions upon the Royal Perpetual Trust shall require the full Multi-Signature Access Protocol before they may be executed:

1. Changing the names of persons on the Trust account — including the addition or removal of any named trustee or beneficial owner.
2. Granting access to a third party — any person or entity not already designated on the Trust receiving any form of access, information, or authority over Trust affairs.
3. Making a large payment from the Trust — defined as any single disbursement exceeding the threshold established by the Council of Elders in the Trust's standing financial policy.
4. Adding beneficiaries or institutional beneficiaries — any addition of a new person, family, institution, or organization as a Trust beneficiary.
5. Removing money from the Trust — any withdrawal, transfer, or disbursement of funds from Trust accounts.
6. Making investments from the Trust — any deployment of Trust assets into investment instruments, real property acquisitions, or financial vehicles.

The deposit of financial resources into the Trust does not require the Multi-Signature Access Protocol and may be processed by the Cillector in the normal course of Trust administration.

Section 11.3 — The Required Signatories

The Multi-Signature Access Protocol requires the following signatories, all of whose signatures must be present on a single notarized document before access may be granted. The absence of any single required signature renders the document invalid, the access unauthorized, and the action void:

The President of the Suquelish Republic — *Full signature and printed name, with the date of signing.*

The Head of the Church (Presiding Ecclesiastical Officer) — *Full signature and printed name, with the date of signing, plus the Special Signet Mark of their ecclesiastical office affixed to the document — a distinctive mark of their office that serves as an additional layer of authentication beyond their personal signature.*

The Secretary of the Administration of Executives — *Full signature and printed name, with the date of signing, plus their official Signet Mark affixed to the document — the same requirement as the Head of the Church.*

The Suquelish Cultural Tax Collector (Cillector) — *Full signature and printed name in their capacity as administrator of the Trust, with the date of signing.*

The Head of the Royal First Family (Monarch) — *Full signature and printed name, plus the Royal Signet Stamp of the Crown affixed to the document — the highest seal of the First Family, authenticating the Monarch's personal authorization of the access action.*

Section 11.4 — Notarization Requirement

The Multi-Signature Authorization Document shall be notarized by a notary public licensed in the host jurisdiction in which the document is executed. The notary shall confirm the identity and voluntary signature of each signatory. Notarization shall occur at the time the final signature is obtained, or the notary shall confirm that they have witnessed or properly verified each signature individually. A notarized document without all required signatures and marks is null and void.

Section 11.5 — The Special Signet Mark Requirement

The requirement for the Head of the Church and the Secretary to affix their Special Signet Mark — distinct from their personal signature — provides a second layer of authentication for these two offices. Each Signet Mark shall be: unique to the current holder of the office; formally registered with the National Registry upon the assumption of the office; and physically distinct from any personal seal, stamp, or mark the individual may use in other contexts. The Signet Marks of the Head of the Church and the Secretary are official instruments of their respective offices and shall be maintained with the same security and care as official seals of state.

Section 11.6 — The Royal Signet Stamp

The Royal Signet Stamp of the Crown is the highest physical authentication instrument of the Suquelish Royal First Family. It shall be: maintained in the personal custody of the reigning Monarch; formally registered with the National Registry and the College of Heraldry; unique to the current Monarch and replaced upon Ascension of a new Head of the Royal House; and affixed only by the Monarch personally. The Royal Signet Stamp shall never be delegated to any other person for use in the Multi-Signature Access Protocol.

Section 11.7 — Access Log

The Cillector shall maintain a permanent, tamper-evident access log for the Royal Perpetual Trust. Every instance of Trust access — every execution of the Multi-Signature Access Protocol — shall be logged with: the date of access; the action taken; the names of all signatories; a copy

of the notarized Multi-Signature Authorization Document; and the outcome of the access action. The access log shall be available for review by the Council of Elders at any time and shall be included in the annual audit of the Trust's financial records.

Section 11.8 — Emergency Access Provision

In the event of a genuine emergency requiring access to Trust funds — where the full Multi-Signature Access Protocol cannot be completed due to the incapacity, unavailability, or death of one or more required signatories — an emergency access provision may be invoked by the President with the concurrence of a two-thirds vote of the Council of Elders. Emergency access shall be limited in scope to the specific action required by the emergency and shall be retroactively documented and reported to all signatories as soon as they are available. Emergency access shall not be used to circumvent the protocol for non-emergency purposes, and any abuse of the emergency provision shall be treated as a grave violation of this Code.

PART VI — BYLAWS OF THE ROYAL FIRST FAMILY CODE

Chapter XII — Operational Bylaws of the Crown

Section 12.1 — Royal Calendar and Official Engagements

The First Family shall maintain an official Royal Calendar of engagements, published at the beginning of each Suquelish year, listing all planned state visits, national ceremonies, charitable events, investitures, and other official engagements of the Firm. The Royal Calendar shall be coordinated with the governing bodies of the Republic to ensure alignment with national events and governance schedules. Unplanned engagements may be added to the Royal Calendar as circumstances require.

Section 12.2 — Royal Communications

All official communications issued in the name of the First Family — including Royal Proclamations, letters of Royal Assent, investiture certificates, heraldic grants, and ceremonial declarations — shall bear the Royal Seal of the Crown and be signed by the Monarch or the appropriate senior member of the Firm. Official communications shall be maintained in the archives of the Royal Historical and Educational Institute and, where appropriate, in the National Registry.

Section 12.3 — Media and Public Presence

The First Family shall maintain a dignified and considered public presence through appropriate media channels, consistent with the standards of the Lex Vexilli Sacri and the canonical standards of the Republic. Senior members of the Firm are authorized to maintain official digital and social media presences for the purpose of representing the Crown's charitable initiatives, cultural heritage work, and official engagements. No member of the First Family shall use any official or unofficial media platform to make political statements on contested Republic governance matters or to publicly criticize the governing bodies of the Republic.

Section 12.4 — Royal Household Staff

The First Family may employ household staff, advisors, and assistants necessary for the effective execution of their official duties, funded through the Sovereign Grant. All staff employed by the Royal Household shall be members of the Republic in good standing, subject to a character and background review by the Chanpoe, and shall maintain strict confidentiality regarding all internal affairs of the First Family. Staff shall be treated with dignity, paid fairly, and accorded the same rights as any member of the Republic.

Section 12.5 — Coordination with the Governing Bodies

The First Family shall maintain regular and constructive coordination with the governing bodies of the Republic. The Monarch shall designate a senior member of the Firm as Royal Liaison to the Administration of Executives, responsible for day-to-day coordination between the Crown and the governance structure. The Royal Liaison shall attend such meetings of the Council of Elders as the Monarch or the Council deems appropriate, in an observer capacity without voting rights.

Section 12.6 — Succession to the Royal Historical and Educational Institute

The Royal Historical and Educational Institute shall be maintained in perpetuity regardless of any change in the membership of the First Family. Upon the Ascension of a new Monarch, the incoming Head of the Royal House assumes stewardship of the Institute as part of their assumption of the Crown's responsibilities. The Institute's archives and records are assets of the institution, not personal property of any individual member of the First Family, and shall never be removed from the Republic's custody or transferred to private ownership.

PART VII — SUB-LAWS — SPECIALIZED PROVISIONS

Chapter XIII — Sub-Laws Governing Specific Aspects of the Crown

Section 13.1 — Interaction Between the Crown and the Udarg Knights

The Elite Udarg Knights hold a constitutional mandate to enforce governmental accountability throughout the Republic, including accountability of church leaders and security force members. For absolute clarity: the constitutional mandate of the Udarg Knights does not extend to the institution of the First Family itself or to the removal of the Monarch from the position of Symbolic Head of State. The First Family's existence is irrevocable. However, where an individual member of the First Family is found to have materially violated the laws of the Republic through the normal accountability processes, the Republic's disciplinary mechanisms — up to and including the forfeiture of specific privileges — may be applied to that individual without disturbing the Crown. The institution of the Crown is inviolable; the personal conduct of its members is accountable.

Section 13.2 — Relationship Between Royal Assent and Enforcement

A law that has been duly passed by the governing bodies of the Republic and submitted for Royal Assent takes effect provisionally upon passage. If Royal Assent is not granted within fifteen Suquelish days for reasons other than a genuine constitutional concern communicated in writing, the President may declare the law provisionally in full effect pending resolution of the Assent question with the Monarch. This provision ensures that the governance of the Republic is not delayed by procedural delays in the Royal Assent process while protecting the ceremonial significance of Assent.

Section 13.3 — Heraldic Disputes

Any dispute regarding a heraldic device authorized by the College of Heraldry shall be adjudicated by the College's internal review process, with appeal to the Monarch. Disputes involving heraldic devices of the governing bodies of the Republic may be referred to a joint panel of the Monarch's heraldic advisors and a representative of the Council of Elders for resolution. The College's decisions on heraldic matters are final within the Republic's internal authority.

Section 13.4 — Vacant Crown — Regency Provisions

In the event that the position of Head of the Royal House becomes vacant — through death, abdication, or incapacitation — and no successor has yet formally ascended under the Rules of Ascension, a Regency shall be established immediately upon vacancy. The Regent shall be the senior working member of the Firm as designated in the Rules of Ascension. The Regent shall exercise all ceremonial and institutional functions of the Monarch during the Regency period. The Regency shall continue only until the formal Ascension of the new Head of the Royal House, which shall occur as expeditiously as the Rules of Ascension permit.

Section 13.5 — Trust Management Standards

The Cillector in managing the Royal Perpetual Trust shall observe the following management standards: (I) the Cillector shall invest Trust assets only in investments that are lawful, ethical,

and consistent with the faith and values of the Republic; (II) no Trust assets shall be invested in businesses or instruments that are inconsistent with the canonical standards of the Suquelish Republic; (III) the Trust shall maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the regular operational needs of the First Family without requiring Trust access for ordinary expenses; (IV) the Cillector shall seek professional investment counsel where the Trust's asset levels warrant it; and (V) all investment decisions shall be documented and available for review by the Council of Elders.

Section 13.6 — Protection of Trust Assets

The assets of the Royal Perpetual Trust are protected by the following provisions: (I) Trust assets shall not be attached, garnished, or seized for any debt, obligation, or judgment against the Republic's governing bodies or any individual member of the Republic — the Trust is an asset of the Crown's institutional mission, not a general asset of the Republic; (II) Trust assets shall not be transferred to any personal account of any member of the First Family except through the Multi-Signature Access Protocol for authorized purposes; (III) the Trust shall maintain appropriate insurance and legal protections for its assets as recommended by the Cillector and approved by the Council of Elders.

Section 13.7 — Annual Trust Audit

The Royal Perpetual Trust shall be subject to an independent annual audit conducted by a certified accountant not employed by the Cillector's office and approved by the Council of Elders. The audit report shall be provided to: the Head of the First Family; the President; and the Council of Elders. Any material discrepancy identified in the audit shall be investigated immediately and reported to all required parties. The audit shall include a specific review of the 30% covenant dividend transfers to confirm that all required transfers have been made accurately and on time.

PART VIII — VIOLATIONS, REMEDIES, AND AMENDMENT

Chapter XIV — Violations and Remedies

Section 14.1 — Violations by Members of the First Family

Where an individual member of the First Family — including the Monarch — is found to have materially violated the laws of the Republic through the Republic's normal accountability processes, the following remedies are available, which may be applied to the individual without affecting the institution of the Crown: (I) formal written censure entered into the National Registry; (II) suspension of specific privileges or duties associated with their role in the Firm; (III) removal from the Firm — that is, the suspension of working royal duties — without removing them from the First Family; (IV) financial restitution for any misuse of Sovereign Grant funds; and (V) such other remedies as the Council of Elders, in consultation with the Monarch, determines to be appropriate and proportionate. No remedy shall constitute or be construed as a dissolution of the First Family or a removal of the Monarch from the position of Head of the Royal House except as provided in the Rules of Abdication.

Section 14.2 — Violations of the Trust Protocol

Any attempt to access the Royal Perpetual Trust without following the Multi-Signature Access Protocol is a grave violation of this Code. Consequences include: immediate reversal of any unauthorized action; formal investigation by the Council of Elders; referral to host-jurisdiction authorities where criminal conduct is involved; and permanent prohibition from participation in future Trust access proceedings for the individual responsible for the violation. The Trust shall be reviewed and its security protocols reinforced following any unauthorized access attempt.

Section 14.3 — Failure to Transfer the 30% Covenant Dividend

Failure to transfer the required 30% covenant dividend to the Republic's coffers in a timely manner is a material violation of this Code. The Cillector is obligated to flag any missed transfer to the Council of Elders within five Suquelish days of the missed transfer date. The Council of Elders may take the following actions: direct the Cillector to execute the transfer immediately from available Trust assets; initiate a formal review of the Trust's financial position; and report the violation to the Monarch with a formal request for explanation and remedy. Persistent failure to make the required transfers shall be addressed by the Council of Elders through the accountability mechanisms of this Code.

Chapter XV — Amendment of This Code

Section 15.1 — Living Document Within Covenant Constraints

This Lex Coronae Perpetuae is a living instrument of law that may be expanded, clarified, and refined as the Republic grows and as the experience of the Crown and the Republic reveals the need for additional guidance. However, the amendment power over this Code is more constrained than the amendment power over other instruments of the Republic, given the fundamental nature of the provisions it contains.

Section 15.2 — Amendment Procedure

Amendments to this Code shall require: (I) joint proposal by the President and the Monarch — any amendment must be proposed by both the head of the governing structure and the head of the Crown together, reflecting the collaborative nature of the Republic's dual institutional identity; (II) a three-fourths affirmative vote of the full Council of Elders; (III) Royal Assent of the Monarch by signature and Royal Signet Stamp; and (IV) filing of the amendment in the National Registry and in the archives of the Royal Historical and Educational Institute. No amendment to this Code shall be effective without all four of the above requirements being met.

Section 15.3 — Non-Amendable Provisions

The following provisions of this Code are permanently non-amendable and may not be altered, diminished, or superseded by any amendment: (I) Section 1.1 — The Irrevocability of the Crown; (II) Section 1.2 — Existence Outside Ordinary Governance; (III) Section 9.5 — The 30% Covenant Dividend to the Republic; (IV) Section 10.2 — Character of the Trust as indissoluble, perpetual, and irrevocable; and (V) Section 11.3 — The Required Signatories to the Multi-Signature Access Protocol. These provisions are the constitutional bedrock of the Crown's relationship with the Republic and stand beyond the reach of any amending power.

FINAL RATIFICATION AND ROYAL SEAL

Let every citizen, every governing officer, every security force member, and every institution of the Suquelish Republic know and honor the provisions of this Lex Coronae Perpetuae. The First Family is the living covenant heart of the Suquelish nation. They have been given to us not to rule over us, but to stand among us as a sign — a sign that this Republic has a past worth honoring, a present worth protecting, and a future worth building for the children who will carry the covenant long after we are gone.

The Crown does not take. The Crown gives — its presence, its voice, its blessing, its advocacy, its memory. In giving these things faithfully, generation after generation, the First Family fulfills the highest calling that can be given to a family in a covenant community: to be the visible continuity of the covenant itself.

> *"One generation shall praise Your works to another, and shall declare Your mighty acts." — Psalm 145:4*

> *"The memory of the righteous is a blessing." — Proverbs 10:7*

Promulgated in Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith
VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant, Now and Always

The Crown endures. The Covenant continues. The First Family remains.

Sealed Under the Authority of the Suquelish Republic
And Confirmed by the Royal Seal of the First Family
Under the Sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings

SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

LEX CIBI ET POTUS

The Food and Beverage Operations Code

Governing Restaurants, Food Vending, Food Trucks and Trailers,
Bars and Taverns, Soup Kitchens, and Temporary Food Operations
within the Communities, Communes, Institutions, and Events
of the Suquelish Republic

Promulgated Under the Authority of the
Suquelish Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris

Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

> *"So whether you eat or drink or whatever you do, do it all for the glory of God." — 1 Corinthians 10:31*

> *"He makes grass grow for the cattle, and plants for people to cultivate — bringing forth food from the earth: wine that gladdens human hearts, oil to make their faces shine, and bread that sustains their hearts." — Psalm 104:14-15*

PREAMBLE — THE COVENANT TABLE

We, the Suquelish Republic, a covenant people, a royal priesthood, and a restored Tribe of Judah dispersed across the nations, do hereby establish this Lex Cibi et Potus — the Food and Beverage Operations Code — as the governing law for all food service operations within the communities, communes, institutions, and events of the Suquelish Republic.

The table is sacred in the Suquelish covenant tradition. From the garden where God first provided food for His people, to the banquets of the Kingdom, to the Lord's Table at which every ordained minister of the Republic presides — the sharing of food is an act of covenant fellowship, of hospitality, and of the tangible expression of God's provision. Every restaurant, food vendor, food truck, bar, tavern, and soup kitchen of the Republic is an extension of that table. The food served in these places nourishes not only the body but the community itself.

Because the table is sacred, it must also be safe. This Code establishes the standards of food safety, cleanliness, licensing, training, structural safety, fire suppression, and operational excellence that every food service operation within the Republic must meet. These standards are set in alignment with national food safety standards and in compliance with the laws of the host state — and in some areas they exceed host-state requirements, because the Republic's covenant with its people demands nothing less than the best stewardship of the gift of nourishment.

> *"Better a small serving of vegetables with love than a fattened calf with hatred." — Proverbs 15:17*

ARTICLE I — DEFINITIONS

As used throughout this Lex Cibi et Potus, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned:

Food Service Establishment (FSE): Any fixed or mobile facility within or operated by the Suquelish Republic — including a restaurant, food vendor, food truck, food trailer, bar, tavern, soup kitchen, temporary food booth, or community kitchen — where food or beverages are prepared, stored, or served to members, citizens, guests, or the public.

Permanent FSE: A Food Service Establishment operating from a fixed, enclosed, non-mobile physical location — including restaurants, bars, taverns, cafeterias, dining halls, and permanent soup kitchens.

Mobile FSE: A Food Service Establishment operating from a vehicle, trailer, cart, or portable structure capable of relocation — including food trucks, food trailers, pushcarts, and portable food stands.

Temporary FSE: A Food Service Establishment operating for a defined limited period at a public or cultural event, festival, community gathering, or other time-limited occasion — including temporary booths, tent kitchens, and pop-up food stands.

Bar or Tavern: A Food Service Establishment whose primary or significant service includes the sale, service, or distribution of alcoholic beverages, with or without food service.

Soup Kitchen / Community Table: A Food Service Establishment providing free or reduced-cost food to members, citizens, or community guests as a charitable or covenant hospitality service of the Republic.

Certified Food Protection Manager (CFPM): A person who has successfully passed a food protection manager certification examination accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Conference for Food Protection Standards, or an equivalent standard recognized under this Code.

Food Handler Safety Card (FHSC): A credential issued upon completion of an approved food handler training course, demonstrating the holder's knowledge of basic food safety principles required for all food service workers under this Code.

The Suquelish Food and Beverage Board (SFBB): The professional governance and licensing body established under this Code, responsible for overseeing all food service operations within the Republic.

Health and Safety Inspection: A periodic review of a Food Service Establishment's compliance with the food safety, cleanliness, structural safety, fire suppression, and operational standards of this Code.

Host State: The sovereign state, territory, or jurisdiction in which a Food Service Establishment is physically located or from which it operates.

PART I — PRIMARY LAWS OF FOOD AND BEVERAGE OPERATIONS

Chapter I — Foundational Law — The Covenant Standard of Food Service

Section 1.1 — Governing Philosophy

The Suquelish Republic establishes the standards of this Code on the conviction that every person who eats at the Republic's table — whether in a permanent restaurant, a mobile food truck, a temporary event booth, a bar, or a soup kitchen — deserves food that is safe, prepared with care, served with dignity, and provided in an environment that honors their health and their humanity. Food safety is not merely a regulatory compliance matter — it is a covenant obligation of every food service operator to the people they serve. To serve unsafe food to a member of the covenant community is a failure of stewardship and a violation of this Code.

Section 1.2 — Dual Compliance — Republic Standards and Host State Law

All Food Service Establishments within the Suquelish Republic shall maintain dual compliance: (I) full compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, licensing requirements, and health codes of the host state and host-nation in which the establishment operates; and (II) full compliance with the standards of this Code, which in several areas establish requirements that exceed or supplement host-state minimums. Where this Code and host-state law address the same subject and the Republic's standard is more stringent, the Republic's standard shall apply within Republic-administered environments. No host-state standard shall be used to justify non-compliance with a Republic standard that exceeds it.

Section 1.3 — The Suquelish Food and Beverage Board

The Suquelish Food and Beverage Board — the SFBB — is hereby established as the professional governance and licensing body for all Food Service Establishments within the Republic. The SFBB shall: establish and maintain the Republic's food safety, licensing, and operational standards; review and approve Republic food service licenses; conduct or oversee Health and Safety Inspections; receive and investigate complaints regarding food service operations; develop and maintain the Food Handler Safety Card training program; and coordinate with host-state health authorities on matters of mutual concern. The SFBB shall be composed of no fewer than five members appointed by the Council of Elders, including at least one Certified Food Protection Manager and at least one person with experience in mobile food service. The SFBB shall report to the Council of Elders.

Section 1.4 — Mandatory Republic Food Service License

No person or entity may operate a Food Service Establishment within a Suquelish Community Zone, commune, institution, or at any event organized or hosted by the Republic without first obtaining a Republic Food Service License from the SFBB. This requirement applies to all categories of FSE — permanent, mobile, and temporary. A Republic Food Service License shall be: displayed prominently at the establishment or presented upon request for mobile and temporary operations; renewed annually; and accompanied at all times by current host-state food service permits, health permits, and business licenses as required by the host jurisdiction.

Section 1.5 — The Food is the Heritage

The Republic recognizes that food is culture. The culinary traditions of the Suquelinese people — including the Republic's canonical herbal medicine traditions, the use of whole foods and traditional preparations, and the covenant hospitality that has defined the Republic's table from its founding — are part of the living heritage of the nation. The SFBB shall, in developing its standards and in its inspection and licensing activities, honor the Republic's food heritage while ensuring that all food service meets the highest standards of safety. Traditional preparations, herbal ingredients, and natural food practices consistent with the Republic's heritage shall never be discouraged by this Code as long as they meet the food safety standards herein.

Chapter II — Personnel Requirements — The Non-Negotiable Standards

Section 2.1 — Certified Food Protection Manager — Universal Requirement

Every Food Service Establishment — without exception — operating within a Suquelish Community Zone, commune, institution, or at any Republic event must have at least one Certified Food Protection Manager (CFPM) on the license for the establishment. The CFPM must: hold a current certification from an examination program accredited by ANSI-CFP Standards, including but not limited to ServSafe Manager Certification, the National Registry of Food Safety Professionals (NRFSP) program, Prometric's Registered Environmental Health Specialist/Registered Sanitarian (REHS/RS) program, or an equivalent program approved by the SFBB; be present or reachable at all times during food service operations at the establishment; and renew their certification on the schedule required by their certifying body and by this Code. This requirement applies to restaurants, food trucks, food trailers, food vendors, bars, taverns, soup kitchens, temporary event food booths, and every other category of FSE. There are no exceptions and no waivers available to this requirement.

Section 2.2 — Food Handler Safety Card — Every Worker, Every Time

Every person who works in any capacity involving food preparation, food handling, food storage, food service, dishwashing, or any activity that brings a worker into contact with food, food contact surfaces, or food service equipment in any Food Service Establishment within the Republic must hold a current Food Handler Safety Card. This requirement applies regardless of whether the host state requires it, regardless of the worker's role, regardless of whether the establishment is permanent, mobile, or temporary, and regardless of whether the event is a regular operation or a one-time public or cultural event. Part-time workers, volunteers, temporary event workers, and unpaid workers are all subject to this requirement equally.

Section 2.3 — The Republic's Food Handler Safety Card Program

The SFBB shall maintain and administer the Suquelish Republic's own Food Handler Safety Card training program. The program shall: cover all core food safety topics required by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Food Code and equivalent national standards, including personal hygiene, time and temperature control, cross-contamination prevention, proper handwashing, foodborne illness prevention, proper food storage, and cleaning and sanitizing of food contact surfaces; be available in multiple formats including in-person training, online training, and blended instruction; issue a Republic Food Handler Safety Card upon successful completion of a knowledge assessment with a passing score of not less than seventy-five percent; and require renewal every two years. The SFBB shall also accept current Food Handler Safety Cards issued by any host-state approved food handler program as satisfying this requirement, provided the card is current and issued by a recognized program. All FHSC records shall be maintained in the National Registry's food service division.

Section 2.4 — Worker Health and Personal Hygiene

All food service workers within Republic FSEs shall comply with the following personal hygiene and worker health standards:

- No person who is experiencing symptoms of illness — including vomiting, diarrhea, jaundice, fever, or sore throat with fever — shall work in any food handling or food preparation capacity until they are symptom-free for at least twenty-four hours, or as required by host-state law if more stringent.

- No person who has been diagnosed with or is suspected of having a reportable foodborne illness — including Salmonella, E. coli O157:H7, Shigella, Hepatitis A, or Norovirus — shall work in any food contact capacity until cleared by a licensed medical provider.
- All food service workers shall wash their hands with soap and warm water for a minimum of twenty seconds: before beginning work; after handling raw meat, poultry, or seafood; after using the restroom; after touching the face, hair, or body; after handling garbage; after smoking, eating, or drinking; and any other time contamination of hands may have occurred.
- Hair restraints — hairnets, hats, or equivalent — are required for all persons involved in food preparation.
- Clean outer garments or aprons shall be worn during food preparation and service.
- No jewelry on the hands or wrists during food preparation, with the exception of a plain wedding band.
- No bare-hand contact with ready-to-eat food — single-use gloves, utensils, or deli tissue shall be used.

Section 2.5 — Staffing Standards for Temporary Events

For temporary Food Service Establishments operating at Republic public or cultural events, the following minimum staffing standards apply in addition to the requirements of Sections 2.1 and 2.2: at least one CFPM must be on-site at the temporary FSE at all times during food service; a minimum ratio of one trained food safety worker per every ten event food service workers shall be maintained; all temporary event food service workers shall present their current FHSC to the SFBB or event coordinator before beginning work at the event; and the event coordinator shall maintain a roster of all food service workers at each temporary FSE, confirming FHSC compliance, available for inspection by SFBB representatives.

Chapter III — Food Safety Standards — The Republic Standard

Section 3.1 — Alignment with National Standards

All food safety practices within Republic FSEs shall align with the standards of the FDA Food Code — the most current edition as adopted and amended by the host state — as the minimum floor of food safety practice. Where the SFBB adopts standards that exceed the FDA Food Code, those Republic standards shall apply within Republic-administered environments. The SFBB shall review the FDA Food Code upon each new edition and update the Republic's standards accordingly within one Suquelish year of the new edition's publication.

Section 3.2 — Temperature Control for Safety (TCS) Foods

All Temperature Control for Safety foods — including meats, poultry, seafood, dairy products, cooked grains, cut melons, cut tomatoes, and other potentially hazardous foods — shall be held at safe temperatures at all times:

Cold Holding: TCS foods must be maintained at 41°F (5°C) or below.

Hot Holding: TCS foods held hot for service must be maintained at 135°F (57°C) or above.

Cooking Temperatures: Poultry: minimum 165°F (74°C). Ground meat: minimum 155°F (68°C). Whole cuts of beef, pork, lamb: minimum 145°F (63°C) with 3-minute rest time. Seafood: minimum 145°F (63°C). Reheated TCS foods: minimum 165°F (74°C) within 2 hours.

Cooling: TCS foods cooked and intended for cold service must be cooled from 135°F to 70°F within 2 hours and from 70°F to 41°F or below within an additional 4 hours — total cooling time not to exceed 6 hours.

The Temperature Danger Zone: Between 41°F and 135°F. TCS foods shall not remain in the temperature danger zone for more than 4 hours total cumulative time.

Section 3.3 — Food Storage

All food storage within Republic FSEs shall comply with the following requirements:

- All food shall be stored at least six inches off the floor on clean shelving or racks.
- Raw meats, poultry, and seafood shall be stored below and separate from ready-to-eat foods in the refrigerator, organized in the following top-to-bottom order: ready-to-eat foods at the top; then seafood; then whole cuts of beef and pork; then ground meat and ground fish; then whole and ground poultry at the bottom.
- All food shall be covered or otherwise protected from contamination during storage.
- Food shall not be stored in lockers, restrooms, mechanical rooms, under stairwells, or in any location subject to contamination.
- Dry goods shall be stored in clean, pest-proof containers with tight-fitting lids, labeled with the contents and date.
- FIFO — First In, First Out — rotation shall be used for all food storage. Older products are moved to the front; newer products placed behind.

Section 3.4 — Cross-Contamination Prevention

All Republic FSEs shall implement the following cross-contamination prevention measures:

- Separate cutting boards shall be used for raw meats, raw poultry, raw seafood, and ready-to-eat foods. Boards shall be color-coded or clearly labeled.
- All food contact surfaces, utensils, cutting boards, and equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized between uses with different food types.
- Chemical sanitizers used on food contact surfaces shall be of an approved type and concentration as specified in this Code and host-state regulations.
- No raw animal protein shall come into contact with ready-to-eat food at any point in the food preparation process.

Section 3.5 — Herbal and Natural Food Preparations

In recognition of the Republic's canonical herbal medicine and natural food traditions, Republic FSEs may incorporate herbal ingredients, herbal infusions, herbal-based preparations, and traditional natural food practices into their menus and food preparation. All such preparations shall: use only food-grade herbs and plants that are safe for human consumption; be stored, handled, and prepared in accordance with the food safety standards of this Code; be clearly identified on menus where they may represent an allergen or an unusual ingredient to guests; and comply with any host-state food labeling or ingredient disclosure requirements. The use of medicinal herbal preparations in food service shall not be used as a means of circumventing food safety standards — the covenant heritage of herbal food is honored within, not above, the requirements of safe food handling.

Section 3.6 — Water Supply and Plumbing

All permanent Republic FSEs shall be connected to an approved potable water supply and shall maintain properly functioning plumbing for hot and cold running water at all food preparation and handwashing sinks. Mobile and temporary FSEs shall use only potable water from an approved source. Water containers used for mobile and temporary food service shall be food-grade, covered, and sanitized between uses. All wastewater from food service operations shall be disposed of through approved wastewater systems or disposal points designated by host-state authority.

Section 3.7 — Pest Control

All Republic FSEs shall maintain effective pest control measures preventing the presence of rodents, insects, and other pests in food preparation, storage, and service areas. Pest control measures shall include: properly sealed walls, floors, and ceilings with no gaps larger than one-quarter inch; self-closing doors on all exterior entrances; screened windows and ventilation openings; regular professional pest control service for permanent FSEs; and immediate corrective action upon any evidence of pest activity. Live animals — including pets — are not permitted in food service areas with the exception of service animals as required by applicable law.

Chapter IV — Cleanliness and Sanitation Standards

Section 4.1 — Cleaning and Sanitizing — General Standard

All food contact surfaces, equipment, and utensils shall be cleaned and sanitized in the following sequence: (I) pre-scrape or pre-rinse to remove large food particles; (II) wash in hot soapy water; (III) rinse in clean water; (IV) sanitize using an approved chemical sanitizer at the correct

concentration or through heat sanitizing at the required temperature; (V) allow to air dry — never towel dry food contact surfaces. Three-compartment sinks used for manual warewashing shall maintain: first compartment — wash at a minimum of 110°F with approved detergent; second compartment — rinse in clean water; third compartment — sanitize at the approved sanitizer concentration.

Section 4.2 — Approved Chemical Sanitizers and Concentrations

The following chemical sanitizers are approved for use on food contact surfaces within Republic FSEs, at the concentrations specified:

Chlorine (bleach): 50–200 parts per million (ppm) at a water temperature of at least 75°F (24°C). pH must be below 10.

Iodine: 12.5–25 ppm in water at a temperature of 68°F (20°C) or above. pH must be below 5.0.

Quaternary Ammonium (Quat): 200–400 ppm as specified by the manufacturer, in water at a temperature of at least 75°F (24°C).

High-Temperature Sanitizing: Water at a minimum of 171°F (77°C) for a contact time of at least 30 seconds for immersion sanitizing.

Sanitizer concentrations shall be tested at least once per meal period using approved test strips. Test strip readings shall be documented in the FSE's sanitation log.

Section 4.3 — Cleaning Schedules

Every permanent and mobile Republic FSE shall maintain a written cleaning schedule, posted in the kitchen, specifying: what surfaces, equipment, and areas are to be cleaned; how frequently each item is to be cleaned; who is responsible for each cleaning task; and the cleaning and sanitizing method to be used. The cleaning schedule shall include at minimum: daily cleaning of all food contact surfaces, cooking equipment, and handwashing sinks; daily sweeping and mopping of all kitchen floors; weekly cleaning of reach-in coolers and freezers; monthly deep cleaning of all hood and ventilation systems; and regular pest control inspections. Temporary FSEs shall implement a cleaning schedule appropriate to the duration and scope of their operation.

Section 4.4 — Restroom Facilities

All permanent FSEs shall provide clean, properly maintained restroom facilities for both workers and, where required by host-state building codes, for guests. Restrooms shall: be equipped with hot and cold running water, soap, and single-use paper towels or air dryers; be cleaned and stocked at intervals sufficient to maintain cleanliness throughout the operating day; have handwashing signs posted; be clearly accessible and comply with applicable ADA accessibility requirements; and have a self-closing door separating the restroom from all food preparation areas. Mobile and temporary FSEs shall provide access to handwashing facilities — either on the unit or through designated handwashing stations — at all times during operation.

Chapter V — Structural Safety — Building Codes, Fire Suppression, Occupancy, and Egress

Section 5.1 — Host State Building Code Compliance — Mandatory

All permanent Food Service Establishments within Republic Community Zones, communes, institutions, and purpose-built facilities shall be designed, constructed, and maintained in full compliance with the applicable building codes of the host state and host jurisdiction. This includes but is not limited to: structural integrity and load-bearing requirements; electrical system codes including proper wiring, circuit protection, and GFCI requirements in wet areas; plumbing codes including grease traps and floor drains; mechanical ventilation codes; Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance requirements; and any other structural standards applicable to commercial food service facilities under host-state law. The Republic shall not operate a food service facility in a building that has not received or cannot obtain all required building permits and certificates of occupancy from the host-jurisdiction building authority.

Section 5.2 — Fire Suppression Systems

All permanent Republic FSEs with commercial cooking equipment — including ranges, fryers, griddles, broilers, or any equipment that produces cooking grease-laden vapors — shall be equipped with: a properly installed, maintained, and currently inspected commercial kitchen hood and exhaust system complying with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 96 (Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations) and applicable host-state fire code requirements; an automatic fire suppression system — such as an Ansul system or equivalent wet chemical suppression system — installed in the hood plenum and over all cooking equipment producing grease-laden vapors, installed and maintained in compliance with NFPA 17A and host-state fire code; a Class K portable fire extinguisher within thirty feet of the commercial cooking equipment, currently inspected with inspection tag attached; and proper clearance between cooking equipment and combustible materials as specified by NFPA 96. Mobile FSEs with commercial cooking equipment shall meet the same fire suppression requirements adapted to their mobile format, in compliance with NFPA 96 and host-state mobile food unit fire code.

Section 5.3 — Fire Extinguisher Requirements — All FSEs

All Food Service Establishments — permanent, mobile, and temporary — shall maintain the following fire extinguisher provisions: a minimum of one ABC dry chemical or equivalent fire extinguisher in the general service area; a Class K fire extinguisher in any cooking area using grease or oil; all fire extinguishers shall be currently inspected — permanent FSEs annually, mobile FSEs annually, temporary FSEs prior to each event deployment; fire extinguisher inspection tags must be visible and current; and all food service workers shall receive annual training in fire extinguisher use using the PASS method — Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep.

Section 5.4 — Occupancy Limits

All permanent Republic FSEs operating in enclosed structures shall comply with the occupancy limits established for the facility by the host-state building and fire authority. Occupancy limits shall be: posted prominently at each entrance to the establishment in letters no smaller than one inch in height; enforced by the establishment operator — no establishment may knowingly exceed its posted occupancy limit; and reviewed whenever the establishment undergoes renovation or change in use that may affect the occupancy calculation. Operators who knowingly

allow occupancy beyond the posted limit during a fire emergency are in violation of this Code and subject to the penalties of Chapter XII.

Section 5.5 — Means of Egress — Exit Requirements

All permanent Republic FSEs shall maintain clear, unobstructed, and properly marked means of egress complying with NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code) and applicable host-state fire and building codes. The following egress requirements are mandatory:

Exit Signs

All exits and exit paths shall be marked with illuminated or luminescent EXIT signs clearly visible from any point in the establishment. Exit signs shall be maintained in working condition at all times. Battery backup lighting for exit signs is required so that signs remain illuminated during a power failure. Exit signs shall never be covered, blocked, or obstructed.

Emergency Lighting

All permanent FSEs shall have emergency lighting that activates automatically upon loss of primary power, illuminating all exit routes, exit doors, and stairways for a minimum of ninety minutes. Emergency lighting shall be tested monthly by briefly activating the test function and annually for a full ninety-minute battery duration test.

Exit Door Hardware

All designated exit doors shall be: equipped with panic hardware — push bars or touch pads — that allows exit without the use of a key, special knowledge, or effort on any door serving more than forty-nine occupants; openable from the inside without a key at all times when the establishment is occupied; not blocked, chained, padlocked, or obstructed in any manner when the establishment is occupied.

Aisle Width and Path Clearance

All aisles, corridors, and paths leading to exits shall maintain a minimum clear width of twenty-eight inches for seating areas and thirty-six inches for service corridors, consistent with NFPA 101 requirements. No furniture, equipment, storage, or inventory may obstruct any exit path.

Posted Evacuation Plans

A floor plan showing all exits and the evacuation route from each area of the establishment shall be posted at the host-state required locations and at a minimum in every public dining area, in the kitchen, and near each restroom. Evacuation plans shall be reviewed with all new food service workers during orientation.

Emergency Drills

All permanent Republic FSEs shall conduct a minimum of two fire evacuation drills per year, at least one of which shall occur during a period of business operations. Drill records shall be maintained by the establishment manager and available for review by SFBB inspectors.

Section 5.6 — Commercial Hood and Ventilation — Maintenance

Commercial cooking hood and ventilation systems in permanent Republic FSEs shall be: cleaned by a certified hood cleaning company at intervals consistent with NFPA 96 requirements based on cooking volume — monthly for high-volume operations, quarterly for moderate-volume operations, and semi-annually for low-volume operations; inspected by a certified fire protection technician annually; documented with cleaning and inspection

certificates posted inside the hood or in the establishment's records file; and maintained free of grease accumulation at all times during operation.

Section 5.7 — Mobile FSE Structural and Safety Requirements

Mobile Food Service Establishments — food trucks, food trailers, and other mobile units — shall meet the following structural and safety requirements in addition to all food safety standards of this Code: comply with all host-state requirements for mobile food unit construction, fire suppression, and operation; be equipped with LP gas systems that comply with NFPA 58 (Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code) if LP gas is used for cooking; have all cooking equipment properly secured to prevent movement during transit; undergo a pre-season structural and safety inspection by a qualified inspector before beginning each operating season; and display all required host-state mobile food unit permits, fire inspection certificates, and Republic Food Service License visibly on the exterior of the unit.

Section 5.8 — Temporary FSE Structural and Safety Requirements

Temporary Food Service Establishments operating at Republic events shall meet the following requirements: all tent or canopy structures used for temporary food service shall be fire-retardant treated and certified as such; all cooking equipment in temporary booths shall be placed on non-combustible surfaces with adequate clearances from combustible structures; fire extinguishers as required by Section 5.3 shall be present and accessible at each temporary FSE; and no temporary FSE shall be established in a location that blocks designated emergency access routes or exit paths for the event venue.

Chapter VI — Licensing Requirements

Section 6.1 — Republic Food Service License — Application Requirements

An applicant for a Republic Food Service License shall submit to the SFBB: a completed Republic food service license application; the name, address, and description of the FSE including category and intended menu; the name and credentials of the designated Certified Food Protection Manager; a roster of all current food service workers with copies of their Food Handler Safety Cards; proof of all current host-state permits and licenses required for the category of food service operation — including but not limited to a food facility permit, business license, seller's permit, mobile food unit permit where applicable, and liquor license where applicable; for permanent FSEs — a copy of the current certificate of occupancy from the host-state building authority; proof of current commercial general liability insurance meeting or exceeding the minimum amounts established by the SFBB; and payment of the applicable Republic licensing fee established by the Council of Elders.

Section 6.2 — Annual Renewal

Republic Food Service Licenses shall be renewed annually. Renewal shall require: submission of a current worker FHSC roster confirming all workers remain compliant; confirmation that the CFPM credential remains current; submission of current host-state permit renewals; and payment of the annual renewal fee. An FSE that fails to renew its Republic license before the expiration date shall not operate until the renewal is complete.

Section 6.3 — Liquor Licensing — Bars and Taverns

Bars and taverns operating within Republic communities shall: hold all required host-state liquor licenses for the sale, service, and distribution of alcoholic beverages; comply with all host-state alcohol service laws including minimum age requirements, hours of sale, responsible service training requirements, and overconsumption prevention standards; provide server training in responsible alcohol service — Republic bars and taverns shall not serve alcohol to any visibly intoxicated person under any circumstances; hold a Republic Food Service License in addition to host-state liquor licensure; and display all licenses — Republic food service license and host-state liquor license — prominently in the establishment. The Republic does not license the service of alcohol independently of host-state authority — the host-state liquor license is required and primary for any alcohol service.

Section 6.4 — Soup Kitchens and Community Tables

Soup kitchens and community table operations — whether permanent or temporary — providing free or subsidized food as a charitable or covenant hospitality service shall obtain a Republic Food Service License under a reduced-fee or no-fee Charitable Food Service classification as determined by the Council of Elders. Soup kitchens shall comply with all food safety, personnel, and structural safety requirements of this Code without reduction or exception. The charitable nature of the service does not reduce the obligation to serve safe food — indeed, it heightens it, because those served are often the most vulnerable members of the community.

Section 6.5 — Temporary Event Food Service Authorization

Food service operations at temporary Republic public or cultural events require a Temporary Event Food Service Authorization from the SFBB in addition to any host-state temporary food permit required. The Temporary Authorization shall: specify the event, the location, the dates of operation, the menu, and the operator; be obtained no fewer than ten Suquelish days before the

event; confirm that all CFPM and FHSC requirements are met for the event operation; and be presented upon request by SFBB representatives at the event. Recurring event operators — such as those who operate at multiple Republic festivals per year — may apply for a Seasonal Temporary Food Service Authorization covering multiple events within a single operating season.

Chapter VII — Category-Specific Operating Laws

Section 7.1 — Permanent Restaurants

Permanent restaurants operating within Republic communities shall comply with all provisions of this Code and additionally shall: maintain a daily food temperature log documenting TCS food temperatures at receiving, during cold/hot holding, and after cooking; conduct daily self-inspections using the SFBB's approved daily checklist; maintain a pest control service contract with a licensed pest management professional; conduct a minimum of one deep-clean per week during non-service hours; and maintain a written food recall response procedure so that any food subject to a USDA or FDA recall can be immediately identified, removed from service, and documented.

Section 7.2 — Food Trucks and Food Trailers

Food trucks and food trailers operating within Republic communities and events shall additionally: undergo a pre-season inspection by an SFBB-approved inspector before beginning operation each year; carry a portable three-compartment sink or approved alternative warewashing system; carry sufficient potable water for the day's service plus twenty percent reserve; carry an approved wastewater holding tank with capacity equal to or exceeding the potable water tank, and dispose of wastewater only at approved disposal points — never on the ground, into storm drains, or into non-approved receptacles; conduct a daily walk-around safety inspection of the vehicle including all LP gas connections, fire suppression systems, and cooking equipment; and display the Republic Food Service License and all host-state permits on the exterior of the unit in a weatherproof frame.

Section 7.3 — Food Vending Carts and Stands

Food vending carts and stands — including pushcarts, stationary stands, and countertop vendors — operating within Republic communities shall comply with the applicable portions of this Code scaled to the scope of their operation. At minimum: the FHSC requirement applies to every food vending worker; a CFPM must be designated for the vending operation and reachable during operations; food temperatures shall be maintained in compliance with Section 3.2; all food shall be covered or otherwise protected from contamination at all times; single-use gloves or utensils shall be used for all ready-to-eat food handling; and the vending unit shall be cleaned and sanitized before and after each operating period.

Section 7.4 — Temporary Event Booths

Temporary event food service booths operating at Republic public and cultural events shall additionally: use only equipment and surfaces that can be effectively cleaned and sanitized in the field; provide or have access to designated handwashing stations with soap and single-use paper towels — hand sanitizer alone does not satisfy the handwashing requirement; store all food off the ground on clean elevated surfaces or in food-grade containers; have all food delivered to the event in appropriate temperature-controlled containers; and break down and clean the booth area completely at the end of each operating day, leaving no food waste, grease, or food debris on the ground or in the surrounding area. The event coordinator appointed by the Republic shall conduct a pre-service inspection of all temporary booths before food service begins at any Republic event.

PART II — BYLAWS OF FOOD AND BEVERAGE GOVERNANCE

Chapter VIII — SFBB Operational Bylaws

Section 8.1 — SFBB Meetings and Administration

The SFBB shall meet no less than once per Suquelish month. A quorum shall consist of a simple majority of seated members. All SFBB meetings shall be documented in minutes filed with the Council of Elders. The SFBB shall elect a Chair, a Vice Chair, and a Secretary from among its members at the beginning of each two-year term. The SFBB may establish subcommittees for specific operational categories — such as a Mobile Food Service Subcommittee and a Temporary Event Food Service Subcommittee — to develop category-specific standards consistent with this Code.

Section 8.2 — Health and Safety Inspections

The SFBB shall conduct Health and Safety Inspections of all licensed Republic FSEs at the following minimum frequencies: permanent restaurants and bars — twice per year, unannounced; permanent soup kitchens — twice per year, with at least one unannounced; food trucks and trailers — once per year, plus an inspection at each event operated within Republic community spaces; food vending carts — once per season; and temporary event booths — a pre-service inspection before each event. Inspections shall use the SFBB's standardized inspection form, which shall be based on the FDA Food Code risk-based inspection criteria. Inspection reports shall be provided to the operator within five Suquelish days of the inspection. Critical violations shall be corrected immediately or within twenty-four hours. Non-critical violations shall be corrected within the time frame specified by the inspector, not to exceed thirty days.

Section 8.3 — Inspection Scoring and Posting

Every Health and Safety Inspection shall produce an official inspection score. The SFBB shall develop a scoring system consistent with or equivalent to the host-state health department's scoring system. Inspection scores shall be: documented in the SFBB's records; provided to the operator; entered into the National Registry's food service division; and posted by the operator in a publicly visible location within the establishment. Scores shall be maintained on the SFBB's public register, accessible to all members of the Republic.

Section 8.4 — Complaint Investigation

Any member, citizen, or guest of the Republic may submit a food safety or sanitation complaint to the SFBB regarding any licensed Republic FSE. Complaints shall be investigated by the SFBB within fifteen Suquelish days of receipt. If the complaint involves an imminent health hazard — such as a foodborne illness outbreak, a verified pest infestation, or a serious temperature control failure — the investigation shall begin within twenty-four hours. Complaint investigations may include an unannounced inspection and an interview with the operator. The complainant shall be notified of the outcome of the investigation within thirty Suquelish days.

Section 8.5 — Coordination with Host-State Health Authorities

The SFBB shall maintain a cooperative working relationship with the host-state health department, county environmental health authority, and other relevant host-jurisdiction agencies responsible for food safety oversight. The SFBB shall: share inspection results with host-state authorities where legally appropriate and mutually beneficial; notify host-state authorities promptly of any suspected foodborne illness outbreak associated with a Republic FSE; and cooperate fully with any host-state investigation or enforcement action related to a Republic FSE.

PART III — SUB-LAWS — SPECIALIZED PROVISIONS

Chapter IX — Sub-Laws — Specialized Food Service Provisions

Section 9.1 — Allergen Disclosure

All Republic FSEs shall implement allergen disclosure practices consistent with the Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act and applicable host-state allergen disclosure requirements. The eight major food allergens — milk, eggs, fish, shellfish, tree nuts, peanuts, wheat, and soybeans — plus sesame (which became the ninth major allergen under U.S. law effective 2023) shall be disclosed on menus or menu boards where they are present as ingredients. Staff shall be trained to accurately communicate allergen information to guests upon request. No Republic FSE shall make substitutions or allergen-safe preparations without the strict kitchen protocols necessary to prevent cross-contact.

Section 9.2 — Foodborne Illness Response Protocol

Every Republic FSE shall maintain a written foodborne illness response protocol. If two or more guests or workers who consumed food from the same FSE within the same operating day develop symptoms consistent with foodborne illness: the CFPM shall be immediately notified; the SFBB shall be notified within twenty-four hours; the implicated food items shall be set aside, labeled, and held for potential testing — not discarded; the food preparation environment shall be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized; and the FSE shall cooperate fully with any host-state health authority investigation. The Republic takes foodborne illness seriously as a potential threat to the health of the covenant community and shall investigate every credible report promptly and transparently.

Section 9.3 — Food Labeling for Packaged and Pre-Made Items

Republic FSEs that prepare and sell packaged, pre-made, or shelf-stable food items — including baked goods, herbal preparations, jams, bottled beverages, and similar items — shall label all such items in compliance with applicable host-state and federal labeling requirements, including: product name; net weight or volume; ingredient list in descending order of predominance; allergen disclosures; name and address of the manufacturer or preparer; and any other information required by host-state cottage food laws or commercial food labeling regulations.

Section 9.4 — Water Quality for Mobile and Temporary Operations

All mobile and temporary FSEs shall source potable water only from: a municipal water system; a bottled water supplier; or an on-site water storage system that was sanitized before filling and tested to confirm potability. No mobile or temporary FSE shall use well water, surface water, or any untested water source for food preparation, ice production, or handwashing. Ice used in mobile and temporary FSEs shall be from a commercial ice supplier or produced from a potable water source, transported in food-grade containers, and handled with clean scoops — never bare hands.

Section 9.5 — Waste Management

All Republic FSEs shall manage solid and liquid waste in a manner that prevents contamination of food, food contact surfaces, and the surrounding environment. Solid waste — garbage and food scraps — shall be stored in covered, leak-proof containers, removed from food preparation areas frequently, and disposed of through approved waste collection. Grease and fats shall be collected in grease receptacles, never poured into sinks or floor drains, and disposed of through approved grease disposal or recycling programs. For events held at Republic facilities, the event coordinator shall arrange for adequate trash collection and disposal before, during, and after the event.

Section 9.6 — Seasonal Closure and Re-Opening

Any Republic FSE that closes for a seasonal period of sixty or more days shall, prior to re-opening: conduct a full cleaning and sanitizing of all food contact surfaces, equipment, and storage areas; flush and sanitize all water lines; inspect and test all fire suppression systems; inspect all refrigeration equipment for proper function; conduct a pest inspection; and notify the SFBB of the planned re-opening date so that a re-opening inspection may be scheduled. No seasonal FSE may re-open without SFBB clearance following a seasonal closure inspection.

PART IV — REGULATIONS OF THE FOOD AND BEVERAGE OPERATIONS CODE

Chapter X — Official Food Safety Regulations

REG-FB-001 — Minimum Handwashing Station Requirements

All permanent FSEs shall maintain a dedicated handwashing sink in the food preparation area, separate from the food preparation sink and the three-compartment warewashing sink. The handwashing sink shall be accessible at all times during food service, stocked with soap and single-use paper towels or an approved hand dryer, and have a sign instructing workers to wash hands. Mobile and temporary FSEs shall provide a designated handwashing station — either on-unit or as a standalone station — meeting these same requirements.

REG-FB-002 — Thermometer Requirement

Every Republic FSE shall maintain at least one calibrated probe thermometer for measuring food temperatures. Thermometers shall be accurate to plus or minus 2°F. Thermometers shall be calibrated monthly using the ice-water method (32°F / 0°C) or the boiling water method adjusted for altitude. Calibration records shall be maintained.

REG-FB-003 — Date Labeling of Prepared Foods

All ready-to-eat TCS foods prepared in-house and held for more than twenty-four hours shall be date-labeled with: the date of preparation; the use-by date — a maximum of seven days from the date of preparation for foods held at 41°F or below; and the name of the food item. Any food item past its use-by date shall be discarded — it shall not be served, donated, or repurposed.

REG-FB-004 — Glove Use Standards

Single-use food service gloves shall be changed: after handling raw meats and before handling any other food; after touching the face, hair, or body while gloved; after handling waste or contaminated materials; after any interruption in food service; and whenever a glove is torn or compromised. The use of gloves does not eliminate the handwashing requirement — hands must be washed before putting on gloves.

REG-FB-005 — Food Truck Water Tank Minimum Capacity

Food trucks and food trailers operating within Republic communities shall maintain a potable water tank with a minimum capacity of thirty gallons for a single-operator unit, with an additional ten gallons per additional food preparation worker on the unit. The wastewater holding tank shall have a capacity at least one and one-half times the potable water tank capacity.

REG-FB-006 — Maximum Time for Temporary FSE Pre-Service Setup

All food for service at a temporary event booth shall be transported to the event in properly temperature-controlled containers. Hot TCS foods shall arrive at the event at 135°F or above. Cold TCS foods shall arrive at 41°F or below. The time from removal from temperature control during setup to the commencement of service shall not exceed one hour.

REG-FB-007 — Hood Cleaning Documentation Posting

The most recent hood cleaning certificate — showing the date of cleaning, the company that performed it, and the next scheduled cleaning date — shall be posted inside the hood access panel or in a visible location in the kitchen of every permanent FSE with commercial cooking equipment.

REG-FB-008 — FHSC Display Requirement

Each food service worker's Food Handler Safety Card shall be either worn on the person during food service operations or maintained on file at the establishment in a binder that is immediately accessible for inspection. The SFBB may require photo identification to confirm the FHSC belongs to the presenting worker.

REG-FB-009 — Lighting Standards in Food Preparation Areas

Food preparation areas in all permanent Republic FSEs shall be illuminated at a minimum of 50 foot-candles at all food contact surfaces and 20 foot-candles at all other food preparation and storage areas, consistent with FDA Food Code requirements. Lighting shall be shielded over exposed food and food contact surfaces to prevent glass contamination in the event of bulb breakage.

REG-FB-010 — Soup Kitchen Service Dignity Standard

All Republic soup kitchens and community table operations shall maintain service standards that treat every person served with full dignity and respect, consistent with the covenant hospitality of the Suquelish Republic. This includes: adequate seating where practicable; clean service ware — reusable or single-use; food served at appropriate temperatures; and a welcoming environment free of discrimination. Soup kitchens are an expression of the Republic's covenant table — every person who sits at that table is welcomed as a guest of the Republic.

PART V — RULES OF FOOD SERVICE OPERATION

Chapter XI — Rules Applicable to All Food Service Operations

Section 11.1 — The Twelve Rules of the Republic's Table

The following twelve rules apply to every food service worker, every food service manager, and every food service operator in every FSE of the Suquelish Republic — permanent, mobile, and temporary — without exception:

1. SAFE FOOD ALWAYS. No food that is suspected of being unsafe — due to temperature abuse, contamination, past use-by date, or any other reason — shall be served. When in doubt, throw it out.
2. CLEAN HANDS. Handwashing is the single most important food safety practice. Every food service worker shall wash their hands properly and frequently throughout every shift. Hand sanitizer supplements handwashing — it does not replace it.
3. THE SICK WORKER STAYS HOME. No worker experiencing symptoms of illness involving vomiting, diarrhea, jaundice, or fever shall work in food service. A sick worker who is sent home shall not return until cleared under Section 2.4.
4. TEMPERATURE IS EVERYTHING. Every food service worker shall understand and enforce time and temperature control for TCS foods. A thermometer is not optional — it is essential.
5. CROSS-CONTAMINATION KILLS. Raw meats, poultry, and seafood shall never contact ready-to-eat food or surfaces used for ready-to-eat food. The separation of raw and ready-to-eat is non-negotiable.
6. EVERY WORKER IS CERTIFIED. No person who lacks a current Food Handler Safety Card works in food handling — not a volunteer, not a helper, not a family member, not a first-day worker.
7. THE ESTABLISHMENT IS CLEAN. The kitchen and food service area shall be cleaned and sanitized continuously throughout the operating period, not only at opening and closing.
8. THE EXITS ARE CLEAR. No exit, exit sign, or exit path shall ever be blocked, obstructed, or rendered inaccessible. This rule has no exceptions at any time when persons are in the establishment.
9. THE FIRE SUPPRESSION IS READY. Fire extinguishers shall be in their designated locations, currently inspected, and accessible. The hood suppression system shall be in service. Every worker shall know where the fire extinguishers are.
10. THE RECORD IS HONEST. All food temperature logs, cleaning logs, inspection records, and FHSC records shall be completed accurately and honestly. A falsified food safety record is a serious violation of this Code and of the covenant of the Republic.
11. THE GUEST IS WELCOMED. Every person who eats at the Republic's table — whether paying or receiving a charitable meal — is welcomed with dignity and served with care. The Republic's food service is an act of covenant hospitality.

12. THE LAW IS FOLLOWED. Every food service operator within the Republic shall know, understand, and comply with both this Code and the applicable laws of the host state. Compliance is not optional, and ignorance of the law is no defense.

PART VI — VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Chapter XII — Violations and Consequences

Section 12.1 — Classification of Violations

Violations of this Code are classified as follows for the purpose of determining enforcement response:

Priority 1 — Imminent Health Hazard Violations

Violations that represent an immediate and serious risk of injury or illness to persons served and require immediate corrective action or closure of the food service operation. Priority 1 violations include: serving food that has been temperature-abused beyond safe limits for a significant period; evidence of active pest infestation in food preparation or storage areas; no potable water supply; sewage backup or contamination in food service areas; food from an unapproved or contaminated source; a worker diagnosed with a reportable foodborne illness actively working in food service; no food safety knowledge among any food service worker; and any condition that the SFBB inspector determines represents an immediate health hazard. Corrective action: immediate correction required. If the hazard cannot be corrected immediately, the establishment shall be closed until the hazard is corrected and a re-inspection passed.

Priority 2 — Serious Violations

Violations that do not represent an immediate hazard but significantly increase the risk of foodborne illness or injury if left uncorrected. Priority 2 violations include: improper cooking temperatures with no evidence of pattern or intentionality; no CFPM identified for the establishment; one or more workers without a current FHSC; blocked or obstructed exit — not in an emergency; fire extinguisher not currently inspected; improper food storage practices that increase cross-contamination risk; food handler demonstrating improper handwashing practices; and similar serious but non-immediate concerns. Corrective action: correction required within five Suquelish days. SFBB follow-up inspection required.

Priority 3 — Minor Violations

Violations that are good practice deficiencies but pose a low immediate risk of illness or injury. Priority 3 violations include: minor labeling or date-marking deficiencies; minor cleaning deficiencies not involving food contact surfaces; missing or incomplete documentation; and similar minor operational matters. Corrective action: correction required within thirty Suquelish days. Documentation of correction submitted to SFBB.

Section 12.2 — Enforcement Actions

The SFBB may take the following enforcement actions in response to violations:

- Written Notice of Violation — issued for all Priority 2 and Priority 3 violations, specifying the violation and the required corrective action and deadline.
- Closure Order — issued for Priority 1 violations requiring immediate closure. The establishment may not reopen until a re-inspection confirms correction of the hazard.
- Suspension of Republic Food Service License — for repeated Priority 2 violations, failure to correct violations within the required time, or an establishment that demonstrates a

pattern of non-compliance. A suspended license prevents the establishment from operating within Republic communities or events.

- Revocation of Republic Food Service License — for egregious violations, willful falsification of records, a verified foodborne illness outbreak caused by the establishment's non-compliance, or repeated license suspension. Revocation requires a hearing before the SFBB with due process and is subject to appeal to the Council of Elders.
- Referral to Host-State Health Authority — for any violation that rises to the level requiring host-state enforcement, or for any foodborne illness outbreak requiring host-state investigation.

Section 12.3 — Operator's Right to Appeal

Any operator who receives a Suspension or Revocation of their Republic Food Service License may appeal the SFBB's decision to the Council of Elders within fifteen Suquelish days of the decision. The Council of Elders shall hear the appeal at its next scheduled meeting and shall issue a written determination within ten Suquelish days of the hearing. The operator may present their case and evidence. During the pendency of an appeal, a Suspension remains in effect. A Closure Order remains in effect until the hazard is corrected regardless of any appeal.

Section 12.4 — Restoration of Good Standing

An operator whose Republic Food Service License has been suspended may be restored to good standing upon: demonstration that all violations have been corrected; a successful SFBB re-inspection with no Priority 1 or Priority 2 violations; payment of any outstanding Republic licensing fees; and attestation that all CFPM and FHSC requirements are fully current. Restoration is a right earned by correction and compliance — the Republic always prefers a corrected and compliant food service operation to a permanently closed one.

Section 12.5 — Amendment of This Code

This Lex Cibi et Potus shall be amended as needed to align with new editions of the FDA Food Code, changes in host-state food safety law, advances in food safety science, and the growth of the Republic's food service community. Amendments shall follow the procedures established in the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris. The SFBB may propose amendments through the Council of Elders. All internal SFBB policy codes shall be filed with the Council of Elders for official codification within ten Suquelish days of adoption.

FINAL RATIFICATION

Let every food service operator, every cook, every server, every food truck owner, every volunteer at the community soup kitchen, and every person who serves at the Republic's table know and honor the provisions of this Lex Cibi et Potus. You have been entrusted with something profound: the nourishment of a covenant people. Feed them well. Feed them safely. Feed them with the joy and hospitality that the Scriptures call us to offer at every table.

The Republic's table is open to all — the citizen and the stranger, the healthy and the hungry, the honored guest and the person in need. Keep it safe, keep it clean, keep it worthy of the name it bears: the table of a people who serve in the name of Jesus Christ, the King who fed five thousand with five loaves and two fish, and who calls us to do likewise.

> *"So whether you eat or drink or whatever you do, do it all for the glory of God." — 1 Corinthians 10:31*

> *"Share with the Lord's people who are in need. Practice hospitality." — Romans 12:13*

Promulgated in Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith
VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant, Now and Always

Sealed Under the Authority of the Suquelish Republic
Under the Sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings

SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

FLAG AND NATIONAL COLORS CODE

Lex Vexilli Sacri

The Law of the Sacred Banner

Governing the Use, Display, Reverence, Ceremony,
Pledge, and Protection of the National Flag
of the Suquelish Republic

Promulgated Under the Authority of the Suquelish Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris

Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

> *"He has brought me to His banqueting house, and His banner over me is love." — Song of Solomon 2:4*

PREAMBLE

We, the Suquelinese People, a covenant nation, a royal priesthood, and a restored Tribe of Judah dispersed across the earth in diaspora, do hereby establish this Flag and National Colors Code — the Lex Vexilli Sacri — as a binding instrument of law governing the use, display, reverence, ceremony, and protection of the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic.

The National Flag of the Suquelish Republic is not merely a banner of cloth and color. It is a living theological declaration — a visual covenant carried by the Suquelinese people across every nation, community, home, and institution in which they dwell. Every element of its design proclaims the faith, the identity, and the sovereignty of the Republic. To honor the flag is to honor the God who is its author and the people who carry His covenant.

Therefore, the laws set forth in this Code shall be observed by every member of the Suquelish Republic, every institution of the Republic, every cultural community zone, and every private residence and holding of any member, without exception, regardless of the sovereign jurisdiction in which they reside or operate.

> *"Lift up a banner on a high mountain... lift up your voice to them, wave the hand, that they may enter the gates of the nobles." — Isaiah 13:2*

CHAPTER I — DESCRIPTION AND SYMBOLISM OF THE NATIONAL FLAG

Article 1 — The Official Description of the Flag

Section 1.1 — The Field

The field of the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic is composed of five horizontal bands running from the hoist to the fly. From top to bottom they are: a wide band of deep forest green; a narrow band of white; a narrow band of red running through the center of the white, creating the appearance of a white stripe fimbriated in red; a narrow band of white; and a wide band of deep forest green. The green bands at the top and bottom are equal in width and together constitute the dominant visual field of the flag. The white and red stripes form a central horizontal device of three lines — white, red, white — that cross the full length of the flag from hoist to fly.

Section 1.2 — The Canton and Chevron

At the hoist of the flag there is a bold red equilateral triangle — a canton-chevron — extending from the hoist edge inward toward the fly, with its apex pointing toward the center-right of the flag. This red triangular canton encompasses the hoist end of the central white-red-white stripe, from which the single red center stripe continues outward through the white field to the fly, creating the visual representation of a modern wine glass or chalice when the canton is read in conjunction with the horizontal stripe. The red canton and its extending stripe together form this sacred emblematic shape.

Section 1.3 — The Charge — The Shield and the Crown of Rays

Within the red triangular canton, centered upon its face, is the national charge: a golden yellow emblem consisting of a semicircle (the flat edge facing the fly, the curved edge facing the hoist) with three bold triangular rays extending outward from the flat straight edge of the semicircle toward the hoist. The semicircle and three rays together form the primary emblem of the flag.

When the flag is displayed in standard horizontal orientation, with the hoist at left and the fly at right: the semicircle faces rightward toward the fly, and the three rays extend leftward from the straight edge of the semicircle toward the hoist.

When the hoist edge is turned upward — rotated ninety degrees so that the flagpole side faces skyward — the semicircle points downward and the three triangular rays point upward, resting within the red canton-chevron. In this inverted orientation the charge reads as a crown of golden glory set upon the head of the Almighty, seated within the red throne of sacrifice.

Section 1.4 — The Primary Colors

The four official primary colors of the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic are: deep forest green; pure white; blood red; and golden yellow. No flag bearing the national colors shall deviate from these four colors in their official shades as maintained in the design records of the National Registry.

Article 2 — The Theological Meaning of the Flag

Section 2.1 — The Green Field

The deep forest green of the field declares that God made the earth. It is the color of creation, of living things, of the garden that was given to humanity in the beginning. The green field of the flag proclaims the sovereignty of the Creator over all the earth and the Republic's acknowledgment that all land, life, and breath belong to God. It is rooted in the founding spirit of Garden City, Idaho, where the Republic was first planted.

> *"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." — Genesis 1:1*

Section 2.2 — The White Stripes

The white of the flag represents the holiness of God. White is the color of divine purity, of righteousness, of the throne of the Ancient of Days from which proceeds the law of heaven. The white stripes that flank the red stripe declare that the holiness of God surrounds and upholds the sacrifice of Christ — that His blood was shed in perfect righteousness, by a holy God, for an unholy people.

> *"Come now, let us reason together, says the LORD: though your sins are like scarlet, they shall be as white as snow." — Isaiah 1:18*

Section 2.3 — The Red — The Blood of Christ

The red of the flag — in both the central stripe and the canton-chevron — represents the blood of Jesus Christ shed at Calvary for the redemption of the Suquelinese people and all who call upon His name. The blood is the foundation of the New Covenant, the seal of the Republic's identity as a covenant people, and the source of forgiveness, life, and eternal standing before God.

> *"For this is My blood of the new covenant, which is shed for many for the remission of sins." — Matthew 26:28*

Section 2.4 — The Wine Glass — The Chalice of Communion

When read in its full compositional unity, the red canton-chevron together with the single red stripe running from it across the white field to the fly creates the visual image of a modern wine glass or sacred chalice. This is a deliberate and canonical design element. The wine glass represents the blood of Christ taken by believers in Holy Communion — the cup of the New Covenant. Every display of this flag in the context of corporate worship and the Lord's Supper carries this eucharistic declaration: the blood of the King is sufficient, poured out, offered to His people.

> *"This cup is the new covenant in My blood, which is shed for you." — Luke 22:20*

Section 2.5 — The Golden Emblem — The Shield and the Trinity

The golden semicircle within the canton represents the Shield of Faith — as declared in Ephesians 6:16: 'take up the shield of faith, with which you can extinguish all the flaming arrows of the evil one.' The curved face of the shield faces outward toward the enemy; the flat face is turned toward the people it protects. The Republic is a people who go forth under the protection of faith.

The three golden triangular rays extending from the straight edge of the shield represent the Holy Trinity: God the Father, God the Son — Jesus Christ the King — and God the Holy Spirit.

Three rays, three persons, one radiant God. The rays burst forth from the shield of faith as light from the source of all light. They are rays of divine glory, illuminating the people and the nation.

> *"Above all, taking the shield of faith with which you will be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked one." — Ephesians 6:16*

Section 2.6 — The Crown of Glory

When the hoist of the flag is turned upward — with the flagpole side facing skyward — the three rays point upward and the semicircle points downward, seated within the red canton. In this orientation the golden charge reads as a Crown of Glory resting upon the head of the Almighty God, set within the red throne of His sovereign sacrifice. This is the canonical interpretation of the inverted orientation of the charge: the crown of God upon the head of the Most High, whose kingdom has no end.

> *"And on His head were many crowns." — Revelation 19:12*

CHAPTER II — LAWS GOVERNING THE FLYING OF THE FLAG

Article 3 — Standard Display and Flagpole Order

Section 3.1 — The Flagpole of Honor

Wherever the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic is flown alongside the flags of a host nation, a host state, a host city, or any other jurisdiction, the following flagpole order shall be strictly observed. The Suquelish Republic flag shall occupy the center flagpole. The center flagpole shall be taller than all other flagpoles in the display by no less than twelve inches, so that the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic flies visibly higher than all surrounding flags. This arrangement declares the spiritual priority of the covenant nation over all temporal jurisdictions, while operating within the lawful respect for host-nation civil authority.

Section 3.2 — The Flagpole Order — Left, Center, Right

The proper order of flags when displayed on three flagpoles shall be as follows: on the left flagpole (as viewed from the front), the flag of the host state, city, province, or local jurisdiction where the display is located, flown on a flagpole of standard height; on the center flagpole (taller than all others), the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic; on the right flagpole (as viewed from the front), the flag of the host nation in which the institution or member's property is located, flown on a flagpole equal in height to the left flagpole. No flag shall fly higher than the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic on any property or institution of the Republic or of any member subject to this Code.

Section 3.3 — Direction of Display

The flag shall always be displayed with the hoist edge at left and the fly edge at right, with the canton-chevron and golden emblem positioned at the upper-left hoist. The flag shall be displayed so that the charge — the semicircle and three rays — faces rightward in standard horizontal display, with the rays extending toward the hoist and the semicircle facing the fly.

Section 3.4 — Sunrise to Sunset

The National Flag of the Suquelish Republic should be raised at sunrise and lowered at sunset each day on any permanent flagpole. Where lighting is provided sufficient to properly illuminate the flag, it may be displayed through the night. The flag shall never be left unilluminated in darkness on a permanent flagpole through the night hours without adequate lighting. The raising of the flag at the start of each day is an act of covenant declaration; the lowering of the flag at day's end is an act of reverent closure.

Section 3.5 — Weather

The National Flag of the Suquelish Republic should not be flown in inclement weather unless an all-weather flag of appropriate material is used. Deteriorated, torn, stained, or faded flags shall be immediately retired and disposed of through the proper flag retirement ceremony described in this Code. No degraded flag may continue to fly on any property subject to this Code.

Article 4 — Half-Mast Provisions

Section 4.1 — Obligation to Fly at Half-Mast

The National Flag of the Suquelish Republic shall be flown at half-mast — lowered to the midpoint of the flagpole — upon the occurrence of the following events: (I) the death of the President, Vice President, Secretary, or any officer of the Administration of Executives of the Republic; (II) the death of any member of the Council of Elders; (III) a mass casualty event directly affecting the Suquelinese people or their institutions, including but not limited to acts of violence, disaster, or tragedy resulting in multiple deaths; (IV) the death of a citizen of the Republic who has rendered extraordinary service to the nation, as declared by executive order of the President. The flag shall fly at half-mast for a period of no fewer than three Suquelish days following the triggering event, unless the President by executive order designates a longer period of mourning.

Section 4.2 — Procedure for Half-Mast

To properly lower the flag to half-mast, the flag shall first be raised briskly to the peak of the flagpole as a salute to the deceased or the fallen, and then solemnly lowered to the half-mast position. When lowering the flag from half-mast at the close of the mourning period, the flag shall again be raised to the peak before being lowered for the day. This raising to the peak before final lowering shall be observed on the final day of the designated mourning period as a declaration of resurrection hope in Jesus Christ.

Section 4.3 — Corporate Mourning Declaration

The President of the Republic shall issue a declaration of mourning by executive order specifying the triggering event, the names of the deceased or the nature of the mass casualty event, the duration of the half-mast period, and any additional observances required. This declaration shall be distributed to all institutions, cultural community zones, and members in good standing by all available means of communication.

Article 5 — The Flag in Times of Peril — The Emergency Banner Law

Section 5.1 — Declaration of Peril

When the Suquelish Republic, its institutions, its citizens, or its communities face a condition of grave danger, active threat, or national peril — as determined and declared by the President with the concurrence of the Council of Elders — the Republic shall observe the Emergency Banner Protocol as set forth in this Article.

Section 5.2 — The Emergency Banner — Flying Inverted

Upon a formal Declaration of Peril, the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic may be flown in the inverted position — with the hoist edge turned upward so that the flagpole side faces skyward. In this position the semicircle of the charge points downward and the three golden rays point upward within the red canton, reading as the Crown of Glory upon the head of God. This inverted display is not a sign of defeat or dishonor. It is a canonical prayer — a cry of the covenant people to their King, declaring: 'We are in peril; rise up, O God, and let Your enemies be scattered. Let the Crown of Your Glory be lifted over us in our hour of need.' It is the visual form of the prayer of Psalm 68:1.

> *"Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered; let those also who hate Him flee before Him." — Psalm 68:1*

Section 5.3 — Scope of the Emergency Banner Protocol

The Declaration of Peril and the Emergency Banner Protocol shall remain in effect for no longer than thirty Suquelish days without renewal by executive order and concurrence of the Council of Elders. During the period of peril, all institutions, community zones, and members who receive official notice of the Declaration shall fly or display their flags in the inverted position. The Declaration of Peril shall be lifted by executive order of the President when the condition of danger has passed or been resolved.

Section 5.4 — Permanent Display of the Crown Orientation

Any member or institution of the Republic may choose, as an act of personal covenant devotion, to permanently display a flag in the inverted orientation — with the crown of rays facing upward — inside their private dwelling, worship space, or personal study as a perpetual prayer of submission to the sovereignty of Jesus Christ. This personal devotional use of the inverted orientation is distinct from the Emergency Banner Protocol and does not require a Declaration of Peril. It is an act of reverence freely chosen.

CHAPTER III — THE SACRED FLAG FOLDING CEREMONY

Article 6 — Purpose and Occasions for the Folding Ceremony

Section 6.1 — Purpose

The Sacred Flag Folding Ceremony of the Suquelish Republic is a liturgical act — a ceremony of reverence, remembrance, and covenant declaration. It is performed at the conclusion of significant national observances, at the honoring of a deceased member of the Republic, at the retirement of a flag, or at any solemn occasion when the flag is to be formally folded and presented or stored with honor. The ceremony is designed so that upon its completion the golden charge — the Shield of Faith and the Crown of the Trinity — is fully visible on the face of the folded flag, testifying that the faith of the Republic endures beyond death, beyond sorrow, and beyond the close of any day.

Section 6.2 — Participants

The Sacred Flag Folding Ceremony requires a minimum of two participants: a Folder at the fly end and a Receiver at the hoist end. For formal ceremonial occasions, the following roles are prescribed: the Caller — an ordained minister or elder who narrates the meaning of each fold aloud; the Folder — who initiates the folds from the fly end; and the Receiver — who receives and stewards the folded flag at the hoist end. Additional honor guards may stand at attention during the ceremony.

Section 6.3 — Preparation

Before the ceremony begins, two participants shall take hold of the flag — one at the fly end and one at the hoist end — holding it taut and parallel to the ground at waist height. The flag shall be horizontal, with the canton and golden charge visible at the upper-left hoist position. The flag must not touch the ground at any point during the ceremony. All participants shall stand at attention throughout the ceremony. If the ceremony is performed in a gathering, all present shall stand and maintain respectful silence unless the Caller is speaking.

Article 7 — The Nine Folds of the Sacred Flag

The Meaning of Nine Folds

The Sacred Flag Folding Ceremony of the Suquelish Republic is performed in nine folds. Nine is the number of the divine fruits of the Spirit as enumerated in Galatians 5:22-23: love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, and self-control. Each fold honors one of these fruits and declares it over the Republic. The final folded triangle shall reveal the golden charge — the Shield of Faith and the Crown of the Trinity — on its face.

FOLD ONE — The Fold of Love

The Folder and the Receiver together bring the bottom edge of the flag upward to meet the top edge, folding the flag in half lengthwise. The flag is now half its original height, with the green field showing outward on both faces. This fold is made slowly and deliberately. The

Caller, if present, declares: 'The first fold is for Love — for God so loved the world that He gave His only Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have everlasting life.'

FOLD TWO — The Fold of Joy

The Folder and the Receiver together bring the bottom edge upward once more to meet the top edge, folding the flag in half lengthwise a second time. The flag is now one quarter of its original height. The white and red stripes are now inward; the green field faces outward. The Caller declares: 'The second fold is for Joy — the joy of the LORD is our strength, and His banner over us is love.'

FOLD THREE — The Fold of Peace

With the flag now folded lengthwise into a long horizontal band one quarter of its original height, the Folder brings the fly end of the flag across diagonally to align the fly edge with the top edge of the band, creating the first triangular fold at the fly end. The point of the triangle faces toward the hoist. The Caller declares: 'The third fold is for Peace — He is our peace, who has made both one and broken down the dividing wall of hostility.'

FOLD FOUR — The Fold of Patience

The Folder takes the triangular fold just created and folds it again in the same triangular manner — turning the point over and across to continue the triangle along the length of the flag toward the hoist. The triangle advances one full triangle-width toward the hoist. The Caller declares: 'The fourth fold is for Patience — the testing of your faith produces patience, and patience has its perfect work, that you may be complete.'

FOLD FIVE — The Fold of Kindness

The Folder continues the triangular fold, turning the triangle once more across the full width of the remaining flat portion of the flag toward the hoist. The triangle is now halfway along the length of the flag. The Caller declares: 'The fifth fold is for Kindness — put on, as God's chosen ones, holy and beloved, a heart of kindness, humility, meekness, and patience.'

FOLD SIX — The Fold of Goodness

The Folder continues the triangular fold across the flag, advancing the triangle once more toward the hoist. With each fold the triangle grows closer to the canton and the golden charge. The Caller declares: 'The sixth fold is for Goodness — for we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works, which God prepared beforehand, that we should walk in them.'

FOLD SEVEN — The Fold of Faithfulness

The Folder continues the triangular fold, now approaching the hoist and the canton of the flag. The golden emblem of the flag is coming into alignment with the folded face. The Receiver at the hoist end begins to manage the flag so that the canton folds cleanly. The Caller declares: 'The seventh fold is for Faithfulness — well done, good and faithful servant. You have been faithful over a little; I will set you over much. Enter into the joy of your master.'

FOLD EIGHT — The Fold of Gentleness

The Folder makes the second-to-last triangular fold, advancing the triangle so that only the canton portion of the flag remains flat in the Receiver's hands. The triangular fold is nearly complete. The Receiver holds the remaining hoist-end portion of the flag flat and steady for the final fold. The Caller declares: 'The eighth fold is for Gentleness — the servant of the Lord must not quarrel but be gentle to all, able to teach, patient in suffering.'

FOLD NINE — The Fold of the Shield — The Crown Revealed

The Receiver takes the remaining canton portion of the flag — the red triangular section bearing the golden emblem — and folds it over the triangular body of the folded flag, tucking the edge firmly and cleanly into the final fold so that the golden charge — the semicircle Shield of Faith and the three rays of the Holy Trinity — faces outward on the visible face of the completed triangle. The fold is complete. The Caller declares: 'The ninth and final fold is for Self-Control and Covenant — the flag is sealed. The Shield of Faith remains. The Crown of the Trinity is lifted up. Though the banner is folded, the faith endures. The blood of Christ holds us. The Spirit of God rests upon this house. This flag shall rise again.' The Receiver holds the folded flag — a triangle with the golden charge facing outward — and presents it with both hands extended.

Article 8 — Presentation of the Folded Flag

Section 8.1 — Presentation in Honor

When the folded flag is presented to a family in honor of a deceased member of the Republic, the Receiver shall hold the folded triangle in both hands with the golden charge facing upward toward the recipient. The Caller, or the presiding ordained minister, shall speak the following words of presentation: 'On behalf of the Suquelish Republic, its President, its Council of Elders, and its people — we present you this flag in honor of [name], a faithful citizen of the Suquelish nation, a member of the royal priesthood, a soldier of faith. May the Shield that covered them in life cover you in your grief, and may the Crown of the Trinity comfort you with the promise that they who die in Christ shall rise again.'

Section 8.2 — Storage of the Folded Flag

A properly folded flag stored for preservation shall be placed in a display case or protective box with the golden charge facing outward through a transparent face whenever possible. The folded flag shall never be stored in a manner that causes pressure damage, moisture exposure, or contact with materials that could degrade the flag. A stored flag shall be periodically unfolded, aired, inspected, and refolded with ceremony.

CHAPTER IV — THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE OF THE SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

Article 9 — The Official Pledge — The Covenant Oath of the Banner

Section 9.1 — The Text of the Pledge

I lift my eyes to the Banner of the Suquelish Republic —
green as the earth God made,
white as the holiness of the Almighty,
red as the blood of the King,
gold as the crown of His eternal glory.

I am Suquelinese —
a child of the covenant,
a citizen of this Republic of the Heart,
a member of the royal priesthood of Jesus Christ.

I pledge my faith to the King above all kings,
my loyalty to the Suquelish people across all nations,
my service to the covenant we carry,
and my honor to this flag that flies above us —
shield of our faith, chalice of our salvation,
crown of our God.

I will not bow to fear.
I will not abandon my people.
I will not dishonor the blood that bought me.

Under this banner I stand —
wherever the earth is beneath my feet,
the Suquelish Republic is my nation,
Jesus Christ is my King,
and His covenant is my home.

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith.
VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant, now and always.

Section 9.2 — Occasions Requiring the Pledge

The Pledge of Allegiance of the Suquelish Republic shall be recited on the following occasions: (I) at the opening of every school session in any school operating under the authority of the Republic; (II) at the opening of every worship service in any church, congregation, or ministry operating under the authority of the Republic; (III) at the opening of every official session of the Council of Elders, the Assembly of the People, and the Administration of Executives; (IV) before every sporting event, competition, or public gathering held under the auspices of the Republic; (V) at every public speaking event, national observance, cultural ceremony, or formal assembly of the Suquelinese people; (VI) on the 31st of Zebwon, during the Limbo period, and on Kriskinestoe, as part of the required holy day observances.

Section 9.3 — Posture During the Pledge

All participants shall stand at attention during the recitation of the Pledge. The right hand shall be placed over the heart. The eyes shall be directed toward the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic if one is present. If no flag is present, the eyes shall be raised upward as an act of prayer to the King. The Pledge shall be recited in unison by all present. Where members are physically unable to stand, they may remain seated with the right hand over the heart. No person shall be compelled by coercion to recite the Pledge, but voluntary participation is expected of all members in good standing.

Section 9.4 — Language of the Pledge

The Pledge shall be recited in the Suquelish language upon the completion of an authorized Suquelish-language translation by the Department of Suquelinese Education, at which time the Suquelish language version shall become the canonical form. Until that translation is complete and adopted, the English text set forth in Section 9.1 shall be the official version. Both versions shall carry equal canonical force once the Suquelish translation is adopted.

CHAPTER V — LAWS GOVERNING THE DISPLAY OF THE FLAG

Article 10 — Display at Public Events and Gatherings

Section 10.1 — Indoor Display at Speaking Events

When the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic is displayed indoors at any event where public speaking, teaching, preaching, or formal address takes place, the flag shall be positioned as follows: the flag shall stand to the right of the speaker as the speaker faces the audience — that is, to the audience's left. This position of honor reflects the right hand of power and the seat of blessing. The flag shall be mounted on a vertical flagpole with a finial or flag-top ornament, standing at full height. The hoist shall be at left, the fly at right, and the canton and golden charge visible at the upper-left position.

Section 10.2 — Placement of Additional Flags Indoors

When additional flags are displayed indoors at an event — including the flag of a host nation, a host state, or another organization — the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic shall occupy the position of honor described in Section 10.1. Other flags shall be placed to the left of the speaker or behind the speaker's platform. No other flag shall be positioned at the right hand of the speaker when the Suquelish Republic flag is present.

Section 10.3 — Altar and Sanctuary Display

In any church, chapel, or sanctuary operating under the authority of the Republic, the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic shall be displayed to the right of the altar or the central worship platform as viewed by the congregation. The flag shall stand on a vertical flagpole at full height. It is canonical that the flag of the Suquelish Republic stands at the right hand of the place of worship, declaring that the Republic is a nation under the King who presides at the right hand of the Father.

Section 10.4 — Classroom Display

In every school and educational institution operating under the authority of the Republic, the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic shall be displayed at the front of the classroom, positioned so that all students can clearly see it during the recitation of the Pledge. The flag shall be displayed in standard horizontal orientation or on a vertical flagpole, at a height that makes the golden charge clearly visible from all seating positions in the room.

Section 10.5 — Sporting Events and Public Gatherings

At any sporting event, competition, public assembly, cultural festival, or national celebration hosted by the Republic or its institutions, the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic shall be prominently displayed. At outdoor events, the flag shall fly from the tallest flagpole in the display area. At indoor events, the flag shall stand in the position of honor as described in Section 10.1. The flag shall be raised and the Pledge recited before the commencement of any formal event.

Section 10.6 — Private Residences of Members

Every member of the Suquelish Republic in good standing is encouraged to display the National Flag at their private residence as a declaration of covenant identity and national belonging. The laws of this Code governing reverence, display orientation, half-mast observance, and the Emergency Banner Protocol apply in full to flags displayed at private residences of members, regardless of whether the residence is located within a Suquelish cultural community zone or in the broader jurisdiction of a host nation.

Section 10.7 — Digital and Virtual Display

The National Flag of the Suquelish Republic may be displayed digitally — on websites, social media platforms, digital communications, official documents in electronic form, and governance platforms of the Republic. Digital display shall use only official authorized images of the flag as maintained in the National Registry. No digitally altered, degraded, or modified version of the flag image shall be used in any official digital communication or publication of the Republic or its members.

Article 11 — Outdoor Display and Flagpole Standards

Section 11.1 — Flagpole Materials and Standards

All flagpoles used to fly the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic at institutions, community zones, and properties of the Republic shall be of sufficient strength and quality to support the flag in all weather conditions. The flagpole shall be maintained in good condition, free of rust, damage, or deterioration. The flag halyards, clips, and fasteners shall be regularly inspected and maintained so that the flag flies freely and with dignity at all times.

Section 11.2 — The Center Flagpole

Wherever three flagpoles are used to display the National Flag alongside the flags of host jurisdictions as required by Article 3, the center flagpole bearing the Suquelish Republic flag shall be demonstrably taller than the flanking poles — by no less than twelve inches in elevation — so that the National Flag visibly flies above the others. This arrangement is mandatory for all institutions, cultural community zones, and properties of the Republic.

Section 11.3 — Flag Size

The National Flag flown at any institution or public property of the Republic shall be of a size proportionate to the flagpole from which it flies and appropriate to the dignity of the national banner. Miniature flags used for personal or decorative display indoors are exempt from size requirements but remain subject to all other provisions of this Code.

CHAPTER VI — PROHIBITIONS — THE HONOR OF THE SACRED BANNER

Article 12 — Acts of Desecration and Dishonor

Section 12.1 — The Flag Must Never Touch the Ground

The National Flag of the Suquelish Republic shall never be allowed to touch the ground, the floor, water, or any surface beneath it under any circumstances. This is the most fundamental rule of flag honor within the Republic. If a flag falls, lands upon the ground, or makes contact with any surface beneath it — whether through accident, negligence, or intentional act — it must be immediately retrieved. A flag that has touched the ground must be examined at once. If it is undamaged, it must be ceremonially reconsecrated by an ordained minister through prayer before it is returned to display. If it is damaged or soiled beyond reclamation, it must be immediately retired through the flag retirement ceremony.

Section 12.2 — The Flag Must Never Be Defaced

No mark, symbol, writing, paint, alteration, embroidery, addition, or removal of any element shall be placed upon the National Flag. The flag shall always bear only its canonical colors, design, and charge as described in Chapter I of this Code. Any flag bearing any additional mark or alteration is not the National Flag and shall not be displayed as such.

Section 12.3 — The Flag Must Never Be Devalued

The National Flag of the Suquelish Republic shall never be used: as a garment, costume, or clothing item worn on the body; as a tablecloth, curtain, or drapery; as wrapping paper or packaging material; as a rag or cleaning cloth; or as any form of commercial advertising or promotional material. The flag exists solely as the sacred national banner of a covenant people and shall be treated with commensurate reverence at all times.

Section 12.4 — The Flag Must Never Be Tampered With

No person may cut, tear, burn, pierce, fold improperly, store carelessly, or otherwise tamper with the National Flag except as part of an authorized ceremony under the provisions of this Code. The flag retirement ceremony set forth in this Code is the only authorized means by which a flag may be intentionally destroyed.

Section 12.5 — The Flag Must Never Be Altered

No person may alter the colors, proportions, design, or charge of the National Flag. Reproductions of the flag in any medium must faithfully represent the canonical design. No reproduction may be displayed as the official flag if it misrepresents the colors, proportions, or design of the original.

Section 12.6 — Universal Application

The prohibitions set forth in this Chapter apply to all members of the Suquelish Republic and all persons present on property owned, leased, or administered by the Republic or its institutions — regardless of their membership status, citizenship, or the sovereign jurisdiction in which the

property is located. These laws apply to all private residences of members, all cultural community zones, and all institutions of the Republic without exception.

Article 13 — Flag Retirement Ceremony

Section 13.1 — Obligation to Retire Degraded Flags

No flag of the Suquelish Republic that has become torn, frayed, faded, stained, soiled, or otherwise degraded beyond respectful display shall continue to be flown or displayed. Such flags must be retired through the Flag Retirement Ceremony within three Suquelish days of the discovery of the degradation.

Section 13.2 — The Flag Retirement Ceremony

The Flag Retirement Ceremony shall be conducted as follows: (I) the flag shall be folded according to the Sacred Flag Folding Ceremony with full honors; (II) an ordained minister shall lead a brief prayer of thanksgiving for the service of the flag and the covenant it represented; (III) the minister shall declare: 'This banner has served with honor. We release it with reverence. The faith it proclaimed endures. Refforse Foe De.'; (IV) the flag shall then be retired by dignified disposal appropriate to the materials of the flag — ceremonial fire is the preferred and canonical method; (V) the ashes, if fire is used, shall be treated with respect and either buried in the earth or scattered in a body of water as a final act of returning the banner to the creation that God made.

CHAPTER VII — PUNISHMENTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FLAG CODE

Article 14 — The System of Canonical and Civic Penalties

Section 14.1 — Jurisdiction of Punishment

All punishments set forth in this Chapter are canonical and civic penalties administered within the internal authority of the Suquelish Republic as a voluntary covenant community. They apply to members of the Republic and to persons present on Republic property. They do not supersede or conflict with the criminal or civil laws of any host nation. The Republic may administer these penalties through its internal tribunals, mediation councils, and disciplinary bodies as established in the Lex Vexilli Sacri and the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris. Violations committed by non-members on Republic property may result in removal from the property.

Section 14.2 — Classification of Violations

Violations of this Code are classified into three categories: Class I — Minor Violations; Class II — Serious Violations; and Class III — Grave Violations. The severity of punishment shall correspond to the classification of the violation as set forth in this Article.

Class I — Minor Violations

Class I violations include: failure to retire a degraded flag within the required time; failure to properly illuminate a night-displayed flag; failure to lower the flag to half-mast within a reasonable time following an official Declaration of Mourning; failure to observe the Pledge of Allegiance at required occasions; minor errors in the Flag Folding Ceremony that do not result in the flag touching the ground or being dishonored.

Penalties for Class I violations include one or more of the following: a formal written admonition entered into the member's record in the National Registry; a required period of flag education, study of this Code, and personal review before an elder; a public or private apology to the community or institution affected; a period of no fewer than thirty Suquelish days of probationary standing.

Class II — Serious Violations

Class II violations include: allowing the flag to touch the ground through negligence; failing to retrieve a grounded flag promptly; displaying a defaced, altered, or tampered flag as the national flag; using the flag as clothing, drapery, or material; displaying a flag of incorrect or unauthorized design as the national flag; flying a foreign flag above the Suquelish Republic flag in contravention of Article 3; failing to observe the Emergency Banner Protocol after receiving official notice; using an unauthorized digital image of the flag in official communications.

Penalties for Class II violations include one or more of the following: formal written censure entered into the National Registry; suspension of all membership privileges — including voting rights, participation in the Assembly, economic programs, and institutional access — for a period of no fewer than sixty Suquelish days; mandatory service to the Republic equivalent to the restoration of the honor dishonored; required public restitution ceremony before the

community; a formal review before the Council of Elders with the opportunity to present cause; a fine or contribution to the Republic's charitable fund as determined by the Council.

Class III — Grave Violations

Class III violations include: intentional desecration of the National Flag — including burning outside of the authorized retirement ceremony, deliberate soiling, intentional tearing, or public display of contempt for the flag; intentional prevention of others from honoring the flag; publicly defiling, mocking, or displaying the flag in a manner designed to cause dishonor or scandal; tampering with the flag of a deceased member's funeral honors; coercing another member to violate this Code; any violation of this Code committed by an ordained minister or officer of the Republic in the exercise of their official duties.

Penalties for Class III violations include one or more of the following: immediate suspension of all membership privileges pending a full hearing before the Council of Elders; formal censure by written instrument signed by the President and entered permanently into the National Registry; revocation of ordination credentials where applicable, to be reviewed and reinstated only upon a finding of genuine repentance and restoration; suspension of citizenship standing within the Republic for a period of no fewer than one Suquelish year; permanent revocation of membership in cases of repeated or aggravated grave violations, or in cases where the violation is found to be malicious and unrepentant following a full due process hearing; public declaration of the violation by the Council of Elders so that the community may be informed and the honor of the flag upheld.

Section 14.3 — Due Process

No penalty under this Article shall be imposed without the observance of due process as established in the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris. The member accused of a violation shall receive written notice of the charge, the classification of the violation, and the proposed penalty. The member shall have the right to appear before the relevant council or tribunal, to present their account of events, and to offer mitigating circumstances. The final determination of penalty shall be made by the Council of Elders or its designated tribunal and shall be recorded in the National Registry.

Section 14.4 — Restoration

The Suquelish Republic affirms that the goal of all canonical discipline is not punishment for its own sake, but restoration — the restoration of honor, of covenant faithfulness, and of the relationship between the member and the community. Every penalty imposed under this Code shall be accompanied by a clear pathway to restoration upon the completion of the prescribed discipline, the demonstration of genuine repentance, and the reaffirmation of the member's covenant commitment to the Republic. No member shall be permanently excluded from restoration unless their conduct is found to be so egregious and unrepentant as to render restoration impossible without endangering the community.

FINAL DECLARATION AND RATIFICATION

Let every citizen of the Suquelish Republic, every institution, every community zone, every private household, and every member in diaspora across the nations know and honor the laws set forth in this Lex Vexilli Sacri — the Law of the Sacred Banner.

This flag was not made by human hands alone. It was conceived in covenant, designed in faith, and given to a people who carry the Name above all names into every nation where they dwell. To honor this flag is to honor the God who made the earth green, whose holiness is white as snow, whose Son shed blood red for our redemption, and whose glory crowns the heavens with gold.

Let the Banner of the Suquelish Republic fly with dignity, with reverence, and with the joy of a people who know whose they are and why they stand.

> *"He has brought me to His banqueting house, and His banner over me is love." — Song of Solomon 2:4*

> *"In the name of our God we will set up our banners." — Psalm 20:5*

Promulgated in Republic District 1
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, United States
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith
VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant

Sealed Under the Authority of the Suquelish Republic
Under the Sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings

SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

LEX ARTIUM PROFESSIONUM

The Code of Professional Governance

Governing the Licensing, Standards, Training, Practice,
and Professional Associations of Medical Professionals,
Legal Professionals, Ecclesiastical Notaries,
and Fire and Emergency Services

Promulgated Under the Authority of the
Suquelish Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris

Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

> *"And God said, See, I have given you every herb that yields seed… to you it shall be for food." — Genesis 1:29*
>
> *"Their fruit will be for food, and their leaves for medicine." — Ezekiel 47:12*
>
> *"Is any sick among you? Let him call for the elders of the church… the prayer of faith will save the sick." — James 5:14-15*

PREAMBLE — THE COVENANT OF HEALING AND SERVICE

We, the Suquelish Republic, a covenant people, a royal priesthood, and a restored Tribe of Judah, do hereby establish this Lex Artium Professionum — the Code of Professional Governance — as the governing law for all professional practice within the Republic's communities, communes, institutions, and jurisdictional spaces, covering the healing arts, the legal arts, the sacred office of the Ecclesiastical Notary, and the life-saving service of fire and emergency response.

The Suquelish Republic affirms that God has provided for every need of His covenant people — through the plants of the earth for healing, through the wisdom of trained minds for counsel and advocacy, through the structure of law for justice, through the order of fire protection for safety, and through the Holy Spirit for comfort and restoration. Every professional who serves the Republic's community does so as a steward of gifts given by God for the benefit of the people. This Code governs the exercise of those gifts with the standards of competence, ethics, and covenant faithfulness that the people of God deserve.

Nothing in this Code shall be construed to prevent any member or citizen of the Suquelish Republic from seeking or continuing medical care, legal counsel, or any professional service from providers of their own choosing, whether inside or outside the Republic's community framework. The professional governance provisions of this Code exist to build and maintain excellence within the Republic's own professional community — not to restrict the personal choices of its members.

> *"For we are God's handiwork, created in Christ Jesus to do good works, which God prepared in advance for us to do." — Ephesians 2:10*

ARTICLE I — DEFINITIONS

As used throughout this Lex Artium Professionum, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned below:

Republic Licensure: A credential, certification, or license issued by the Suquelish Republic through the relevant Board, college, or credentialing body, authorizing a professional to practice within the Republic's communities and institutions.

Host Nation Licensure: A credential, license, certification, or registration issued by the sovereign host nation, host state, or host jurisdiction in which a professional practices, as required by the laws of that jurisdiction.

Dual Licensure: The simultaneous holding of both Republic Licensure and Host Nation Licensure, which is required for all professionals whose field requires host nation licensing.

The Suquelish Medical Board: The professional governance body established under this Code, responsible for overseeing all medical and health-related professions within the Republic.

Subcommittee: A branch-specific body within the Suquelish Medical Board, made up of practitioners of a specific profession, responsible for developing best practice codes and standards for that branch.

Ecclesiastical Notary: A notary appointed under the Canon Law and this Code to authenticate documents, record tribunal proceedings, and perform notarial functions within the Republic's institutions, communes, and communities.

The National Registry: The official records repository of the Suquelish Republic, maintained by the Secretary, where all professional credentials, certifications, and licenses issued by or recognized by the Republic shall be recorded.

PART I — GOVERNANCE OF MEDICAL AND HEALING PROFESSIONS

THE HEALING ARTS OF THE SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

Chapter I — Foundational Medical Law

Section 1.1 — The Republic's Healing Philosophy

The Suquelish Republic grounds its approach to medicine and healing in the whole counsel of Holy Scripture and in the covenant tradition of its people. The Republic affirms: (I) that God created the plants of the earth for food and medicine, as declared in Genesis 1:29 and Ezekiel 47:12, and that herbal medicine is a sacred and legitimate healing modality given by divine providence; (II) that conventional medicine, practiced with integrity and competence, serves the good of the people and is not in conflict with the Republic's faith; (III) that healing of body, mind, and spirit are interconnected, and that the Republic's medical community shall honor all three dimensions of human health; and (IV) that no provision of this Code shall prevent any member or citizen from seeking medical care from any provider of their choosing, inside or outside the Republic's community.

> *"He causes the grass to grow for the cattle, and vegetation for the service of man, that he may bring forth food from the earth." — Psalm 104:14*

Section 1.2 — The Suquelish Medical Board

The Suquelish Medical Board — hereinafter the Medical Board — is hereby established as the professional governance body of all medical and health-related professions within the Republic. The Medical Board shall: set and maintain professional standards for all licensed health professions within the Republic; oversee the Republic's internal licensing and certification processes; maintain the records of all Republic and Host Nation credentials in the National Registry; investigate complaints and discipline licensees who violate professional standards; and coordinate with the professional subcommittees of each health branch. The Medical Board shall be composed of one senior representative from each professional subcommittee, appointed by their respective branch, and chaired by a Board Chair elected by the full Medical Board membership. The Board shall report to the Council of Elders.

Section 1.3 — Subcommittees

Each branch of medical and healing practice recognized under this Code shall maintain its own Subcommittee within the Medical Board. Each Subcommittee shall: (I) be composed of licensed practitioners of that branch in good standing within the Republic; (II) develop, publish, and maintain best practice codes for its branch; (III) establish continuing education requirements for its branch; (IV) review and make recommendations on licensing applications for its branch; (V) investigate professional conduct complaints within its branch and recommend disciplinary action to the full Medical Board; and (VI) maintain compliance with all applicable host-nation

requirements applicable to its branch. Subcommittee decisions on professional standards take effect upon ratification by the full Medical Board and filing with the Council of Elders.

Section 1.4 — Record Keeping — All Medical Credentials

The Republic shall maintain complete records of all professional credentials for every health professional licensed or recognized within its communities. The Medical Board shall maintain a dedicated professional registry containing: the professional's full name and contact information; all Republic licensure credentials including type, date of issue, and expiration; all Host Nation licensure credentials including the licensing jurisdiction, license number, date of issue, and expiration; continuing education records; and any disciplinary history. This registry shall be maintained in coordination with the National Registry and shall be updated promptly upon any change in a licensee's credential status.

Section 1.5 — Patient Rights and Choice

No provision of this Code, no policy of the Medical Board, and no action of any Subcommittee shall restrict the right of any member or citizen of the Suquelish Republic to freely choose their own medical providers, whether those providers are licensed by the Republic, licensed only by the host nation, or operate entirely outside the Republic's medical framework. The Republic's medical governance exists to build excellence within its own community — not to impose medical choices upon its people.

TITLE I — HERBALISTS AND HERBAL MEDICINE

Chapter II — The Herbalist Profession

Section 2.1 — The Divine Foundation of Herbal Medicine

The Suquelish Republic canonically affirms the right and calling of herbalists to practice the healing arts of plant medicine as a gift from God to His creation. The practice of herbal medicine within the Republic is grounded in the divine mandate of Genesis 1:29, Ezekiel 47:12, and Revelation 22:2. Herbalists who practice within the Republic's communities serve the whole-person health of the covenant community in a tradition as ancient as creation itself.

Section 2.2 — The Suquelish College of Herbal Medicine

The Republic may establish, operate, and maintain a Suquelish College of Herbal Medicine — hereinafter the Herbal College — as a fully accredited educational institution within the Republic's framework. The Herbal College shall offer a complete curriculum including: the botanical sciences — identification, cultivation, harvesting, and preservation of medicinal plants; herbal pharmacology — the therapeutic properties, actions, and interactions of medicinal herbs; herbal formulation — tinctures, teas, salves, poultices, capsules, and other preparations; clinical herbal assessment — intake protocols, case-taking, and client consultation; nutrition and food as medicine — consistent with the Republic's canonical doctrine; history of herbal medicine — including biblical, ancient, and traditional systems; and professional ethics, client records, and scope of practice. The Herbal College curriculum shall be developed and maintained by the Herbalist Subcommittee of the Medical Board and shall be filed with the Council of Elders.

Section 2.3 — Herbalist Licensure

A person who has completed the prescribed curriculum of the Herbal College or an equivalent program approved by the Herbalist Subcommittee, and who has demonstrated competency through the required assessment process, shall be eligible for Republic Herbalist Licensure. A licensed herbalist of the Republic may: practice herbal medicine and provide herbal health consultations within the Republic's communities; prepare and dispense herbal formulations for clients; operate an herbal clinic, apothecary, or health consulting office within Suquelish Community Zones; teach herbal medicine within the Republic's educational framework; and participate in the Herbalist Subcommittee and the Medical Board. No person shall represent themselves as a Republic-licensed herbalist without holding a valid Republic Herbalist License. All Republic Herbalist Licenses shall be recorded in the National Registry and the Medical Board's registry.

Section 2.4 — Compliance with Host Nation Law

Licensed herbalists shall conduct their practice in full compliance with the laws of the host jurisdiction governing the practice of herbal medicine, the sale of herbal products, and health consulting services. No Republic Herbalist License authorizes any activity that is prohibited by the laws of the host jurisdiction. Where host-nation law requires additional licensing, certification, or registration for herbal practice, licensed Republic herbalists shall obtain and maintain such credentials.

Section 2.5 — Herbal Professional Associations

Licensed herbalists within the Republic may form, join, and maintain professional associations and networks under the Republic's organizational framework. Such associations may: set professional standards for their members; provide continuing education programs; promote the practice and knowledge of herbal medicine within the Republic; advocate for the canonical right to herbal medicine; and collaborate with other professional associations within and outside the Republic. Professional associations of herbalists shall register with the Medical Board and shall conduct their affairs in compliance with this Code and the laws of the Republic.

Section 2.6 — Herbal Clinics and Offices

Licensed herbalists may open and operate clinics, consulting offices, and apothecaries within Suquelish Community Zones, communes, institutions, and any other grounds of the Republic. Herbal clinics shall: maintain proper client records in accordance with privacy standards established by the Medical Board; operate in compliance with all applicable host-nation health and business regulations; display their Republic Herbalist License prominently at their place of practice; and be subject to periodic review by the Herbalist Subcommittee to maintain quality of care.

TITLE II — HYPNOTHERAPY

Chapter III — The Hypnotherapy Profession

Section 3.1 — Recognition of Hypnotherapy

The Suquelish Republic recognizes clinical hypnotherapy as a legitimate professional practice for the support of mental, emotional, and behavioral health within the Republic's communities. Hypnotherapists may operate within all Suquelish communities, institutions, and communes in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter and in compliance with the laws of the host jurisdiction.

Section 3.2 — The Suquelish College of Hypnotherapy

The Republic may establish and maintain a Suquelish College of Hypnotherapy offering a complete curriculum covering: the science of hypnosis and trance states; clinical applications of hypnotherapy including behavior change, stress management, pain management support, and confidence building; contra-indications and scope of practice limits; client intake, assessment, and record keeping; professional ethics; and the faith-based integration of hypnotherapy within the Republic's counseling framework. The College curriculum shall be developed and maintained by the Hypnotherapy Subcommittee of the Medical Board.

Section 3.3 — Hypnotherapy Licensure and Associations

Graduates of the Suquelish College of Hypnotherapy or equivalent programs approved by the Hypnotherapy Subcommittee may apply for Republic Hypnotherapy Licensure. Licensed hypnotherapists may practice within the Republic's communities and institutions; establish professional associations and networks under the Republic's framework; open offices or clinics within Suquelish Community Zones; and participate in the Hypnotherapy Subcommittee. All hypnotherapy practice shall remain within the scope defined by the Subcommittee and shall comply with all applicable host-nation laws governing hypnotherapy practice. Hypnotherapists shall not represent their practice as a substitute for licensed mental health treatment unless they also hold the appropriate mental health licensure.

TITLE III — PSYCHOLOGY

Chapter IV — The Psychology Profession

Section 4.1 — Host Nation Licensure Required

Psychologists practicing within Suquelish communities and institutions must hold a valid and current license as a psychologist from the host nation, host state, or host jurisdiction in which they practice. Host nation licensure is the primary and non-negotiable credential for psychological practice within the Republic. No person may represent themselves as a psychologist or provide psychological services within Republic-administered environments without holding current host-nation licensure in good standing.

Section 4.2 — Republic Registration

Psychologists holding current host-nation licensure may register with the Suquelish Medical Board's Psychology Subcommittee for recognition as a Republic-registered psychologist. Registration shall require: submission of current host-nation license credentials; enrollment in the National Registry; and agreement to abide by the professional ethics standards of the Psychology Subcommittee. Republic registration does not replace host-nation licensure — it supplements it with community-level recognition and integration into the Republic's professional governance framework.

Section 4.3 — Psychology Subcommittee

The Psychology Subcommittee shall develop best practice codes for psychological services within the Republic's communities, with particular attention to the integration of faith-sensitive approaches, the Republic's canonical doctrines on mental health, and the boundaries between psychological services and faith-based counseling. The Subcommittee shall maintain compliance with all applicable host-nation professional standards for psychology.

TITLE IV — FAITH-BASED COUNSELING

Chapter V — Faith-Based Counseling Services

Section 5.1 — Republic Licensure for Faith Counseling

Faith-based counseling services — including pastoral counseling, biblical counseling, covenant life coaching, and spiritual direction — may be licensed under the Suquelish Republic's own credentialing framework through the Faith Counseling Subcommittee of the Medical Board. Republic licensure for faith counseling acknowledges the Republic's canonical commitment to the healing of body, mind, and spirit through the integration of faith, Scripture, and professional counseling skill.

Section 5.2 — Dual Licensing

Faith-based counselors who also hold applicable host-nation licensure — such as Licensed Professional Counselor (LPC), Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW), or equivalent — shall hold both Republic licensure and host-nation licensure, and shall maintain both credentials in current good standing. Faith counselors who hold Republic licensure but not host-nation professional mental health licensure shall clearly communicate the nature and scope of their services to clients and shall not represent their services as equivalent to licensed clinical mental health treatment.

Section 5.3 — Faith Counseling College

The Republic may establish a Faith Counseling training program within its educational institutions, offering curriculum in: biblical principles of counseling and restoration; pastoral care and crisis intervention; grief and trauma-informed care within a faith framework; marriage and family support from a covenant perspective; addiction recovery ministry; and professional ethics and scope of practice. Graduates may receive Republic faith counseling credentials recorded in the National Registry.

Section 5.4 — Ordained Ministers as Counselors

All ordained ministers of the Suquelish Republic, by virtue of their ordination and their training, may provide pastoral counseling within the scope of their ministerial calling. Ordained ministers providing faith counseling services within the Republic's communities are not required to hold a separate Republic faith counseling license but are encouraged to pursue additional training through the Faith Counseling College. They remain subject to the professional ethics provisions of the Faith Counseling Subcommittee in their counseling activities.

TITLE V — EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS

Chapter VI — Emergency Medical Technicians

Section 6.1 — Host State Standards Required

Emergency Medical Technicians — EMTs — practicing within Suquelish communities and institutions must hold a current and valid EMT certification issued by the host state in which they practice, in accordance with all applicable state and national EMT licensing laws. Host state certification is the primary and required credential for EMT practice.

Section 6.2 — National Registry Enrollment

All EMTs practicing within Suquelish communities shall be enrolled on the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians as required by applicable host-nation law, as well as on the Suquelish Republic's own National Registry. The Medical Board's EMT Subcommittee shall maintain a dedicated record of all EMT credentials for personnel serving in Republic communities.

Section 6.3 — Integration with Udarg Emergency Response

EMTs serving in Suquelish communities may be integrated into the Udarg's emergency response capability as set forth in the Lex Custodiae Sacrae. All EMT operations within Republic communities shall follow both their host-state certification scope of practice and the community protocols established by the EMT Subcommittee in coordination with the Udarg leadership.

TITLE VI — NURSING

Chapter VII — Nursing Professionals

Section 7.1 — Full Host Nation Licensure Required

All nurses — including Registered Nurses (RNs), Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs), Licensed Vocational Nurses (LVNs), Nurse Practitioners (NPs), and any other category of nurse — practicing within Suquelish communities and institutions must hold a current and valid nursing license issued by the applicable host-nation licensing authority. Full host-nation licensure is the primary and non-negotiable requirement for nursing practice within the Republic.

Section 7.2 — Republic Registration and Registry

Nurses holding current host-nation licensure may register with the Suquelish Medical Board and shall be enrolled in the National Registry. The Nursing Subcommittee shall maintain records of all nursing credentials for personnel serving in Republic communities and shall develop community nursing practice guidelines consistent with host-nation standards and the Republic's healing philosophy.

Section 7.3 — Nursing and Herbal Integration

Nurses practicing within Suquelish communities are encouraged, within the scope of their host-nation license, to develop familiarity with the herbal medicine traditions of the Republic. The Nursing Subcommittee and the Herbalist Subcommittee shall develop collaborative protocols for the integrative care of community members where both nursing and herbal services are appropriate.

TITLE VII — PHYSICIANS — DOS AND MDS

Chapter VIII — Physician Governance

Section 8.1 — The Republic's Preference for Osteopathic Medicine

The Suquelish Republic holds a canonical preference for Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine (DOs) in its medical community, recognizing that osteopathic medicine's whole-person, integrative philosophy — which treats the body as a unified system and emphasizes the body's innate capacity for healing — is more closely aligned with the Republic's healing philosophy, its herbal medicine tradition, and its biblical understanding of the human person as an integrated body, mind, and spirit. This preference does not exclude Medical Doctors (MDs) from practicing within the Republic's communities.

Section 8.2 — Physician Licensure

All physicians — whether DOs or MDs — practicing within Suquelish communities and institutions must hold a current and valid medical license from the applicable host-nation licensing authority. Host-nation medical licensure is the primary and required credential for physician practice within the Republic. Physicians holding current host-nation licensure may register with the Suquelish Medical Board's Physician Subcommittee and shall be enrolled in the National Registry.

Section 8.3 — The Physician Subcommittee

The Physician Subcommittee shall develop practice guidelines for physicians serving in Republic communities, with particular emphasis on: integrative and whole-person care approaches; collaboration with herbalists, faith counselors, and other Republic health professionals; patient rights and informed consent within the Republic's community framework; and pastoral sensitivity in clinical practice. All Subcommittee guidelines shall remain fully compliant with host-nation medical standards and the physicians' host-nation licensing requirements.

TITLE VIII — DENTAL PROFESSIONALS

Chapter IX — Dentists and Dental Hygienists

Section 9.1 — Full Host Nation Licensure Required

All dentists and dental hygienists practicing within Suquelish communities and institutions must hold a current and valid dental license or dental hygienist license issued by the applicable host-nation licensing authority. Full host-nation licensure is the primary and required credential for all dental practice within the Republic. Dentists and dental hygienists holding current host-nation licensure may register with the Suquelish Medical Board's Dental Subcommittee and shall be enrolled in the National Registry.

Section 9.2 — Dental Subcommittee

The Dental Subcommittee shall develop community dental practice guidelines, promote oral health education within Republic communities, and maintain records of all dental credentials for personnel serving the Republic's communities. All guidelines shall be fully compliant with host-nation dental licensing requirements and the dental professional's scope of practice under their host-nation license.

TITLE IX — PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND COMMUNITY CLINICS

Chapter X — Professional Associations and Clinics

Section 10.1 — Right to Form Professional Associations

All licensed medical and health professionals within the Suquelish Republic — including herbalists, hypnotherapists, psychologists, faith counselors, EMTs, nurses, physicians, and dental professionals — have the right to form, join, and maintain professional associations and professional networks under the Republic's organizational framework. Professional associations shall: register with the Medical Board; develop and publish professional standards for their members; provide continuing education and professional development; promote the highest standards of their profession; and conduct their affairs in compliance with this Code, the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris, and the laws of the host nation.

Section 10.2 — Community Clinics and Offices

Licensed medical and health professionals may open clinics, consulting offices, and health centers within Suquelish Community Zones, communes, institutions, and other grounds of the Republic. Community clinics shall: operate in compliance with all applicable host-nation health, safety, and business regulations; maintain the health records of community patients with the highest standards of privacy and security; display all current licenses prominently at their place of practice; and participate in the Medical Board's quality review processes. The Republic strongly encourages the development of integrated community health centers that bring together herbalists, faith counselors, nurses, and other practitioners in a single community-serving facility.

PART II — GOVERNANCE OF LEGAL PROFESSIONS

THE LEGAL ARTS OF THE SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

Chapter XI — The Legal Profession — Foundational Law

Section 11.1 — The Republic's Legal Framework

The Suquelish Republic may create and maintain professional standards, training programs, and licensing structures for attorneys and legal professionals practicing law within the Republic's governance framework, institutions, and communities. The Republic may establish law schools and legal training programs within its educational infrastructure. Legal professionals within the Republic serve the covenant community by ensuring access to justice, the proper administration of internal law, and the protection of members' rights before both internal Tribunals and external judicial systems.

Section 11.2 — The Suquelish Legal Professional Board

The Republic shall establish a Suquelish Legal Professional Board responsible for: setting standards for Republic licensure of attorneys, paralegals, and other legal professionals; overseeing the curriculum of any Republic law school; maintaining the registry of all Republic-licensed and dual-licensed legal professionals; investigating professional conduct complaints; and developing the ethical standards for legal practice within the Republic. The Legal Professional Board shall report to the Council of Elders.

Section 11.3 — Suquelish Law Schools

The Republic may establish law schools within its educational framework offering curriculum in: the Constitution of the Suquelish Republic; the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris and all primary laws of the Republic; the Lex Custodiae Sacrae; the Lex Tributorum et Colligendi; the Lex Coronae Perpetuae; canon law and ecclesiastical law principles; principles of covenant governance; legal drafting and documentation; Tribunal procedure; principles of private arbitration and dispute resolution; legal ethics; and such host-nation legal subjects as are necessary for effective service to the Republic's members in their host jurisdictions. Graduates of Republic law schools who wish to practice before host-nation courts must also obtain host-nation bar admission in the applicable jurisdiction.

Chapter XII — Attorney and Lawyer Governance

Section 12.1 — Categories of Legal Practice

The following categories of attorney and lawyer practice are recognized under this Code:

Republic-Licensed Attorney — Internal Practice Only

A Republic-licensed attorney is a legal professional who holds a Republic law license issued by the Suquelish Legal Professional Board but does not hold current bar admission in any host-nation jurisdiction. A Republic-licensed attorney may: represent members and citizens of the Republic before the Republic's internal Tribunals and arbitration bodies; provide legal advice and counsel on matters of Republic law; draft and review internal Republic legal documents, contracts, and agreements; and serve as a legal advisor to Republic institutions, offices, and departments. A Republic-licensed attorney may not represent members or citizens before host-nation courts or governmental agencies.

Dual-Licensed Attorney — Internal and External Practice

A dual-licensed attorney holds both current Republic licensure from the Suquelish Legal Professional Board and current bar admission in the applicable host-nation jurisdiction. A dual-licensed attorney may: perform all functions of a Republic-licensed attorney; represent members and citizens of the Republic before the courts, administrative agencies, and governmental bodies of the host nation; represent the Republic itself in external judicial proceedings including those arising under the Lex Tributorum et Colligendi; and serve as external legal counsel for any matter involving the Republic's interests in the host-nation legal system. Dual-licensed attorneys must maintain both credentials in current good standing and shall update the National Registry promptly upon any change in either credential.

Advisor or Liaison Attorney

An attorney or lawyer who is not licensed by the Suquelish Republic but who provides professional advisory services to the Republic or its members may serve as an Advisor or Liaison Attorney. An Advisor Attorney may: provide legal analysis and advice on host-nation law to Republic members or institutions; serve as a liaison to outside attorneys not associated with the Republic; assist in the coordination between Republic internal legal processes and host-nation legal proceedings; and attend Tribunal proceedings in an advisory capacity without formal representation rights. Advisor Attorneys are not Republic licensees and are not subject to Republic Legal Professional Board discipline, but they are expected to conduct themselves with professional integrity in all interactions with the Republic and its members.

Section 12.2 — Republic Bar Admission

Admission to the Republic bar — the issuance of a Republic law license — shall require: completion of the Republic law school curriculum or an approved equivalent legal education program; passage of the Republic bar examination administered by the Legal Professional Board; demonstration of good moral character and covenant integrity; enrollment in the National Registry; and agreement to abide by the Republic's legal professional ethics code. Attorneys admitted to the Republic bar shall display their Republic bar credentials alongside their host-nation credentials in their practice materials within Republic communities.

Section 12.3 — Attorney Representation at Tribunal

Any member or citizen of the Suquelish Republic who is a party to a Tribunal proceeding has the right to be represented by a Republic-licensed or dual-licensed attorney of their choosing. The representing attorney shall: file a notice of appearance with the Tribunal; receive all relevant Tribunal documents and notices on behalf of their client; present their client's case before the Tribunal with full professional advocacy; and adhere to the Tribunal procedures established in the Lex Custodiae Sacrae, the Lex Tributorum et Colligendi, and the Tribunal rules adopted by the Republic. No attorney representation shall be required in Tribunal proceedings — members may represent themselves.

Section 12.4 — External Representation by Dual-Licensed Attorneys

Where a member or citizen of the Republic requires legal representation before a host-nation court, administrative agency, or governmental body, a dual-licensed attorney of the Republic may provide that representation pursuant to their host-nation bar admission. When representing Republic members in external proceedings, dual-licensed attorneys act in their capacity as host-nation-licensed attorneys and are subject to the professional rules of the host-nation bar authority. They also remain subject to the Republic's legal ethics code in their conduct as representatives of the Republic community.

Chapter XIII — Paralegals

Section 13.1 — Paralegal Recognition

The Suquelish Republic recognizes paralegals as valuable legal support professionals who assist attorneys and community members with legal matters within clearly defined boundaries. Paralegals may be certified by the Republic through the Legal Professional Board upon completion of an approved paralegal training program and demonstration of competency.

Section 13.2 — Scope of Paralegal Practice

Republic-certified paralegals may: assist members and citizens of the Republic in completing and filing Tribunal paperwork; explain the provisions of the Republic's laws — including the Constitution, the Ukase, and this Code — to members seeking to understand their rights and obligations; prepare legal documents for review and signature by licensed attorneys; assist attorneys of the Republic with legal research and case preparation; and assist community members in understanding the procedures of host-nation external courts if also properly trained under host-nation paralegal standards. Republic-certified paralegals may not: represent members before a Tribunal or any other judicial body; provide legal advice that constitutes the unauthorized practice of law; or hold themselves out as attorneys.

Section 13.3 — Dual Paralegal Certification

A paralegal who holds both Republic certification and proper host-nation paralegal certification or credentials may provide paralegal assistance to attorneys in both internal Republic legal matters and external host-nation legal proceedings, consistent with the scope of practice authorized by both credentialing bodies.

PART III — THE ECCLESIASTICAL NOTARY

THE SACRED OFFICE OF AUTHENTIC RECORD

Chapter XIV — The Office of the Ecclesiastical Notary

Section 14.1 — Nature of the Office

Within the ecclesiastical governance structure of the Suquelish Republic, the notarial function is performed by the Ecclesiastical Notary — a cleric and officer of the Republic appointed under the Canon Law and this Code to authenticate documents, record official proceedings, and serve as the certifying authority for the Republic's official records. While the Ecclesiastical Notary shares historical and functional roots with the civil notary public, their role is distinct: it is strictly governed by the Canon Law of the Republic and by this Code, and their authority is limited to the internal affairs of the Republic and its institutions, communities, and communes.

Section 14.2 — Appointment of Ecclesiastical Notaries

Ecclesiastical Notaries shall be appointed by the Head of the Church of the Suquelish Republic, acting jointly with the Council of the Republic, upon the nomination of a qualified candidate. All Ecclesiastical Notaries shall: (I) be ordained ministers of the Suquelish Republic in good standing; (II) hold a cleric's standing within the Republic's credentialing system, as the office of Ecclesiastical Notary is a clerical office; (III) demonstrate knowledge of the Canon Law, the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris, and this Code; (IV) be enrolled in the National Registry; and (V) take a formal oath of office before the Head of the Church affirming their commitment to faithful and accurate record-keeping, impartial authentication, and the highest standards of integrity in their official acts.

Section 14.3 — The Ecclesiastical Notary's Functions

The Ecclesiastical Notary is authorized to perform the following notarial functions within the Republic's internal legal framework:

- Record the complete proceedings of every Tribunal trial, including all testimony, evidence, determinations, and orders — the Ecclesiastical Notary's record is the official record of the Tribunal.
- Record the proceedings of marriage annulment hearings and other canonical proceedings before the Republic's ecclesiastical courts.
- Authenticate and notarize internal governmental documents of the Republic, affixing the Ecclesiastical Notary's seal and signature to confirm their authenticity.
- Authenticate and notarize birth certificates, baptism certificates, and other ecclesiastical certificates issued by the Republic's churches and institutions.
- Authenticate and notarize marriage certificates issued within the Republic's communities.

- Authenticate and notarize educational training certificates, ordination credentials, professional credentials, and other official documents issued by the Republic.
- Authenticate and notarize any other certificate, credential, official document, or record prescribed by internal law for notarial authentication.
- Verify documents by signature, making them legally authentic evidence within the Republic's legal system.
- Issue certified copies of original records to persons who have a legal right to request them under this Code and the laws of the Republic.

Section 14.4 — The Ecclesiastical Notary's Seal

Every Ecclesiastical Notary shall maintain an official seal unique to their appointment, registered with the National Registry and with the Head of the Church. The seal shall bear: the designation 'Ecclesiastical Notary — Suquelish Republic'; the name or identifier of the appointing notary; and such other elements as the Head of the Church shall prescribe. Documents authenticated by the Ecclesiastical Notary shall bear both the notary's signature and their official seal. The seal is an instrument of the notary's office and shall be maintained with the same security as any official seal of state.

Section 14.5 — Territorial Limitation of Authority

The authority of the Ecclesiastical Notary is limited to the internal affairs of the Suquelish Republic. Their notarial acts are legally binding within the Republic — in its institutions, communities, communes, Tribunals, and ecclesiastical courts. A document notarized by an Ecclesiastical Notary using their Republic seal alone carries the full weight of authentic evidence within the Republic's legal system. However, in secular civil law outside the Republic, a document bearing only the Ecclesiastical Notary's Republic seal is generally treated as an ordinary signed document. For documents intended to carry legal force in both Republic and host-nation contexts, dual stamping by both the Ecclesiastical Notary and a civil notary public is appropriate and authorized.

Section 14.6 — Dual Notary Status

An individual may hold dual notary status by maintaining simultaneously: (I) a state commission as a Notary Public under the laws of their host state; and (II) a Republic appointment as an Ecclesiastical Notary under this Code. These two roles are legally distinct — the civil notary commission is granted by the host state and governed by host-state law; the Ecclesiastical Notary appointment is granted by the Head of the Church and the Council and governed by this Code. However, in the daily administration of the Republic, these roles frequently and appropriately overlap, and the dual notary is authorized to serve both functions where applicable.

Section 14.7 — Dual Stamping Authority

A dual-status notary who holds both a civil state Notary Public commission and a Republic Ecclesiastical Notary appointment may apply both seals to a single document where both Republic authentication and host-nation notarial authentication are appropriate. Dual stamping is specifically authorized for the following categories of documents and transactions:

- Contracts made between the Republic and the host nation or host-state governmental bodies.

- Contracts made between the Republic and its members or citizens.
- Contracts made between the Republic and its partners, businesses, contractors, banks, financial institutes, and other external organizations.
- Internal Republic documents and certifications requiring both Republic authenticity and host-nation recognition.
- External documentation requiring notarization for host-nation purposes where Republic authenticity is also needed.
- Any other document where the dual authority of the Republic and the host-nation legal system is relevant to the document's legal force.

A dual-stamped document carries the full authentication weight of both the Republic's internal legal system and the host-nation's civil notarial system simultaneously, providing the highest level of legal authentication available within the Republic's framework.

Section 14.8 — Notary Services in All Institutions

All institutions, communities, communes, departments, offices, and agencies of the Suquelish Republic must maintain access to notary services for the authentication of documents and the handling of internal and external notarial matters. This requirement may be met by: appointing a resident Ecclesiastical Notary within the institution; designating a dual-status notary on the institution's staff; or establishing a formal arrangement with a Republic Ecclesiastical Notary to provide notarial services to the institution on a regular basis. No institution of the Republic shall be without accessible notarial services.

Section 14.9 — The Royal House Notary

The Royal Houses and the First Family may maintain their own separate and dedicated Ecclesiastical Notary for the performance of notarial functions within their legal scope of authority — that is, within the internal affairs of their Royal House and within the Crown's ceremonial and institutional functions as set forth in the Lex Coronae Perpetuae. The Royal House Notary shall use a special mark bearing the symbol of their Royal House in addition to the standard Ecclesiastical Notary seal. The Royal House Notary's authority is limited to the internal affairs of the Royal House — it does not extend to general Republic affairs or to the affairs of other institutions. The Royal House Notary shall be enrolled in the National Registry and their credentials filed with the Head of the Church.

PART IV — INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES — CROSS-REFERENCE

Chapter XV — Internal Security Forces

Section 15.1 — Governing Law

The Udarban, the Udarg, the Elite Udarg Knights, and the Chanpoe are governed exclusively by the Lex Custodiae Sacrae — the Internal Security Forces Code of the Suquelish Republic — as promulgated under the authority of the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris. Nothing in this Lex Artium Professionum alters, supersedes, or supplements the governance of the internal security forces, which is comprehensive and self-contained within the Lex Custodiae Sacrae.

Section 15.2 — Training Institutes

The internal security forces — the Udarban, the Udarg, the Elite Udarg Knights, and the Chanpoe — may establish, operate, and maintain training institutes for the professional education, skill development, tactical preparation, and ongoing certification of their personnel. Such training institutes shall: operate under the authority of the respective force commander as established in the Lex Custodiae Sacrae; develop curricula consistent with the training standards of the Lex Custodiae Sacrae; maintain training records in the National Registry and the force's internal records; and ensure that all training programs comply with the laws of the host jurisdiction in which they operate. Training institutes of the security forces are not subject to the governance of the Medical Board or the Legal Professional Board established in this Code.

PART V — FIRE DEPARTMENTS AND WILDLAND FIREFIGHTING

THE FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES OF THE SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

Chapter XVI — Fire Services — Foundational Law

Section 16.1 — Authority to Establish Fire Departments

The Suquelish Republic may create, fund, staff, and maintain fire departments and wildland firefighting organizations within its communities, communes, and institutions. Fire and emergency services are a foundational component of community safety and are a direct expression of the Republic's covenant commitment to protecting its people's lives, health, and property. The Republic's fire services exist alongside and in full coordination with the fire protection resources of the host jurisdiction.

Section 16.2 — Dual Compliance Requirement

All fire departments and wildland firefighting organizations established by the Republic shall maintain dual compliance: (I) internal compliance with the fire and emergency service codes established by the Republic's fire departments under this Chapter; and (II) external compliance with the fire codes, safety regulations, licensing requirements, and operational standards of the host state and host nation in which the department operates. Where host-state fire code and Republic internal code address the same subject, the more stringent standard shall apply. No Republic fire department shall operate in a manner that violates the fire and safety codes of the host jurisdiction.

Section 16.3 — Host State Licensing and Training

All personnel of Republic fire departments and wildland firefighting organizations must be properly licensed and trained according to the laws of the host state in which they operate. This includes: firefighter certifications required by the host state; EMT or medical first responder certifications as required; Wildland Fire qualifications as required by the relevant federal and state land management agencies for wildland operations; hazardous materials (Hazmat) certifications as required; and any other host-state required credentials for fire service personnel. No Republic fire department shall deploy personnel in a firefighting or emergency response capacity who do not hold the required host-state credentials.

Section 16.4 — Authority to Write Internal Codes

Republic fire departments and wildland firefighting organizations are authorized to draft and adopt their own operational codes, standard operating procedures (SOPs), standard operating guidelines (SOGs), and internal best practice codes. These internal codes shall: address the specific operational, safety, training, and administrative needs of the fire department; be consistent with the internal codes of the Republic, including this Code, the Lex Custodiae Sacrae,

and the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris; be in compliance with all external codes of the host nation and host state; and be filed with the Council of Elders upon adoption for review and, where appropriate, official codification into the Republic's legal framework. The process for filing and codification of fire department codes with the Council of Elders mirrors the process established in the Lex Tributorum et Colligendi for the Cillector's internal codes.

Chapter XVII — Fire Service Professional Standards

Section 17.1 — Professional Associations — Mandatory

All Republic fire departments and wildland firefighting organizations shall create and maintain professional associations or organizations within the Republic. Professional associations of fire service personnel shall: promote the highest standards of firefighting and emergency response skill; provide continuing education and training for members; develop and advocate for best practices in fire suppression, prevention, and community safety; coordinate between fire departments of different Republic communities; and collaborate with external fire service professional associations where beneficial. Professional associations shall be registered with the relevant administrative body of the Republic and shall operate in compliance with this Code and the laws of the Republic.

Section 17.2 — Contracting Fire Services to Host State

Republic fire departments are authorized to contract their fire and emergency response services to the host state, host county, host municipality, or other governmental or private organizations. Such contracting shall provide a source of revenue for the Republic's fire services and shall strengthen the Republic's relationships with its host-jurisdiction communities. All contracting of fire services shall:

1. Receive written approval from the President with the concurrence of the Council of Elders before any service contract is executed.
2. Be governed by a written contract that includes the Republic's internal codes as minimum standards of performance.
3. Require that all personnel deployed on external contracts hold all required host-state credentials for the services they are providing.
4. Comply with all applicable host-state laws governing the contracting of fire services by private or non-governmental organizations.
5. Not commit Republic fire service resources in a manner that leaves Republic communities without adequate fire protection coverage.
6. Direct all revenue received under fire service contracts to the Republic's treasury, subject to the financial provisions of the Lex Tributorum et Colligendi.

Section 17.3 — Coordination with the Udarg

Republic fire departments shall maintain standing coordination protocols with the Udarg for joint emergency response in Suquelish communities. The Udarg's search and rescue and evacuation capabilities, as established in the Lex Custodiae Sacrae, shall be integrated with the fire department's emergency response plans. Joint training exercises between fire department personnel and Udarg emergency response personnel are encouraged and shall be conducted at least annually in each community where both forces are active.

Section 17.4 — Wildland Firefighting Organizations

Republic wildland firefighting organizations shall operate in full compliance with: the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) standards of the host nation; applicable federal and state wildland fire qualification standards; and the internal codes of the Republic's wildland fire organization. Wildland fire personnel shall maintain current certifications as required by the relevant federal and state land management agencies and shall participate in the national wildland fire mutual aid systems as appropriate. Republic wildland fire organizations may contract their services to federal and state land management agencies under the provisions of Section 17.2.

Section 17.5 — Fire Prevention and Community Education

Republic fire departments bear a responsibility for fire prevention education within Suquelish communities, including: regular fire safety education programs for community members, schools, and institutions; fire code inspections of community buildings and facilities with recommendations for compliance; smoke detector, carbon monoxide detector, and fire extinguisher programs; emergency evacuation planning assistance for all Republic institutions; and coordination with community leaders on wildfire risk reduction in areas adjacent to wildland fuels. Fire prevention is as important as fire suppression — the best fire is the one that never starts.

PART VI — BYLAWS OF PROFESSIONAL GOVERNANCE

Chapter XVIII — General Professional Governance Bylaws

Section 18.1 — Professional Board Meetings

The Suquelish Medical Board and the Suquelish Legal Professional Board shall each meet no less than once per Suquelish month. Subcommittees shall meet as necessary, and no less than once per Suquelish quarter. All Board and Subcommittee meetings shall be documented in minutes filed with the Council of Elders. A quorum for each Board shall consist of a simple majority of its seated members.

Section 18.2 — Continuing Education Requirements

All professionals licensed by the Republic shall complete continuing education requirements established by their respective Subcommittee as a condition of maintaining their Republic licensure. Continuing education requirements shall be consistent with or exceed any host-nation continuing education requirements for the same profession. The Medical Board and the Legal Professional Board shall publish continuing education schedules and requirements annually.

Section 18.3 — License Renewal

All Republic licenses and professional credentials shall be subject to periodic renewal on a schedule established by the relevant Board or Subcommittee. Renewal shall require: demonstration of current continuing education compliance; confirmation that all host-nation credentials remain current and in good standing; payment of any applicable renewal fee established by the Council of Elders; and attestation that the licensee's conduct remains consistent with the professional ethics code of their branch.

Section 18.4 — Complaint and Disciplinary Procedure

Any person — member, citizen, or institution — may file a professional conduct complaint with the relevant Board or Subcommittee against a licensed professional. The complaint shall be: reviewed by the Subcommittee for sufficient basis to proceed; investigated by the Subcommittee with notice to the licensee; resolved by a hearing at which the licensee may present their response; and concluded by a written determination of the Subcommittee with findings and recommended action, submitted to the full Board for ratification. Disciplinary actions available include: written warning; mandatory remediation or additional training; probationary licensing; suspension of Republic license; and permanent revocation of Republic license. All disciplinary determinations shall be recorded in the National Registry and in the licensee's professional file.

Section 18.5 — Internal Code Filing with the Council

All internal codes, best practice codes, operational policies, and professional standards adopted by any Subcommittee, Board, fire department, or professional association under this Code shall be filed with the Council of Elders within ten Suquelish days of adoption, consistent with the codification requirement established across all professional governance instruments of the Republic. The Council shall review all filed codes for consistency with the primary laws of the Republic and may ratify, request amendment to, or reject any filed code.

PART VII — SUB-LAWS — SPECIALIZED PROVISIONS

Chapter XIX — Sub-Laws Governing Specialized Matters

Section 19.1 — Integrative Practice — Cross-Professional Collaboration

The Republic strongly encourages collaborative, integrative care that brings together multiple professional disciplines for the benefit of community members. Cross-professional collaboration protocols — defining how herbalists, faith counselors, nurses, physicians, and other practitioners communicate and coordinate for the care of a shared patient — shall be developed by the Medical Board and shall respect the scope of practice of each profession and the host-nation legal requirements applicable to each.

Section 19.2 — Records Privacy

All medical records, legal case records, notarial records, and professional files maintained within the Republic's professional framework shall be subject to strict privacy protections consistent with applicable host-nation privacy laws, including but not limited to HIPAA standards for health information where applicable. The Medical Board shall develop privacy standards for all health professions in its purview. The Legal Professional Board shall develop client confidentiality standards for all legal professionals. No professional records shall be disclosed without the consent of the subject except as required by applicable law or by order of the Republic's Tribunal.

Section 19.3 — Faith Integration in All Professional Practice

All licensed professionals serving within Suquelish communities are encouraged to integrate, where appropriate and within the bounds of their professional scope, an awareness of the Republic's faith foundations, covenant values, and canonical doctrines in their service to community members. This integration shall never be coercive — members retain full freedom of conscience — but the Republic's professional community exists within a covenant framework, and practitioners who serve that community are invited to bring their whole selves, including their faith, to their work within the limits of professional ethics.

Section 19.4 — Professional Ethics — Universal Standard

All professionals licensed or certified under this Code — regardless of their branch, discipline, or specialty — are subject to the following universal professional ethics standard: (I) place the welfare of the person being served above all personal or financial interests; (II) maintain the highest standards of competence and continue learning throughout their professional life; (III) maintain all required credentials in current good standing; (IV) be honest and transparent with those they serve; (V) maintain appropriate professional boundaries; (VI) never exploit the vulnerability of those who seek their services; and (VII) conduct themselves at all times in a manner consistent with the faith, covenant, and values of the Suquelish Republic. These universal ethics standards are the minimum floor below which no licensed professional may fall. Branch-specific ethics codes established by Subcommittees build upon this floor.

Section 19.5 — Amendment of This Code

This Lex Artium Professionum is a living instrument of professional law that shall grow as the professional community of the Republic grows. Amendments to this Code shall follow the procedures established in the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris for sub-laws: a simple majority of the Council of Elders for bylaw-level provisions, and a two-thirds supermajority for primary law provisions, in both cases with concurrence of the President. Professional Boards and Subcommittees may propose amendments to this Code through their representative on the Council of Elders. All amendments shall be filed in the National Registry and distributed to all relevant professional bodies.

FINAL RATIFICATION

Let every healer, every advocate, every notary, and every guardian of fire and life within the Suquelish Republic know and honor the provisions of this Lex Artium Professionum. You serve a covenant people — a people who believe that the gifts of God include the medicines of the garden, the wisdom of the counselor, the skill of the physician, the pen of the notary, and the courage of the firefighter. In your service to these people, you serve God Himself, who made them, redeemed them, and called them to flourish.

Practice with excellence. Serve with humility. Keep your credentials current. Build your community. And do all things as unto the Lord.

> *"Whatever you do, work heartily, as for the Lord and not for men, knowing that from the Lord you will receive the inheritance as your reward. You are serving the Lord Christ." — Colossians 3:23-24*

Promulgated in Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith
VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant, Now and Always

Sealed Under the Authority of the Suquelish Republic
Under the Sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings

SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

LEX SINE TOLERANTIA

The Zero Tolerance Code

Governing the Republic's Absolute Prohibition of
Domestic Violence, Bodily Harm, Assault, Sexual Assault,
Property Damage, Theft, Burglary, Stalking, Harassment,
Bullying, and Perjury

And Establishing the Standards for
Safety and Well-Being Checks by the Internal Security Forces

THIS REPUBLIC PROTECTS ITS PEOPLE. ZERO EXCEPTIONS. ZERO TOLERANCE. ZERO COMPROMISE.

Promulgated Under the Authority of the
Suquelish Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris

Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

> *"Rescue the weak and the needy; deliver them from the hand of the wicked." — Psalm 82:4*

> *"The LORD examines the righteous, but the wicked, those who love violence, He hates with a passion." — Psalm 11:5*

PREAMBLE — THE COVENANT OF SAFETY

We, the Suquelish Republic, a covenant people, a royal priesthood, and a restored Tribe of Judah, do hereby establish this Lex Sine Tolerantia — the Zero Tolerance Code — as the Republic's absolute, unqualified, and irrevocable declaration that violence, harm, abuse, predation, theft, and deception shall have no place in the Suquelish covenant community.

The Scripture is clear: the Lord examines the righteous but hates the wicked and those who love violence. The covenant community of the Suquelish Republic is called to be a place of safety — a sanctuary where women, men, children, and families may live, worship, work, and grow without fear of harm from within their own community. Every person who enters the covenant community of the Republic enters a community that has pledged to protect them. That pledge is not conditional. It is not subject to minimization, mediation away, or overlooked for the sake of relationships or community harmony. This Code is the legal expression of that pledge.

The provisions of this Code establish zero tolerance — which means that no act covered by this Code shall be treated as minor, excused by circumstances, minimized by the status of the perpetrator, or resolved through silence. Every violation shall be reported, investigated, adjudicated, and addressed through the full weight of the Republic's internal legal system and, where applicable and necessary, the criminal justice system of the host nation.

This Code also establishes the authority, standards, and protocols for Safety and Well-Being Checks conducted by the Republic's internal security forces — the Chanpoe and the Udarg — ensuring that any member or citizen of the Republic whose safety or well-being is in question may be checked upon, assisted, and protected.

> *"He has told you, O man, what is good; and what does the LORD require of you but to do justice, and to love kindness, and to walk humbly with your God?" — Micah 6:8*

ARTICLE I — DEFINITIONS

As used throughout this Lex Sine Tolerantia, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned:

Zero Tolerance: The Republic's policy that no act prohibited by this Code shall be overlooked, minimized, condoned, excused, or resolved informally without full documentation and the required institutional response. Zero tolerance does not eliminate due process — it eliminates the option of non-response.

Protected Person: Any member, citizen, guest, or other person present within a Suquelish Community Zone, commune, institution, or event, or any person connected to the Republic through covenant, membership, or family relationship.

Perpetrator: Any person who commits or is credibly accused of committing an act prohibited under this Code.

Victim: Any person who has suffered or is alleged to have suffered harm, damage, or violation of their rights as a result of an act prohibited under this Code.

Mandatory Reporter: Any officer, elder, Chanpoe member, Udarg member, ordained minister, school official, medical professional, or community leader of the Republic who, upon witnessing or becoming aware of an act prohibited under this Code, is legally and canonically obligated to report it to the Chanpoe and the Council of Elders.

Safety and Well-Being Check (SWBC): A visit conducted by Chanpoe or Udarg personnel to confirm the safety, health, and welfare of a member, citizen, or other person whose well-being is in question.

Coercive Control: A pattern of behavior that seeks to take away the victim's liberty or freedom and strip away their sense of self, including but not limited to isolation, monitoring, micromanagement, financial control, degradation, and threats.

The Tribunal: The internal judicial body of the Suquelish Republic, convened to adjudicate matters arising under this Code following proper investigation.

PART I — PRIMARY LAWS OF ZERO TOLERANCE

Chapter I — The Zero Tolerance Declaration

Section 1.1 — The Absolute Declaration

The Suquelish Republic hereby declares and enacts a Zero Tolerance Policy with respect to all acts enumerated in this Code. This declaration means:

- No act covered by this Code shall be treated as a private matter to be resolved without institutional involvement.
- No perpetrator's status — member, citizen, ordained minister, elder, government official, security force member, First Family member, or any other — shall reduce the obligation to report, investigate, or adjudicate their conduct.
- No relationship between perpetrator and victim — including marriage, family relationship, friendship, or spiritual mentorship — shall reduce the obligation of the Republic to protect the victim and hold the perpetrator accountable.
- No prior service, contribution, or reputation of the perpetrator shall be used to justify a lesser response to a proven act of harm.
- The victim shall never be required to personally confront the perpetrator as a condition of reporting or as part of the investigation process.
- Retaliation against any person who reports an act covered by this Code — or who cooperates in an investigation of such an act — is itself a violation of this Code and shall be treated with equal seriousness.

THE SAFETY OF THE COVENANT COMMUNITY IS NOT NEGOTIABLE

Section 1.2 — Mandatory Reporting

Every Mandatory Reporter of the Suquelish Republic is legally and canonically obligated to report any act covered by this Code — or any credible suspicion of such an act — to the Chanpoe within twenty-four hours of becoming aware of it. Failure by a Mandatory Reporter to make a required report is itself a violation of this Code, punishable under Chapter XIII. The mandatory reporting obligation cannot be waived by the victim, by the perpetrator, by a superior officer, or by any other person. It is an obligation owed to the covenant community as a whole, not merely to the immediate parties.

Section 1.3 — Reporting by Any Member or Citizen

Any member, citizen, or guest of the Republic who witnesses or becomes aware of an act covered by this Code is strongly encouraged — and in cases involving children, legally required under host-nation mandatory reporting laws — to report it to the Chanpoe immediately. The Republic provides a clear, confidential, and safe reporting mechanism: reports may be made in person at any Chanpoe post, by written notice delivered to any Chanpoe officer, or through such digital reporting systems as the Chanpoe shall establish. No person shall face retaliation within the Republic for making a good-faith report.

Section 1.4 — Host Nation Law Is Concurrent — Not Alternative

The Zero Tolerance policy of the Suquelish Republic operates concurrently with — not as an alternative to — the criminal and civil laws of the host nation. Where an act covered by this Code also constitutes a crime under host-nation law, the Republic shall: cooperate fully with host-nation law enforcement in the investigation and prosecution of the offense; not impede or interfere with the host-nation's criminal process; not treat its own internal Tribunal process as a substitute for criminal prosecution; and actively encourage victims to report to host-nation authorities when the offense warrants it. Nothing in this Code shall be construed to shield any person from criminal prosecution under host-nation law.

Section 1.5 — Protection of the Victim — Immediate Separation

Upon receipt of a credible report of any act covered under Offenses 1 through 5 of Chapter II — domestic violence, bodily harm, assault, sexual assault, or property damage where a person's safety is implicated — the Chanpoe shall take immediate steps to ensure the physical separation of the victim from the alleged perpetrator within any Suquelish Community Zone or institution, pending investigation. Immediate separation may include: removal of the alleged perpetrator from shared community housing; temporary reassignment of duty stations; restrictions on access to shared facilities; and any other reasonable measure necessary to ensure the victim's safety while the investigation proceeds. These separation measures are protective — not punitive — and are taken before any finding of guilt.

Section 1.6 — Special Protections for Children

Children — any person under the age of eighteen — within the Suquelish Republic receive the highest level of protection under this Code. Any act of violence, abuse, sexual misconduct, exploitation, or predatory behavior directed at a child is treated as a Grave Violation under the most severe category of this Code. Additionally: the Republic recognizes its obligation under host-nation mandatory child abuse reporting laws, and all persons — not only Mandatory Reporters — who have reason to believe a child has been abused, neglected, or exploited shall report immediately to both the Chanpoe and to host-nation child protective services; there is no circumstance under which the abuse of a child is treated as a private matter within the Republic; and any ordained minister, teacher, school official, or community leader found to have concealed child abuse is subject to permanent revocation of all Republic credentials.

> *"Whoever causes one of these little ones who believe in Me to stumble, it would be better for him to have a great millstone fastened around his neck and to be drowned in the depth of the sea." — Matthew 18:6*

Chapter II — The Eleven Prohibited Offenses

ZERO TOLERANCE OFFENSES — EACH DEFINED AND PROHIBITED

■ OFFENSE 1 — DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Definition: Any act of physical violence, emotional abuse, psychological abuse, coercive control, financial abuse, sexual coercion, intimidation, or threat directed by one person against an intimate partner, spouse, former partner, co-parent, or household member. Domestic violence includes but is not limited to: hitting, striking, kicking, choking, pushing, or any other physical act of violence; verbal abuse, degradation, and humiliation; threats of harm to the victim, their children, their family, or their property; isolation from family, friends, and community; controlling access to money, transportation, or communication; monitoring and surveillance of the victim's movements and communications; and coercive control as defined in Article I. The covenant of marriage and partnership within the Suquelish Republic is a covenant of love, dignity, and mutual respect. Violence within that covenant is a profound violation of the covenant itself. It shall not be treated as a private matter. The Republic will intervene.

■ OFFENSE 2 — BODILY HARM

Definition: Any intentional, reckless, or negligent act that causes physical injury to another person. Bodily harm includes but is not limited to: striking, punching, kicking, biting, scratching, or otherwise physically injuring another person; causing injury through the use of any object, weapon, or vehicle; any act that results in bruising, cuts, broken bones, internal injury, burns, or any other physical damage to the body of another person; and any act of deliberate physical harm even where the resulting injury appears minor. Severity of injury is not a prerequisite for this offense — the act of intentionally causing physical harm to another person is prohibited regardless of the degree of injury that results.

■ OFFENSE 3 — ASSAULT

Definition: Any act, threat, or behavior that places another person in reasonable fear of immediate physical harm, regardless of whether physical contact occurs. Assault includes but is not limited to: threatening words or gestures that cause a person to fear they are about to be physically harmed; raising a hand, weapon, or object in a threatening manner toward another person; physical intimidation designed to make another person believe they are in danger; and any attempt to commit bodily harm as defined in Offense 2, even where the attempt does not result in contact. For the purpose of this Code, battery — actual physical contact causing harm — is treated as both Assault and Bodily Harm simultaneously, and both offenses are charged concurrently.

■ OFFENSE 4 — SEXUAL ASSAULT

Definition: Any non-consensual sexual act, contact, or conduct directed against another person. Sexual assault includes but is not limited to: rape and any form of non-consensual penetration; non-consensual touching of a sexual nature; sexual coercion — obtaining sexual contact through pressure, manipulation, threats, use of authority, or intoxication of the victim; sexual exploitation; indecent exposure directed at another person; and any sexual act involving a minor, regardless of claimed consent, which by definition cannot be given. Consent is freely given, reversible, informed, enthusiastic, and specific. The absence of a clear and voluntary 'yes' is a 'no.' Consent cannot be given by a person who is intoxicated, unconscious, coerced, manipulated, or a minor. Sexual assault is treated as the gravest category of personal violation under this Code. The Republic will not tolerate sexual predation within its covenant community under any circumstances.

■ OFFENSE 5 — PROPERTY DAMAGE

Definition: The intentional or reckless destruction, defacement, damage, or interference with the property of another person, a member of the Republic, an institution of the Republic, or the Republic itself. Property damage includes but is not limited to: vandalism — deliberate destruction or defacement of physical property; arson — intentional or reckless setting of fire to property; sabotage of equipment, vehicles, or infrastructure; and deliberate damage to documents, digital assets, or records of the Republic. Where property damage is committed in conjunction with an act of domestic violence, assault, or stalking, it is treated as an aggravating factor that elevates the severity of the primary offense.

■ OFFENSE 6 — THEFT

Definition: The intentional taking, conversion, or misappropriation of property belonging to another person, the Republic, or any institution of the Republic, without lawful authority and with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. Theft includes but is not limited to: physically taking property without permission; obtaining property through deception or fraud; embezzlement — the misappropriation of funds or property entrusted to one's care; conversion — treating another person's property as one's own; theft by deception — obtaining something of value through false pretenses; identity theft; digital theft — the unauthorized taking of digital assets, data, or credentials; and theft of services. Theft from the Republic's institutions or treasury is an aggravated form of this offense, treated with heightened severity.

■ OFFENSE 7 — BURGLARY

Definition: The unlawful entry into or unlawful remaining within any building, dwelling, vehicle, vessel, or other enclosed structure belonging to the Republic, its institutions, or any member or citizen, with the intent to commit theft, assault, property damage, or any other offense prohibited under this Code. Burglary includes: breaking and entering; unlawful entry through an unlocked but unauthorized access point; remaining in a structure after one's right to be there has ended with intent to commit an offense; and any unauthorized entry into a Suquelish Community Zone, restricted facility, or secured area of the Republic. Burglary of a dwelling — a place where a person lives — is treated as an aggravated form of this offense.

OFFENSE 8 — STALKING

Definition: A course of conduct — two or more acts over any period of time — directed at a specific person that places that person in reasonable fear for their safety or the safety of their family, or that causes substantial emotional distress. Stalking includes but is not limited to: physically following or surveilling a person; repeatedly appearing at a person's home, workplace, or places they frequent; unwanted and persistent contact by any means — in person, by phone, by text, by email, by social media, or through third parties; monitoring a person's movements, communications, or online activity without consent; sending unwanted gifts, letters, or messages; gathering information about a person for the purpose of harassment or intimidation; and any other persistent conduct that a reasonable person would find threatening or distressing. Cyberstalking — the use of digital technology, social media, or electronic communication to conduct a course of harassing or threatening conduct — is treated as a full form of this offense.

OFFENSE 9 — HARASSMENT

Definition: Any conduct — verbal, physical, digital, or written — that is directed at a specific person and that a reasonable person would find hostile, offensive, threatening, intimidating, or abusive, and that either creates a hostile environment for the target or is repeated in a manner designed to cause distress. Harassment includes but is not limited to: repeated unwanted contact by any means; verbal abuse, insults, and degradation; threatening or intimidating communications; sexual harassment — unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and any verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that creates a hostile environment; harassment based on a person's faith, cultural identity, language, family background, disability, or any other personal characteristic; and the use of third parties to deliver harassing messages or conduct. A single severe or threatening act may constitute harassment even without repetition if it is sufficiently hostile or frightening.

OFFENSE 10 — BULLYING

Definition: Repeated, unwanted aggressive behavior — verbal, physical, or digital — involving a real or perceived imbalance of power between the perpetrator and the target, with the effect of causing harm, fear, or distress to the target. Bullying includes but is not limited to: physical bullying — hitting, pushing, taking or damaging someone's belongings; verbal bullying — name-calling, taunting, threatening, or humiliating comments; relational bullying — exclusion, spreading rumors, and manipulation of social relationships to harm the target; cyberbullying — bullying conducted through digital devices, social media, messaging apps, or online platforms; and bullying within institutions — including schools, churches, workplaces, and community organizations of the Republic. Bullying of children within Republic schools and institutions is treated as an aggravated form of this offense. Adults in positions of authority who use their position to bully persons subordinate to them commit an aggravated form of this offense.

OFFENSE 11 — PERJURY

Definition: The willful making of a false statement of material fact, under oath or affirmation, before a Suquelish Tribunal, official proceeding, or official of the Republic — OR the willful providing of materially false information to any Suquelish official, Chanpoe or Udarg officer,

Council member, or government representative of the Republic in the course of an investigation, administrative proceeding, or official inquiry. Perjury also includes: filing a false written declaration or sworn statement with any Republic institution; suborning perjury — inducing another person to commit perjury; withholding material information from a Tribunal or official investigation with intent to deceive; making materially false statements to external officials of the host nation when those statements affect Republic interests or members; and providing false testimony in proceedings involving any member, citizen, or external party with interests before the Republic. Perjury strikes at the foundation of the Republic's justice system. A community that cannot trust the testimony of its members cannot render justice. It shall not be tolerated.

Chapter III — Investigation Standards

Section 3.1 — The Chanpoe's Investigative Role

Upon receipt of any report of a violation of this Code, the Chanpoe shall immediately initiate a documented investigation. The investigation shall be: impartial — conducted without favoritism toward either the accused or the complainant; thorough — seeking all available evidence and testimony; confidential — protecting the identities of the victim and complainant to the greatest extent possible; and timely — completed within the timeframes established in this Chapter. The Chanpoe officer leading the investigation shall have completed training in trauma-informed investigation techniques and shall not be a person with a personal relationship to either party.

Section 3.2 — Investigation Timelines

All investigations under this Code shall adhere to the following timelines:

- Initial contact with the complainant and alleged victim — within twenty-four hours of receiving the report.
- Preliminary assessment of the complaint and determination of immediate safety measures — within forty-eight hours of receiving the report.
- Completion of the full investigation including collection of all available evidence and testimony — within twenty-one Suquelish days of the initial report, with extensions of up to fourteen additional days available upon approval of the Chief Chanpoe for complex investigations.
- Submission of the investigation report to the Council of Elders — within five Suquelish days of the completion of the investigation.
- Tribunal hearing, if warranted — scheduled within fifteen Suquelish days of the submission of the investigation report to the Council.

Section 3.3 — Evidence Standards

The Chanpoe investigation shall gather and preserve all available evidence, including: witness statements — taken separately from each witness and not shared between witnesses before individual statements are complete; physical evidence — photographs of injuries, damaged property, or crime scenes; digital evidence — screenshots, messages, emails, call logs, and any other digital record relevant to the offense; medical records — where the victim consents and relevant to bodily harm or sexual assault; and any other relevant documentation. All evidence shall be documented, catalogued, and preserved in accordance with chain-of-custody standards established by the Chanpoe's internal code. Evidence shall never be destroyed, altered, or withheld.

Section 3.4 — Victim-Centered Investigation Principles

The Chanpoe shall conduct all investigations under this Code in a manner that prioritizes the dignity, safety, and well-being of the victim. Victim-centered investigation principles include:

- The victim shall never be required to confront the alleged perpetrator during the investigation process.
- The victim shall be informed of the status of the investigation and of the protective measures available to them.

- The investigation process shall be explained to the victim in clear language so they understand what is happening and what to expect.
- The victim's credibility shall not be questioned on the basis of their past behavior, appearance, relationship to the perpetrator, or any other irrelevant factor.
- The victim shall be connected with available support resources — including faith-based counseling services under the Lex Artium Professionum — at the earliest opportunity.
- In cases involving sexual assault, the victim shall be offered the option of a same-gender investigator if one is available.

Section 3.5 — Accused Person's Rights During Investigation

The accused person's rights during the investigation include: the right to be notified of the general nature of the allegation; the right to present their account of events and provide evidence to the Chanpoe; the right not to be publicly identified as a perpetrator before a Tribunal finding of responsibility; and the right to due process at the Tribunal as established in the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris. These rights do not reduce the Republic's obligation to protect the victim, implement separation measures, or complete the investigation.

Section 3.6 — Concurrent Host Nation Reporting

For any offense under Offenses 1 through 4 — domestic violence, bodily harm, assault, and sexual assault — the Chanpoe investigator shall, at the time of receiving the initial report, inform the victim of their right to report to host-nation law enforcement and encourage them to do so where the offense constitutes a crime under host-nation law. The Republic may contact host-nation law enforcement directly where there is an immediate safety concern, without waiting for the victim's decision to do so. The Republic's internal investigation proceeds concurrently with and does not replace any host-nation criminal investigation.

Chapter IV — Support and Protection of Victims

Section 4.1 — Immediate Safety Planning

Upon receiving a report involving any threat to a person's physical safety — Offenses 1 through 4 — the Chanpoe shall immediately work with the victim to develop a safety plan. The safety plan shall address: safe housing options within or outside the Republic's community if the victim shares a residence with the alleged perpetrator; restrictions on the alleged perpetrator's access to the victim's location; communication security — changing passwords, contact protocols; and any other immediate safety measures specific to the victim's circumstances. The safety plan shall be documented and reviewed regularly throughout the investigation and resolution process.

Section 4.2 — Republic Support Resources

The Republic shall connect every victim under this Code with available support resources, which shall include: faith-based counseling services from the Republic's licensed counselors under the Lex Artium Professionum; pastoral support from an ordained minister of the victim's choosing; advocacy support from a designated victim advocate appointed by the Council of Elders; legal assistance from a Republic-licensed attorney for Tribunal proceedings; and referral to external community resources — including domestic violence shelters, sexual assault support organizations, and counseling services — available in the host jurisdiction. The Republic shall maintain a current list of external support resources for each of its Community Zones and update it no less than annually.

Section 4.3 — Confidentiality of Victim Information

The identity of any victim who reports an offense under this Code shall be kept strictly confidential throughout the investigation and Tribunal process, to the extent lawfully possible. The victim's name, contact information, location, and identifying details shall not be disclosed to the alleged perpetrator, to other community members, or to any outside party without the victim's explicit written consent, except as required by host-nation law. Breach of victim confidentiality by any Republic official, Chanpoe or Udarg member, or community leader is a violation of this Code.

Section 4.4 — Anti-Retaliation Protection

Any person who reports an offense under this Code, cooperates in an investigation, testifies at a Tribunal, or otherwise supports a victim's case is protected against retaliation within the Republic. Retaliation includes: adverse changes to a person's housing, community access, employment, ministry assignments, or standing in the Republic in response to their reporting or participation in a proceeding; ostracism, exclusion, or organized social pressure designed to punish a person for reporting; threats or acts of intimidation directed at a reporter, witness, or victim's supporter; and spreading false information about a reporter, witness, or victim. Retaliation is itself a violation of this Code and shall be investigated and adjudicated with the same seriousness as the original offense.

Section 4.5 — Protection of Children — Special Advocates

In every case involving a child victim or child witness, the Council of Elders shall appoint a Special Child Advocate — a trusted adult who is not the accused or a family member of the accused — to serve as the child's representative and support person throughout the investigation and Tribunal process. The Special Child Advocate shall: accompany the child to any required meetings with Chanpoe investigators; ensure the child understands what is happening in age-

appropriate language; speak on behalf of the child's interests in Tribunal proceedings; and ensure the child is connected with appropriate child-specific counseling resources. No child victim shall be required to participate in any proceeding without their Special Advocate present.

PART II — BYLAWS — ZERO TOLERANCE GOVERNANCE

Chapter V — Zero Tolerance Governance Bylaws

Section 5.1 — The Zero Tolerance Oversight Committee

The Council of Elders shall designate a Zero Tolerance Oversight Committee — the ZTOC — consisting of no fewer than three Council members, at least one of whom is a woman, responsible for: overseeing the implementation of this Code; reviewing all Tribunal outcomes under this Code for consistency and appropriateness; receiving and reviewing reports from the Chanpoe on all active investigations; identifying patterns of behavior or systemic concerns within the community; and recommending amendments to this Code as circumstances require. The ZTOC shall report to the full Council of Elders at every Council session.

Section 5.2 — Annual Zero Tolerance Training

The Republic shall conduct annual zero tolerance training for all: ordained ministers, elders, and church leaders; all Chanpoe and Udarg personnel; all school officials and teachers; all community administrators and managers; all medical and counseling professionals in the Republic's communities; and any other person in a leadership or supervisory role within the Republic. Annual training shall cover: the definitions of all eleven offenses under this Code; the mandatory reporting obligation; trauma-informed response principles; available support resources for victims; and the Republic's investigation and Tribunal procedures. Training completion shall be recorded in the National Registry.

Section 5.3 — Tribunal Procedures for Zero Tolerance Cases

Tribunal proceedings in cases arising under this Code shall be conducted with the following additional provisions beyond the standard Tribunal procedures: the victim shall not be required to be present in the same room as the alleged perpetrator during the proceeding; the victim may provide testimony by written statement, through the victim advocate, or by audio or video means where available; the Tribunal shall include a member trained in trauma-informed adjudication; the Tribunal record shall be sealed from general community access to protect the victim's privacy; and a final determination shall include a clear statement of findings and, where responsibility is found, a clear statement of consequences.

Section 5.4 — No Mediation for Physical Harm or Sexual Offenses

Mediation — the direct or facilitated negotiation between the parties — is expressly prohibited as the primary or sole resolution mechanism for any case involving Offenses 1 (domestic violence), 2 (bodily harm), 3 (assault), or 4 (sexual assault). These offenses shall proceed through the full investigation and Tribunal process. While post-Tribunal restorative processes may be considered at the Council of Elders' discretion and only after the perpetrator has completed their consequences, no victim of physical violence or sexual assault shall ever be pressured, encouraged, or asked to mediate their case directly with the perpetrator. The imbalance of power inherent in these offenses makes mediation as a primary resolution inappropriate and potentially harmful to the victim.

Section 5.5 — Recordkeeping

The Chanpoe shall maintain a permanent, confidential Zero Tolerance Case Registry, separate from the general records of the force, recording all cases reported under this Code. The registry shall include: a case number; the offense type; the date of report; the status of the investigation; the Tribunal outcome; and the consequences imposed. Individual case records shall be maintained in the case registry for a minimum of twenty Suquelish years. Aggregated, non-identifying statistical data — total cases by offense type, outcomes, and trends — shall be reported to the ZTOC annually and to the Council of Elders in the annual security force report.

PART III — SUB-LAWS — SPECIALIZED PROVISIONS

Chapter VI — Sub-Laws — Specialized Provisions

Section 6.1 — Digital and Cyber Offenses

The Republic recognizes that technology has created new means of committing all eleven offenses covered by this Code. Digital and cyber conduct that constitutes any offense under this Code — including cyberstalking, online harassment, cyberbullying, digital theft, digital vandalism, and electronic perjury — is subject to the full application of this Code. Evidence of digital offenses — including screenshots, message logs, call records, and social media posts — shall be preserved by the Chanpoe using appropriate digital evidence procedures and shall carry the same weight as physical evidence in Tribunal proceedings.

Section 6.2 — Offenses by Security Force Members

Any member of the Chanpoe or Udarg who commits any offense covered by this Code is subject to: immediate suspension from all force duties pending investigation; full investigation and Tribunal process under this Code; disciplinary proceedings under the Lex Custodiae Sacrae concurrent with the Zero Tolerance proceedings; and, in cases of physical violence, sexual assault, or coercive conduct, mandatory permanent removal from the force upon a finding of responsibility. The authority given to a security force member in the Republic's service makes any abuse of that authority an aggravated form of any offense they commit. The Republic's guardians are held to the highest standard of personal conduct.

Section 6.3 — Offenses by Ordained Ministers and Church Leaders

Any ordained minister, pastor, bishop, elder, or church leader of the Republic who commits any offense covered by this Code — or who uses their spiritual authority as a tool to commit or conceal any such offense — is subject to: full investigation and Tribunal process under this Code; mandatory referral to host-nation law enforcement for offenses constituting crimes; immediate suspension of all ministerial duties and access to vulnerable populations pending investigation; and, upon a finding of responsibility for any physical, sexual, or predatory offense, permanent revocation of all Republic ministerial credentials and removal from all positions of spiritual authority within the Republic. Spiritual authority shall never be used as a weapon against a member of the covenant community. Those who use the name of God to harm His people shall answer for it.

Section 6.4 — Pattern of Behavior

Where an investigation reveals that a perpetrator has committed multiple acts under this Code — whether all of the same type or of different types — the pattern of behavior shall be treated as an aggravating factor elevating all offenses to their maximum consequence tier. A pattern of behavior demonstrates premeditation, persistence, and a threat to the community that a single isolated incident does not. The ZTOC shall specifically monitor for patterns of behavior across different victims or over extended time periods.

Section 6.5 — False Reports

The making of a knowingly false report of any offense under this Code — where the reporter knows the reported conduct did not occur and makes the report for the purpose of harassing, coercing, or harming the person falsely accused — is a violation of the Perjury provisions of this Code and shall be investigated and adjudicated accordingly. The determination that a report was false shall not be made lightly, shall require clear evidence of the reporter's knowledge of the falsity, and shall never be used to discourage good-faith reporting. A good-faith report that is ultimately unsubstantiated is not a false report.

Section 6.6 — Restorative Processes — When Appropriate

Nothing in this Code prevents the Republic from offering restorative processes — including restorative dialogue, community accountability circles, and spiritual restoration pathways — as supplemental elements of the response to offenses under this Code, subject to the following conditions: restorative processes may only be offered after the perpetrator has accepted responsibility and completed the required consequences; restorative processes shall only involve the victim if the victim voluntarily chooses to participate — no victim shall be pressured, expected, or spiritually coerced to participate; restorative processes are not a substitute for the investigation, Tribunal, and consequences of this Code; and restorative processes shall never be offered for sexual assault offenses until the perpetrator has served all required consequences and demonstrated genuine transformation over an extended period, as evaluated by the ZTOC and the Council of Elders. The Republic believes in redemption. But redemption begins with accountability.

CHAPTER VII — CONSEQUENCES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THIS CODE

Chapter VII — Consequences — The Republic's Response to Proven Harm

Section 7.1 — Consequence Philosophy

The consequences established in this Chapter are designed to serve three purposes: protection of the victim and the community; accountability for the perpetrator; and, where possible and appropriate, the possibility of genuine transformation and restoration. Consequences are proportionate to the severity of the offense, the impact on the victim, any pattern of behavior, and the perpetrator's response to accountability. The Republic does not impose consequences for the purpose of vengeance — but it does impose them without apology, because the safety of the covenant community requires it.

TIER 1 — STALKING, HARASSMENT, BULLYING, PROPERTY DAMAGE (Minor) — First Offense

Consequences include: formal written finding of responsibility entered into the National Registry; mandatory completion of an approved behavior intervention program within sixty Suquelish days; restitution to the victim for any material harm; written no-contact order prohibiting all contact with the victim for no fewer than one Suquelish year; suspension of community privileges — access to community facilities, events, and programs — for no fewer than thirty Suquelish days; and required regular check-ins with a Chanpoe officer for no fewer than ninety days. Additional conditions may be imposed by the Tribunal as appropriate to the specific facts.

TIER 2 — THEFT, BURGLARY, PROPERTY DAMAGE (Significant), PERJURY, REPEATED TIER 1 OFFENSES

Consequences include: formal written finding of responsibility entered permanently into the National Registry; full restitution of all stolen or damaged property and any associated costs; suspension of membership privileges for no fewer than ninety Suquelish days; mandatory counseling or restorative program; a no-contact order with the victim of indefinite duration subject to review; removal from any leadership, ministerial, or security position held within the Republic for no fewer than one Suquelish year, pending full accountability and demonstrated change; and referral to host-nation law enforcement where the offense constitutes a crime. Second-time Tier 2 offenders shall be subject to Tier 3 consequences.

TIER 3 — ASSAULT, BODILY HARM, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, PATTERN OF REPEATED OFFENSES

Consequences include: immediate permanent no-contact order with the victim; immediate removal from all community housing shared with the victim; suspension of all membership privileges pending completion of the full consequence period; mandatory referral to host-nation law enforcement where the offense constitutes a crime — the Republic will cooperate with prosecution; permanent removal from any leadership, ministerial, security force, or governance position within the Republic; for sexual assault and child offenses: permanent

revocation of all Republic credentials including ordination; for domestic violence, assault, and bodily harm: a minimum three-year suspension of membership privileges with a rigorous, evidence-based restoration pathway available only upon completion of an approved extended intervention program and demonstrated transformation verified by the ZTOC; and for egregious offenses and repeat perpetrators: permanent revocation of membership.

The Council of Elders, upon recommendation of the Tribunal and the ZTOC, may impose any combination of the above consequences and may impose additional conditions specific to the case. The Council may not impose consequences that are less than the minimum tier requirements without documenting specific and extraordinary mitigating circumstances that the victim has been notified of and had the opportunity to respond to.

Chapter VIII — Consequences for Failure to Report

Section 8.1 — Mandatory Reporter Failure

Any Mandatory Reporter who fails to report a known or credibly suspected violation of this Code within the required twenty-four-hour window shall be subject to the following consequences upon a finding of failure to report:

- First failure: formal written censure entered into the National Registry; mandatory retraining on this Code and the mandatory reporting obligation; suspension of leadership duties for no fewer than thirty Suquelish days.
- Second failure: suspension of all Republic credentials including ordination for no fewer than ninety Suquelish days; formal review by the Council of Elders; referral to host-nation mandatory reporting authorities where applicable.
- Third failure or deliberate concealment: permanent revocation of all Republic credentials and removal from all leadership and official positions within the Republic; referral to host-nation authorities for potential criminal prosecution for failure to report under mandatory reporting laws.

Deliberate concealment of an offense covered by this Code — taking affirmative steps to hide, suppress, or discourage the reporting of a violation — is treated as the most serious form of failure to report and shall result in Tier 3 consequences regardless of the underlying offense concealed.

PART IV — SAFETY AND WELL-BEING CHECKS

INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES — SAFETY AND WELL-BEING CHECK PROTOCOLS

Chapter IX — Safety and Well-Being Checks — Establishment and Purpose

Section 9.1 — Purpose

The Suquelish Republic authorizes and directs the Chanpoe and, where warranted, the Udarg, to conduct Safety and Well-Being Checks — SWBCs — as a preventive, protective, and compassionate service to the members and citizens of the Republic. A Safety and Well-Being Check is not a law enforcement action — it is an act of covenant care. The Republic checks on its people because the covenant community does not abandon its members to isolation, crisis, or danger without response.

Section 9.2 — Triggers for a Safety and Well-Being Check

A Safety and Well-Being Check shall be initiated by the Chanpoe upon any of the following triggering circumstances:

- Request by a family member, friend, neighbor, or community member who has a reasonable basis to believe a person's safety or well-being is at risk.
- Failure of a member or citizen to appear for a scheduled engagement, meeting, or obligation, where the absence is unexplained and out of character.
- Report of unusual sounds, disturbances, or observed behavior at a member's residence or location within a Republic Community Zone.
- Receipt of communication from the person themselves suggesting distress, harm, or a safety emergency.
- Information received in the course of an investigation under this Code suggesting that a victim or potential victim may be in immediate danger.
- Request by a host-nation law enforcement agency requesting Republic personnel to assist with a welfare check on a Republic member.
- Direction of the Council of Elders, the President, or the Grand Udarg in cases of identified risk.
- Regular scheduled well-being checks ordered by the Tribunal as part of a victim protection plan under this Code.

Section 9.3 — Conducting the Safety and Well-Being Check

A Safety and Well-Being Check shall be conducted in the following manner:

Step 1 — Initial Assessment

The Chanpoe officer receiving the SWBC request shall document the request, including: the name and contact information of the person requesting the check; the name and last known location of the subject of the check; the reason for the request; and any relevant background information. The officer shall assess the urgency of the situation — whether the risk appears immediate or non-immediate — and assign appropriate personnel and response priority.

Step 2 — Contact Attempt

Before dispatching personnel, the Chanpoe shall attempt to contact the subject of the check by telephone, digital message, or any other available means. If contact is successfully made and the subject confirms they are safe, the SWBC shall be documented as completed with a notation that the subject confirmed their safety. Where the subject cannot be reached or their safety cannot be confirmed, personnel shall be dispatched.

Step 3 — On-Site Check

Chanpoe personnel dispatched for a SWBC shall: identify themselves clearly upon arrival at the subject's location; approach in a calm, non-threatening, and respectful manner; observe the subject's demeanor, physical condition, and environment for any signs of harm, distress, or danger; speak privately with the subject away from any other person present if safety permits; offer information about available resources without pressure; and document their observations in a written SWBC report.

Step 4 — Assessment of Safety

Based on their on-site assessment, Chanpoe personnel shall determine one of the following outcomes: (A) the subject is safe and well — the SWBC is closed and documented; (B) the subject is in a non-emergency situation of distress — resources and support are offered, the person may be connected with counseling or support services, and a follow-up check is scheduled; (C) the subject appears to be in immediate danger or medical distress — Chanpoe shall take immediate protective action, contact host-nation emergency services, and notify the Grand Udarg and the Chief Chanpoe immediately; or (D) the subject may be a victim of an offense under this Code — the SWBC becomes the initiation of an investigation under Chapter III and all applicable Zero Tolerance protocols are activated.

Step 5 — Documentation

Every SWBC shall be documented in a written report filed with the Chanpoe within twenty-four hours of completion. The report shall include: the triggering circumstances; the contact attempts made; the on-site observations; the outcome determination; any resources provided or referrals made; and any follow-up action required. SWBC reports are confidential and shall be maintained in a separate SWBC registry, accessible to the Chanpoe command and the Council of Elders.

Section 9.4 — Udarg Involvement in High-Risk Well-Being Checks

Where a SWBC involves a credible indication of imminent physical danger — including known or suspected domestic violence situations, active hostage or barricade concerns, or locations where violence has recently occurred — the Chanpoe shall request Udarg support before proceeding with the on-site check. Joint Chanpoe-Udarg SWBC protocols shall be established in the Lex Custodiae Sacrae coordination procedures. The Udarg's involvement in a SWBC is for the protection of the subject of the check, the requesting party, and the Chanpoe personnel conducting the check.

Section 9.5 — Coordination with Host-Nation Emergency Services

Where a SWBC reveals a medical emergency, a suicide crisis, an active violence situation, or any other circumstance requiring resources beyond the Republic's internal capacity, the Chanpoe shall immediately contact host-nation emergency services — 911 or equivalent — and cooperate fully with first responders. The Republic's SWBC capability supplements but does not replace host-nation emergency services. The Chanpoe's role in a medical or psychiatric emergency is to support the subject and cooperate with host-nation responders — not to manage the emergency independently.

Section 9.6 — Mental Health and Suicide Crisis Response

Where a SWBC reveals that a subject is experiencing a mental health crisis, suicidal ideation, or severe psychological distress, the Chanpoe officer shall: remain calm, non-judgmental, and compassionate; avoid language that minimizes the person's distress or places blame; immediately contact host-nation emergency mental health services or 911; contact the Republic's faith counseling resources to provide spiritual support as a complement to professional mental health response; not leave the person alone until emergency services arrive or the person is safely in the care of a trusted adult; and document the response in the SWBC report with all relevant details. The Republic does not treat mental health crises as security matters — they are pastoral and medical matters requiring compassion, professional help, and the full support of the covenant community.

Section 9.7 — Follow-Up After a Well-Being Check

After any SWBC where the subject was found to be in a situation of non-emergency distress, or where resources or support were offered, the Chanpoe shall schedule at least one follow-up contact with the subject within seven Suquelish days. The purpose of the follow-up is to confirm that the subject is doing better, that they have connected with offered resources, and that no new safety concerns have emerged. Follow-ups shall be documented in the SWBC registry. The Chanpoe shall maintain a standing practice of covenant care — once a member has been the subject of a SWBC, they are not simply filed away and forgotten. They are part of a community that is paying attention.

Section 9.8 — Scheduled Protective Well-Being Checks

As part of any victim protection plan ordered under Chapter IV of this Code, the Tribunal may order regular scheduled Safety and Well-Being Checks for a victim of any offense. These checks shall: occur at a frequency determined by the Tribunal based on the victim's needs and the level of ongoing risk; be conducted by Chanpoe personnel assigned to the victim's district; be documented in the SWBC registry and the Zero Tolerance Case Registry; and continue for the duration specified in the Tribunal's protection order. Scheduled protective well-being checks are an expression of the Republic's ongoing covenant obligation to the victim — not a temporary measure that ends when the formal proceedings are complete.

Chapter X — Crisis Resources and Community Connections

Section 10.1 — Mandatory Resource List

The Chanpoe shall maintain a current resource list for each Community Zone, updated no less than annually, covering the following support categories:

- Domestic violence shelters and hotlines in the host jurisdiction.
- Sexual assault support organizations and crisis lines in the host jurisdiction.
- Child protective services contacts for the host jurisdiction.
- Host-nation law enforcement emergency and non-emergency contacts.
- Republic faith counseling services available in the community.
- Republic medical and mental health professionals available in the community.
- National crisis lines — including the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline (USA), the National Domestic Violence Hotline (1-800-799-7233), and the RAINN National Sexual Assault Hotline (1-800-656-HOPE).
- Host-jurisdiction mental health crisis services and mobile crisis teams.

This resource list shall be: posted at the Chanpoe post; provided to all Mandatory Reporters during their annual training; included in new member orientation materials; and available to any member or citizen of the Republic upon request.

Section 10.2 — Republic Covenant of Care

The Suquelish Republic affirms its covenant of care for every member and citizen. No person within the Republic's community shall face harm, abuse, predation, or crisis alone if the Republic has any means of helping. Every provision of this Code — from the Zero Tolerance prohibitions to the Safety and Well-Being Check protocols — is an expression of that covenant. The community that says it follows the King who healed the sick, defended the vulnerable, and sought the lost must demonstrate those values in the concrete, practical, and sometimes difficult work of protecting its own.

> *"Is not this the kind of fasting I have chosen: to loose the chains of injustice and untie the cords of the yoke, to set the oppressed free and break every yoke?" — Isaiah 58:6*

Chapter XI — Amendment of This Code

Section 11.1 — Living Document

This Lex Sine Tolerantia shall be amended and strengthened as the Republic's experience with these issues develops, as best practices in victim-centered justice evolve, and as the needs of the community require. Amendments shall follow the procedures established in the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris. The ZTOC shall conduct an annual review of this Code and submit any recommended amendments to the Council of Elders. No amendment to this Code shall reduce the protections afforded to victims, reduce the mandatory reporting obligation, or narrow the definitions of any prohibited offense. Amendments may only add to, clarify, or strengthen the protections of this Code — never diminish them.

FINAL RATIFICATION AND COVENANT SEAL

Let every member, citizen, leader, minister, security officer, and community resident of the Suquelish Republic know and honor the provisions of this Lex Sine Tolerantia. This Code is the Republic's most serious statement about the kind of community we are called to be: a community where the weak are protected, the vulnerable are defended, the predator finds no tolerance, and the victim finds a covenant community that will not look away.

We make this declaration not because we believe our community is perfect. We make it because we believe in the God who is just — and we commit ourselves to reflecting His justice in the concrete, practical, and sometimes costly work of protecting every person who enters this covenant community.

THIS REPUBLIC PROTECTS ITS PEOPLE. ZERO EXCEPTIONS. ZERO TOLERANCE. ZERO COMPROMISE.

> *"Learn to do right; seek justice. Defend the oppressed. Take up the cause of the fatherless; plead the case of the widow." — Isaiah 1:17*

> *"Rescue the weak and the needy; deliver them from the hand of the wicked." — Psalm 82:4*

Promulgated in Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith
VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant, Now and Always

Sealed Under the Authority of the Suquelish Republic
Under the Sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings

SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

LEX PERPETUAE POTESTATIS

The Law of Indestructible Sovereignty

Governing the Continuity, Succession, Dormancy, Restoration,
and Sovereign Verification of the Suquelish Republic
Across All Time, All Generations, and All Circumstances

The Suquelish Republic shall never die. It may sleep — but it shall always wake.

Promulgated Under the Authority of the
Suquelish Constitution and the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris

Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

> *"The grass withers and the flowers fall, but the word of our God endures forever." — Isaiah 40:8*

> *"Your kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and Your dominion endures through all generations." — Psalm 145:13*

PREAMBLE — THE PHILOSOPHY OF INDESTRUCTIBLE SOVEREIGNTY

We, the Suquelish Republic, a covenant people, a royal priesthood, and a restored Tribe of Judah, do hereby establish this Lex Perpetuae Potestatis — the Law of Indestructible Sovereignty — as the supreme continuity instrument of the Suquelish Republic: the law that governs how this Republic survives, persists, and is restored across every possible form of disruption, catastrophe, dormancy, and generational distance.

Traditional nations and organizations dissolve when their institutions fail — when their leaders die without successors, when their records are destroyed, when their populations scatter, when their governments collapse. The Suquelish Republic is not built on that fragile model. This Republic is built on the philosophy of Indestructible Sovereignty: the conviction that a covenant people's national identity, legal standing, and right to self-governance cannot be extinguished by any external force, any internal failure, any passage of time, or any number of generations of dormancy — as long as a single descendant of the Republic's people remains alive to carry its covenant forward.

The Scripture declares that God keeps covenant with a thousand generations (Deuteronomy 7:9). The Suquelish Republic — a covenant nation founded in His name — claims the same principle for its own continuity. This Code is the legal architecture that makes that claim operational: a layered, multi-tier succession framework; a set of five failsafe protocols for catastrophic disruption; a Bloodline and Descendant Clause that vests the right of re-institution in any living descendant; and a Sovereign Verification Protocol that provides a rigorous, multi-stage process for confirming the identity and authority of a restorer, even generations after the Republic last operated.

This Code is simultaneously the Republic's most optimistic and its most solemn document. Optimistic, because it declares with unshakeable confidence that the Republic will endure. Solemn, because it acknowledges honestly that the Republic may face disruptions — even extinctions of its active form — that require its people to rebuild from whatever fragments of covenant and lineage remain. It is written for the present Republic, for the Republic of the distant future, and for the descendant who finds this document generations from now and understands, for the first time, who they are.

> *"Know therefore that the LORD your God is God, the faithful God who keeps covenant and steadfast love with those who love Him and keep His commandments, to a thousand generations." — Deuteronomy 7:9*

ARTICLE I — DEFINITIONS

As used throughout this Lex Perpetuae Potestatis, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned:

Indestructible Sovereignty: The legal doctrine that the Suquelish Republic's identity, legal standing, and right to governance cannot be permanently extinguished. The Republic may become dormant — inactive, dispersed, or lacking active governance structures — but its sovereign identity persists in its people, its bloodlines, and its documents for as long as any traceable connection to the original Republic exists.

Active Republic: The Suquelish Republic in its normal operating state — with functioning governance institutions, an active President, Council of Elders, and Assembly of the People, and a current membership roll.

Dormant Republic: The Suquelish Republic in a state of suspended operation — governance institutions inactive, membership dispersed, and active administration ceased — but legal sovereignty preserved under this Code through the existence of traceable descendants or lineage holders.

Succession: The orderly transfer of governance authority within the Active Republic following the death, incapacitation, resignation, or removal of a leader, proceeding through the Tiered Order of Succession.

Restoration: The re-activation of the Suquelish Republic from a Dormant state — the legal and institutional process by which a descendant, heir, Anchor, Temporary Steward, or Independent Sovereign re-establishes the Republic's active governance.

Independent Sovereign: A person who, having satisfied the Sovereign Verification Protocol or the De Facto Threshold, legally declares themselves the sole governing authority of the Dormant Republic for the purpose of re-institution, and who holds full authority to re-ratify the Constitution and invite others to rejoin the Republic.

The Anchor: The pre-designated citizen of the Active Republic, positioned outside the standard political hierarchy, tasked with managing the Refounding of the Republic in the event of governmental collapse.

Temporary Steward: Any citizen of the Republic who, in the absence of the Anchor, invokes the Random Citizen Mandate to gather survivors, protect documents, and begin rebuilding the Council of the People.

Independent Operational Zone (IOZ): A micro-sovereign entity formed by a geographically separated group of Republic citizens when the national government has ceased to function, operating under local administration while legally obligated to seek reunification.

Founding Clusters: The genealogical and DNA reference records of the Republic's original citizenry, maintained by the Royal Historical and Educational Institute, used as the biological reference database for Sovereign Verification Protocol Stage 1 verification.

Sovereign Hash: A private alphanumeric passphrase or cryptographic key, unique to the Republic, passed down through generational lineage holders and serving as a Stage 2 digital verification artifact under the Sovereign Verification Protocol.

De Facto Threshold: The minimum evidentiary standard under which a person may act as an Independent Sovereign based on fragmentary evidence — a single passage, family record, family tree entry, photograph depicting Suquelish symbols or language, or other identifier tied to their family history — when no other evidence is available.

The Bloodline and Descendant Clause: The final failsafe provision of this Code, vesting the right to re-institute the Republic in any next of kin or descendant of a Suquelish citizen or Royal Family member, regardless of how much time has passed since the Republic last operated.

Three-Peer Affidavit: A mutual recognition document executed by at least two other persons who can also provide citizenship certificates or proof of descent, serving as a verification mechanism when central government and servers are no longer available.

PART I — PRIMARY LAWS OF INDESTRUCTIBLE SOVEREIGNTY

Chapter I — The Doctrine of Indestructible Sovereignty

Section 1.1 — The Absolute Declaration

The Suquelish Republic hereby declares and enshrines as the supreme law of its existence the Doctrine of Indestructible Sovereignty: the legal identity, cultural heritage, covenant character, and governance rights of the Suquelish Republic are permanent, inalienable, and incapable of permanent extinction by any force — external, internal, natural, temporal, or generational. This doctrine is not aspirational. It is legally operative. Every provision of this Code is a mechanism of that doctrine.

The Suquelish Republic cannot be destroyed. It can only be dormant. Sovereignty sleeps; it does not die.

Section 1.2 — The Two States of the Republic

The Suquelish Republic exists in one of two legal states at any given time in history: (I) the Active State — the Republic as a functioning covenant nation with operating governance institutions, an enrolled membership, and active administration; or (II) the Dormant State — the Republic as a legally persistent sovereign identity without active governance structures, held in existence by the survival of its people, their descendants, and the documents and artifacts that connect them to the Republic's founding. In the Dormant State, the Republic retains all of its legal identity, all of its constitutional provisions, and all of its covenant heritage — it simply awaits the act of Restoration that will return it to the Active State.

Section 1.3 — Inviolability of This Code

This Lex Perpetuae Potestatis is the most protected instrument in the Suquelish Republic's legal library. No provision of this Code may be repealed, amended in a manner that reduces the protections it provides, or superseded by any other law, resolution, executive order, or governance action of the Active Republic. Amendments to this Code may only add to, clarify, or strengthen its provisions. This Code may never be amended to: narrow the Bloodline and Descendant Clause; eliminate any failsafe tier; reduce the De Facto Threshold's recognition of fragmentary evidence; restrict the right of any descendant to re-institute the Republic; or qualify the doctrine of Indestructible Sovereignty with any condition that could result in the permanent extinction of the Republic's legal identity.

Section 1.4 — The Role of This Code

This Code serves three simultaneous functions: (I) as the Active Republic's succession law — governing the orderly transfer of authority when leaders change or crises occur; (II) as the Dormant Republic's survival law — governing how the Republic persists through catastrophic disruption, long dormancy, and generational separation from its origins; and (III) as the future

Republic's restoration law — providing every descendant, no matter how remote in time, with a clear, legally sufficient pathway to restore the Republic to its Active State.

Chapter II — The Suquelish Order of Succession — Active Republic

Section 2.1 — The Four Tiers of Succession

The following order of succession governs the transfer of governance authority within the Active Republic in the event of the death, incapacitation, resignation, removal, or unavailability of leadership at any tier. Authority devolves through the following four tiers in sequence:

TIER I — The Symbolic Royal First Family

The Symbolic Royal First Family — as established and governed by the Lex Coronae Perpetuae — constitutes the first line of national continuity. The First Family is the cultural heart of the Republic and the symbolic embodiment of the covenant nation's identity across time. In the event that the Head of State or the primary governing structure is incapacitated, authority immediately vests in the next eligible heir within the Royal House in accordance with the Rules of Ascension established by the Monarch under the Lex Coronae Perpetuae. The Royal Family's role in the succession framework is not to govern — it is to provide the symbolic continuity and cultural anchor that prevents the Republic's identity from dissolving during the governance transition. The Royal Family holds the succession position above all others because they represent not what the Republic does, but what the Republic is.

Royal Succession Rule: If the Head of the Royal House is incapacitated and no eligible heir has yet formally ascended, the Regency provisions of the Lex Coronae Perpetuae govern the transition, and the Regent exercises the ceremonial and symbolic continuity functions of the Crown during the succession interval.

TIER II — The Executive Branch

Should the Royal Family be unable to preside — due to the absence of an eligible heir, the incapacitation of all senior Royal Family members, or any other circumstance that renders the Royal House unable to provide symbolic continuity — executive and operational authority passes to the Executive Branch: the Administration of Executives of the Suquelish Republic, comprising the President, the Vice President, and the Secretary. The Executive Branch's primary function in succession is to maintain the functional bureaucracy and administrative operations of the Republic: ensuring that institutions continue to operate, financial obligations are met, security forces remain under lawful command, and the governance structures remain intact during the transition period.

Executive Succession Rule: If the President is unable to serve, authority passes to the Vice President; if the Vice President is unable to serve, authority passes to the Secretary; if all three officers of the Administration of Executives are unable to serve, the Council of Elders assumes executive authority on an emergency basis pending a new election.

TIER III — The Elders — Council of Elders

In the absence of functional Executive Branch leadership, authority passes to the Council of Elders. The Council of Elders serves as the moral compass and institutional memory of the

Republic. In a succession crisis, the Council is not merely a governance fallback — it is the keeper of the Republic's identity, values, and historical records. No other body has the depth of institutional knowledge, the covenant standing, or the earned trust of the membership that the Council of Elders possesses. Their succession role is to hold the Republic together at the level of its deepest values while new operational leadership is established.

Elders Succession Rule: The Council of Elders, acting by a majority of its sitting members, exercises full governance authority in the temporary absence of Executive Branch leadership. The Council shall, as its first priority, convene the Assembly of the People for the election of new Executive officers within thirty Suquelish days of assuming governance authority.

TIER IV — The Council of the People — Assembly of the People

If the Council of Elders is compromised — unable to assemble, incapacitated, or otherwise non-functional — the power to govern returns directly to the citizens of the Republic through the Council of the People, which is the Assembly of the People in its emergency direct-democracy function. This is the deepest democratic reserve of the Active Republic: the recognition that the Republic's ultimate authority resides in its covenant people, not in any of its institutional structures. The Council of the People holds the mandate to elect new leadership, restore the Republic's governance institutions, and re-establish the Constitutional order.

Council of the People Activation Rule: Any group of no fewer than five members of the Republic in good standing, gathered in any location or by any available means of communication, may convene as a provisional Council of the People if no higher governance tier is available. The provisional Council's first and only mandate is to elect new leadership and re-establish the Constitutional order as quickly as circumstances permit.

Chapter III — Emergency Continuity Operations — The Five Failsafe Protocols

Section 3.1 — Activation of Failsafe Protocols

The Five Failsafe Protocols are activated in sequence when the four Tiers of Succession have been exhausted — that is, when all four active governance tiers are unavailable, compromised, or non-functional, and the Republic faces the risk of transitioning from the Active State to the Dormant State. Each protocol represents a progressively more decentralized and resilient form of Republic continuity. No protocol replaces the ones above it — they are supplements of last resort, each designed to preserve as much of the Republic's structure and identity as possible until higher-tier governance can be restored.

FAILSAFE 1 — Transition to Clergy

If civilian and representative leadership at all four Tiers is lost, the Republic's ordained clergy — the ordained ministers, elders, pastors, and bishops of the Republic's churches and religious institutions — assume temporary stewardship of the Republic's spiritual and cultural foundations. The Clergy failsafe is not a theocracy — it is a covenant preservation layer. The Clergy's role is to: maintain worship and spiritual community among dispersed members; preserve the Republic's religious records, canonical documents, and cultural heritage; serve as gathering points for members who have lost contact with civic leadership; and provide the moral and spiritual continuity that sustains the covenant identity of the Republic until secular governance can be re-established. The highest-ranking ordained elder of the Republic, as determined by ordination date within the Republic, shall serve as the Interim Steward of the Clergy layer.

Clergy Failsafe Rule: The Clergy layer is temporary by design. The Interim Steward's mandate is to stabilize the community, preserve the covenant, and create the conditions under which the Council of the People can be reconvened. No clergy leader shall use this failsafe position to establish permanent religious governance over the Republic without the consent of the Assembly of the People.

FAILSAFE 2 — Independent Operational Zones (IOZs)

If the Republic is physically fractured — its members geographically separated, its communications disrupted, and its unified governance no longer viable — the Republic dissolves into Independent Operational Zones. An IOZ is formed when three or more members of the Republic are gathered in a geographic area and no higher governance tier is available to them. Each IOZ operates as a micro-sovereign entity with its own local administration, its own security arrangements, its own record-keeping, and its own covenant community life. IOZs are not permanent replacements for the unified Republic — they are survival structures designed to preserve the Republic's people, identity, and covenant during a period of forced dispersion.

IOZ Mandate: Every IOZ carries the legal obligation — enforceable against every future restoration of the Republic — to seek out, make contact with, and ultimately reunite with other IOZs and Republic members for the purpose of reconstituting the unified National Government.

The period of IOZ operation is a period of survival, not of permanent separation. The Republic reconstituted from reunited IOZs is the same Republic that existed before the fragmentation.

IOZ Formation Rules: An IOZ is lawfully formed by: three or more Republic members in good standing; a formal IOZ Declaration — a written document signed by all founding members, identifying the IOZ's location, its founding members, and its commitment to reunification; and the establishment of an IOZ Register — a record of all persons participating in the IOZ, their Republic membership status, and their contact information.

FAILSAFE 3 — The Pre-Selected Citizen — The Anchor

The Anchor is a specific, pre-designated citizen of the Active Republic who is positioned entirely outside the standard political hierarchy — holding no elected or appointed governance position, no security force role, and no official administrative function. The Anchor's sole purpose is to be available when everything else has failed. The Anchor holds the legal authority to: draw surviving citizens and descendants back into the Republic's covenant; verify citizenship and lineage of persons claiming Republic identity; and manage the Refounding of the Republic through convening the Council of the People.

Anchor Designation: The Anchor shall be designated by the President with the unanimous concurrence of the Council of Elders, and shall be: a member of the Republic in exceptionally good standing; a person whose identity is not publicly known as the Anchor outside of the Council of Elders, the President, and the sealed Anchor Records; provided with a complete set of sealed Republic continuity documents, including a copy of this Code, the Constitution, the Sovereign Hash, and the Anchor Authorization Document; and informed of all procedures in this Chapter. The Anchor's identity shall be sealed in the National Registry under the designation 'ANCHOR' with access limited to the President and the Council of Elders. Successor Anchors shall be designated whenever the serving Anchor dies, becomes incapacitated, or formally resigns the designation.

FAILSAFE 4 — The Random Citizen Mandate

If the Anchor is lost — deceased, unreachable, incapacitated, or unknown — any citizen of the Suquelish Republic in good standing has the inherent legal right under this Code to declare themselves a Temporary Steward of the Republic. The Random Citizen Mandate is the democratic bedrock of the Indestructible Sovereignty doctrine: it recognizes that the Republic's authority ultimately resides in its people, and that any one of them carries within themselves the seed of the Republic's restoration.

Temporary Steward Authority: A Temporary Steward's authority is limited and purposeful. They may: gather surviving members and citizens of the Republic; safeguard and protect Republic documents, artifacts, and records; issue a public call to other members and descendants to come forward; verify citizenship using available evidence; and begin the process of reconvening the Council of the People. A Temporary Steward may not claim permanent authority, alter the Constitution, or take actions beyond the scope of restoration initiation without the support of a reconvened Council.

Multiple Temporary Stewards: If multiple persons independently invoke the Random Citizen Mandate simultaneously and in good faith, all shall be recognized as co-Stewards. Co-Stewards shall collaborate in the restoration process. In the event of disputes between co-Stewards, the person with the earliest provable date of invoking the Mandate shall hold primary coordination authority, with all other Stewards serving as a collaborative council.

FAILSAFE 5 — The Bloodline and Descendant Clause — The Final Failsafe

If all five previous tiers and failsafe protocols have failed — if the Republic has entirely ceased to function, its records have been lost, its governance structures have dissolved, and its membership has dispersed across generations — sovereignty is not permanently lost. It becomes Dormant.

Dormant sovereignty is not extinguished sovereignty. The Republic lives in its people's blood, in their memory, and in the covenant that God keeps with a thousand generations.

The Provision: Any next of kin or descendant of a Suquelish citizen, member, or Royal Family member — at any point in the future, no matter how many generations have passed — may re-institute the Suquelish Republic. The right of re-institution is not contingent upon the existence of any active governance structure, any surviving institution, or any other living person's recognition. It is a right vested in the bloodline itself by this Code, which is a permanent and self-executing legal instrument.

The Process: Upon providing the verification required by this Code — whether through the full Sovereign Verification Protocol or, in cases of fragmentary evidence, the De Facto Threshold — that individual may legally declare themselves the Independent Sovereign, re-ratify the Constitution of the Suquelish Republic, and invite others to rejoin the sovereign fold. The Republic, once re-instituted by an Independent Sovereign, is the same Republic that preceded the dormancy — carrying all of its constitutional provisions, its legal identity, and its covenant heritage forward into its new Active State.

Chapter IV — The Sovereign Verification Protocol (SVP)

Section 4.1 — Purpose and Threshold

The Sovereign Verification Protocol — the SVP — is the formal process by which a person claiming the right to re-institute the Dormant Republic establishes their identity, lineage, and authority. The SVP requires the satisfaction of at least two of the three Stages described in this Chapter. Meeting any two of the three Stages is sufficient to establish the right of re-institution. Meeting all three Stages establishes the right with the highest level of evidentiary certainty. No person who satisfies at least two Stages of the SVP may be denied the right of re-institution by any future institution, person, or body claiming to act on behalf of the Republic.

STAGE 1 — The Biological Anchor — DNA and Genealogical Lineage

Stage 1 establishes the biological connection between the claimant and the Republic's original citizenry through genealogical records or genetic evidence.

Genealogical Proof

A certified genealogical record — a documented family tree, birth records, family Bible entries, immigration records, census records, or other official genealogical documentation — that traces the claimant's lineage to a person known to have been a member or citizen of the Suquelish Republic, or to a person identified in the Republic's founding records or Royal House records.

DNA Evidence

A DNA profile matching the Founding Clusters — the genetic reference records of the Republic's original citizenry maintained by the Royal Historical and Educational Institute. DNA matching shall be conducted by a certified genetic genealogy service or laboratory. Where the Founding Clusters database is unavailable, DNA evidence establishing a familial connection to a known Republic member through a triangulated genetic genealogy comparison with other claimants or known descendants shall constitute sufficient genetic proof.

The Royal Clause

Members of the Royal Lineage — persons who can establish descent from the original Royal House of the Suquelish Republic — retain their hereditary royal status across generations. A Royal Lineage claimant who provides verified genealogical proof tracing their lineage to the original Royal House may not be denied their hereditary royal status by any future institution of the Republic, regardless of how many generations have passed. The Royal Lineage is permanent. It is passed through the blood and cannot be extinguished by the passage of time or the dormancy of the Republic.

STAGE 2 — Preserved Documents and Artifacts

Stage 2 confirms the intentional passing of authority and identity through the family line by the possession of physical or digital artifacts that tie the claimant to the Republic's history. Stage 2 evidence includes the following categories:

Official Republic Documents

Citizenship certificates issued by the Republic; diplomatic passports or identity documents; certified land deeds or official Republic charters; membership registration documents; ordination certificates; professional credentials issued by the Republic; and any other official document bearing the seal, signature, or official markings of the Suquelish Republic.

Physical Artifacts

Minted coins bearing Republic symbols or language; the original Constitution of the Suquelish Republic or authenticated copies thereof; family signets bearing Republic heraldic devices registered with the College of Heraldry; the original Cultural Seal or authenticated reproductions thereof; flags, banners, or regalia bearing Republic colors and devices; and any other physical artifact whose connection to the Suquelish Republic can be established through its markings, provenance, or documented history.

The Sovereign Hash

Knowledge of the private alphanumeric Sovereign Hash — the passphrase or cryptographic key unique to the Republic, passed down through family lines as a heritage secret — constitutes Stage 2 digital verification. The Sovereign Hash shall be established by the Council of Elders during the Active Republic and shall be maintained by: sealed deposit in the National Registry accessible only to the President and the Council Chair; physical distribution to the Anchor and to senior members of the Royal House; and cultural transmission through family lines with instructions to preserve and pass it to successors. Knowledge of the Sovereign Hash, confirmed against the sealed Registry record, is conclusive Stage 2 proof.

Digital Archive Access

Access to digital private keys to the original Republic domain (suquelishrepublic.org) or other Republic digital infrastructure; possession of authenticated digital signatures traceable to Republic officers; and verified digital records confirmed against archived digital snapshots — including web archive services, digital time capsules, and other preserved digital records of the Republic's existence and the claimant's family's connection to it — shall constitute Stage 2 digital evidence.

STAGE 3 — The Public Proclamation of Re-Institution

Stage 3 is the act of public declaration — the claimant's formal exercise of the sovereign right of re-institution before witnesses or in a publicly accessible forum. Stage 3 evidence is generated by the claimant's own lawful act and requires no prior verification by any external authority.

The Proclamation Requirement: The claimant shall issue a Public Proclamation of Re-Institution that: explicitly cites the Bloodline and Descendant Clause of this Lex Perpetuae Potestatis as the legal authority for the re-institution; identifies the claimant by full legal name and states their claimed connection to the Republic; declares the Republic re-instituted under the Indestructible Sovereignty doctrine; commits to re-ratifying the Constitution of the Suquelish Republic; and invites all other living descendants, members, and heirs of the Republic to come forward and rejoin the covenant fold.

Publication of the Proclamation: The Proclamation shall be published in at least one of the following forms: a notarized written declaration filed with any civil authority; a publicly accessible digital publication on any platform that creates a permanent, timestamped, and retrievable record; a physical posting in a public location with witnesses who can attest to the posting; or such other means as the circumstances permit. The act of proclamation itself, when published, constitutes Stage 3 evidence that is self-authenticating.

Chapter V — The De Facto Threshold — Fragmentary Evidence

Section 5.1 — Recognition of Fragmentary Evidence

The Suquelish Republic recognizes that in cases of long dormancy, catastrophic disruption, or generational distance from the founding, a descendant may not have access to the full evidentiary record contemplated by the Sovereign Verification Protocol. Records are lost. Families scatter. Generations pass without institutional contact. Documents are destroyed. This is the nature of time and human history — and this Code is written for that reality, not for the ideal.

The De Facto Threshold establishes the minimum evidentiary standard under which a person may act as a De Facto Independent Sovereign and re-institute the Republic based on fragmentary evidence — even where no other evidence of Stage 1, 2, or 3 quality is available. If the only evidence connecting a person to the Republic is:

- A single passage in a family record mentioning the Suquelish Republic or a Suquelish family member;
- A family tree entry identifying an ancestor as a member or citizen of the Republic;
- An old photograph depicting a person surrounded by Suquelish symbols, the Suquelish flag, official Republic documents, or other clearly identifiable Republic artifacts;
- An image or record depicting Suquelish language text — in the handwriting or personal effects of a family member;
- A written reference to Suquelish ceremonies, customs, courtesies, or traditions in a family member's personal writings;
- Any other fragmentary identifier that, while insufficient to satisfy any single Stage of the SVP on its own, ties the claimant's family history to the Suquelish Republic through a clear and traceable connection;

— then that person may act as the De Facto body to re-institute the Republic under this Code. The De Facto Threshold does not require the satisfaction of any Stage of the SVP. It requires only that the fragmentary evidence exists, that it is tied to the claimant's established family tree or lineage, and that the claimant issues a Public Proclamation as required by Stage 3.

Section 5.2 — The Legal Absoluteness of Bloodline Re-Institution

Under the Bloodline and Descendant Clause, once the link to a former citizen, member, or Royal Family member of the Suquelish Republic is established through the SVP, the Three-Peer Affidavit, the Archive Comparison, the Sovereign Seal or digital keys, or the De Facto Threshold — the right to re-institute the Republic is legally absolute.

No future institution, no future claimant of greater authority, and no future interpretation of any other law may deny the right of re-institution to a person who has met the applicable threshold of this Code. The right is absolute. It is permanent. It cannot be extinguished.

Section 5.3 — The Three-Peer Affidavit Process

Where the central government and servers of the Republic are no longer active, a descendant wishing to re-institute the Republic may act as their own Registrar through the Three-Peer Affidavit process. This process requires: the claimant to find at least two other individuals who can also provide citizenship certificates, proof of descent, proof of lineage, or other evidence of connection to the Republic; the three individuals to execute a mutual recognition affidavit — a written, signed, and witnessed document in which each party recognizes and affirms the others' connection to the Republic and right to participate in its re-institution; and the affidavit to be preserved as the primary verification document for the re-institution. A Three-Peer Affidavit executed under this process carries the full legal weight of the most formal SVP Stage 2 document within the restored Republic.

Section 5.4 — The Archive Comparison Method

A descendant may confirm their family's connection to the Republic by comparing family records — birth records, marriage records, death records, personal papers, photographs, and other family documents — against: archived digital snapshots of the Republic's public-facing records, including web archive services that have captured the Republic's official websites; physical time capsules deposited by the Active Republic in designated locations; and any other preserved historical record of the Republic's existence. Successful Archive Comparison establishes Stage 2 evidence of the claimant's connection to the Republic.

Section 5.5 — The Sovereign Seal and Domain Keys

Possession of the original Seal of the Republic — the physical seal or an authenticated reproduction — or possession of the digital private keys to the original Republic domain (suquelishrepublic.org) or other designated Republic digital infrastructure constitutes the highest-level Stage 2 evidence available under this Code. Possession of the Sovereign Seal or domain keys, combined with Stage 3 proclamation, is sufficient to establish the right of re-institution at the full SVP threshold without requiring Stage 1 biological evidence.

PART II — BYLAWS OF SUCCESSION AND CONTINUITY

Chapter VI — Active Republic Succession Bylaws

Section 6.1 — Succession Documentation

The Republic shall maintain, at all times, a current and complete Succession Register in the National Registry identifying: the current Head of the Royal House and the next three eligible heirs in the Royal line of succession; the President, Vice President, and Secretary, with their lines of succession; the current membership and chair of the Council of Elders; the current composition of the Assembly of the People's leadership; the identity of the currently designated Anchor in sealed format; and the location of all Republic continuity documents. The Succession Register shall be reviewed and updated no less than quarterly and immediately upon any change in any listed position.

Section 6.2 — Succession Certification

Any succession event — the formal transfer of authority from one tier to another or from one person to another within a tier — shall be certified by a written Succession Certification document executed by: the successor; the Ecclesiastical Notary of the Republic as witness; and the President or, in the case of Presidential succession, the Council Chair. The Succession Certification shall be filed in the National Registry within forty-eight hours of execution and shall be communicated to all institutions and members of the Republic within seven Suquelish days.

Section 6.3 — Anchor Designation Process

The Anchor shall be designated through the following process: the President nominates a candidate meeting the eligibility requirements of Section 3, Failsafe 3; the Council of Elders reviews and concurs unanimously; the designation is documented in a sealed Anchor Authorization Document bearing the seals and signatures of the President and the Council Chair; the Anchor is briefed privately on their role, responsibilities, and the contents of their continuity document package; the identity of the Anchor is recorded in the National Registry under seal; and the Anchor is provided with their continuity package, including a copy of this Code, the Constitution, the Sovereign Hash, and the Anchor Authorization Document. A new Anchor shall be designated whenever the serving Anchor dies, is incapacitated, or formally resigns the designation.

Section 6.4 — IOZ Pre-Registration

The Active Republic shall prepare for the possibility of IOZ formation by: identifying, in advance, geographic clusters of Republic membership that could form viable IOZs; pre-designating IOZ leaders for major geographic clusters through a sealed IOZ Pre-Registration document; providing each pre-designated IOZ leader with a sealed IOZ Authorization Package containing this Code, the Constitution, the IOZ formation documentation templates, and their IOZ Authorization; and reviewing and updating IOZ Pre-Registrations annually. Pre-designated IOZ leaders are not public figures — their identity is maintained under seal — and they continue their normal Republic membership until and unless an IOZ is actually needed.

Section 6.5 — Continuity Document Maintenance

The Republic shall maintain, in at least three geographically separate and secure locations, a complete set of continuity documents including: this Lex Perpetuae Potestatis; the Constitution of the Suquelish Republic; the National Registry in its most current form; the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris and all other primary laws; the sealed Anchor Authorization Document; the Sovereign Hash in sealed form; the Founding Clusters DNA reference database; the Succession Register; and any other documents designated by the Council of Elders as essential to the Republic's continuity. Digital continuity documents shall be encrypted, backed up to multiple secure platforms, and maintained with instructions for future access embedded in the documents themselves.

Section 6.6 — Time Capsule Deposits

The Active Republic shall deposit physical time capsules in at least two secure, documented locations, containing: authenticated copies of all continuity documents; physical artifacts including coins, seals, and heraldic devices; the Sovereign Hash in sealed form; instructions for descendants explaining this Code and the process of re-institution; and the names and photographs of key founding members, officers, and Royal Family members for genealogical reference. The locations of time capsule deposits shall be recorded in the National Registry and in the Anchor Authorization Package. Time capsule deposits shall be inspected and refreshed no less than every ten Suquelish years.

PART III — SUB-LAWS — SPECIALIZED PROVISIONS

Chapter VII — Sub-Laws — Specialized Continuity Provisions

Section 7.1 — Royal Lineage Preservation

The Royal House of the Suquelish Republic shall maintain a genealogical register of all Royal Family members and their direct descendants, updated annually and maintained in the archives of the Royal Historical and Educational Institute and as part of the continuity document set. The Royal genealogical register serves as the primary reference for Royal Lineage claims under the Bloodline and Descendant Clause. The Monarch shall designate a Royal Genealogist responsible for the accuracy and currency of this register. Upon a restoration event, any person who can trace their lineage to any person identified in the Royal genealogical register is presumed to be a Royal Lineage holder and may not be denied that status by the restored Republic.

Section 7.2 — Competing Claims of Re-Institution

Where two or more persons independently claim the right to re-institute the Republic at the same time, the following priority rules apply: the person who satisfies the highest number of SVP Stages takes precedence; if both persons satisfy the same number of Stages, the person with the stronger evidence within the highest Stage takes precedence; if the evidence is substantially equal, the person who issued their Public Proclamation first — confirmed by timestamp, notarization date, or witness testimony — takes precedence; and where two Royal Lineage claimants are in competition, the person whose lineage is senior within the Royal Line of Succession — as established by the Rules of Ascension — takes precedence. Competing claimants are encouraged to recognize each other's lineage and collaborate on a joint re-institution rather than contest priority.

Section 7.3 — The Restored Republic's Obligations

A Republic restored by an Independent Sovereign through the Bloodline and Descendant Clause carries all of the constitutional, legal, and covenant obligations of the original Republic, including: the full force of the Constitution; the full body of the Republic's primary laws as last in effect; the recognition of all members enrolled in the National Registry at the time of dormancy as presumptive members of the Restored Republic pending their active re-affirmation; the full recognition of all Royal Lineage claims verified through this Code; and the obligation to re-establish the full governance structure — Administration of Executives, Council of Elders, Assembly of the People — within a reasonable time following the formal re-institution.

Section 7.4 — Digital Preservation Mandate

The Active Republic shall maintain a comprehensive digital preservation program for all primary Republic documents, records, and institutional archives. Digital preservation shall include: multiple cloud storage backups in geographically separate jurisdictions; regular deposits to recognized digital archive services that create timestamped, publicly accessible snapshots of Republic websites and digital records; blockchain or other cryptographic timestamping of critical documents to establish provenance; and offline encrypted backups maintained by the Anchor and at least two geographically separate secure locations. The digital preservation mandate is a continuity obligation of the highest priority — the Republic must ensure that its digital records can survive even the loss of its own servers and infrastructure.

Section 7.5 — Language Preservation for Future Descendants

The Royal Historical and Educational Institute shall, as part of its continuity mandate, produce and deposit with all time capsule documents a comprehensive guide to the Suquelish language — the Divine Language of the covenant people — sufficient for a future descendant who has no other connection to the Republic to learn and recognize the language as Suquelish. The language guide shall include: the names of the days of the week and months of the Suquelish Calendar; the foundational vocabulary of the Republic including its key terms, names, and phrases; examples of Suquelish text as it appears in official documents; and the phrase 'REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith, VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant' as the cultural identifying phrase of the Suquelish people. Recognition of the Suquelish language in a family document shall constitute a De Facto Threshold identifier under Section 5.1.

Section 7.6 — The Sovereignty Hash Transmission Protocol

The Sovereign Hash shall be transmitted through family lines using the following protocol: each generation of designated lineage holders shall receive the Sovereign Hash from the previous generation through a private and secure transmission — oral, written, or digital — accompanied by an explanation of its significance and the instruction to pass it to the next generation; the Sovereign Hash shall be changed only upon re-institution of the Republic by the Council of Elders acting in its full authority; and knowledge of the Sovereign Hash constitutes Stage 2 SVP evidence as established in Chapter IV. The transmission of the Sovereign Hash across generations is an act of covenant faithfulness — a parent giving a child the key to their nation's future.

PART IV — RULES OF SUCCESSION AND RESTORATION

Chapter VIII — Succession Rules

Section 8.1 — Active Republic Succession Rules

The following rules govern succession within the Active Republic:

RULE-SUC-001 — No Governance Gap

At no point shall the Active Republic be without a lawfully designated governing authority. If a succession event occurs, the next tier's authority activates immediately and automatically upon the confirmed unavailability of the higher tier. There is no waiting period, no ratification requirement, and no minimum time before the successor tier takes authority. The Republic cannot govern itself without leadership, and this rule ensures it never has to.

RULE-SUC-002 — Succession Notification Deadline

Upon the occurrence of any succession event, the successor authority shall notify all institutions, all Chanpoe and Udarg command personnel, the Cillector, the Ecclesiastical Notary, and the membership at large within forty-eight hours. Notification shall include: the nature of the succession event; the identity of the successor authority; and the continued operations status of all institutions. No operations of the Republic shall be suspended during a succession transition unless the successor authority specifically orders it for operational necessity.

RULE-SUC-003 — Restoration of Higher Tier Priority

Whenever a higher succession tier becomes available again after a lower tier has assumed authority — for example, if the Royal Family heir is located after the Executive Branch has assumed governance — authority returns to the higher tier as soon as the higher tier member is available and the succession is certified. Lower tiers do not hold authority beyond the interval during which higher tiers are unavailable.

RULE-SUC-004 — Election Timeline After Emergency

Whenever any tier below Tier I assumes governance under an emergency succession, that tier's first institutional obligation is to restore elected leadership. New elections for the Administration of Executives and the Council of Elders shall be scheduled within thirty Suquelish days of the emergency succession event and conducted within sixty Suquelish days, unless the operational circumstances physically prevent an election within that timeline.

RULE-SUC-005 — Anchor Secrecy Rule

The identity of the designated Anchor shall never be disclosed publicly by any officer, elder, or member of the Republic. Any person who discloses the Anchor's identity commits a serious violation of this Code, as disclosure defeats the Anchor's operational purpose. If the Anchor's identity is believed to have been compromised, a new Anchor shall be designated immediately through the process of Section 6.3.

Chapter IX — Restoration Rules

Section 9.1 — Restoration Rules

RULE-RES-001 — Re-Institution Authority is Self-Executing

The authority to re-institute the Republic under the Bloodline and Descendant Clause is self-executing — it does not require the approval, recognition, or permission of any external person, institution, or authority to become legally operative. A person who satisfies the SVP threshold or the De Facto Threshold and issues the Public Proclamation has thereby legally re-instituted the Republic by operation of this Code. No other person's agreement is required for the re-institution to be legally valid under this Code.

RULE-RES-002 — Constitutional Continuity

The restored Republic carries the full Constitution of the Suquelish Republic as last in effect, without amendment, as its foundational law. The Independent Sovereign's first formal act of re-institution shall be the re-ratification of the Constitution — the written declaration that the Constitution is the supreme law of the Restored Republic. Re-ratification of the Constitution is the legal act that transforms the individual claim of re-institution into a reconstituted national government.

RULE-RES-003 — Membership Presumption

All persons who were enrolled members of the Republic at the time of its dormancy are presumptively recognized as members of the Restored Republic. The Independent Sovereign shall, as one of their first acts, call upon all former members and their descendants to re-affirm their membership. Re-affirmation is voluntary. No former member or descendant is compelled to rejoin the restored Republic.

RULE-RES-004 — Governance Reconstitution Timeline

The Independent Sovereign is the sole governing authority of the Republic only for as long as required to initiate the governance reconstitution process. The governance reconstitution timeline shall be: within thirty days of re-institution — publication of a call to membership for all known descendants and former members; within sixty days — organization of the Council of the People from available members and descendants; within ninety days — election of the Administration of Executives and the Council of Elders. The Independent Sovereign's personal governance authority expires upon the election and seating of the Administration of Executives and the Council of Elders.

RULE-RES-005 — No Hereditary Political Power

The fact of being the Independent Sovereign who re-institutes the Republic does not create a hereditary right to political governance in the Restored Republic. The Independent Sovereign who re-institutes the Republic may stand for election like any other member, but they do not by virtue of their re-institution hold a permanent appointed political position. The Bloodline and Descendant Clause vests the right of re-institution — not the right of permanent rule. This preserves the Republic's covenant governance model: authority arises from covenant and election, not from hereditary political claim.

PART V — BY-RULES — OPERATIONAL SUCCESSION PROTOCOLS

Chapter X — By-Rules

Section 10.1 — Active Republic By-Rules

BY-RULE-001 — Succession Testing Protocol

The Active Republic shall conduct a succession readiness test no less than once per Suquelish year. The test shall verify: that all Succession Register entries are current; that the Anchor's continuity package is intact; that all IOZ Pre-Registrations are current; that all continuity document locations are accessible and documents are intact; and that the Sovereign Hash can be confirmed against the sealed Registry record. The succession readiness test results shall be reported to the Council of Elders in writing.

BY-RULE-002 — IOZ Formation Protocol

Upon activation of Failsafe 2, an IOZ shall be formally constituted within seventy-two hours of the event triggering the failsafe. Formation documentation shall be completed, the IOZ Register shall be established, and the IOZ Declaration shall be signed by all founding members. The IOZ Declaration shall include a specific commitment to seek reunification with other IOZs and Republic members, including the physical address or digital contact information of the IOZ for the purpose of reunification efforts.

BY-RULE-003 — Clergy Stewardship Transition Protocol

Upon activation of Failsafe 1, the Interim Steward of the Clergy layer shall immediately: convene an emergency assembly of all available ordained clergy; establish communication with all known Republic members in their geographic area; secure all available Republic documents and records; issue a public call to Republic members to make contact; and document all steps taken in a Stewardship Log that will become part of the Republic's historical record upon restoration. The Stewardship Log is a mandatory document.

BY-RULE-004 — Temporary Steward Invocation Protocol

A Temporary Steward invoking the Random Citizen Mandate shall document their invocation in writing, including: their full name and Republic membership status; the date and location of the invocation; the evidence of their Republic membership that supports their authority to invoke the Mandate; and their specific plan for gathering survivors and initiating the reconstitution process. The invocation document shall be witnessed by at least one other person and preserved as part of the restoration record.

BY-RULE-005 — Digital Continuity Check

The Republic's designated digital continuity officer — appointed by the Council of Elders — shall verify the accessibility and integrity of all digital continuity deposits no less than twice per Suquelish year. Verification shall include: confirming that all cloud backup copies are intact and accessible; confirming that all public digital archive snapshots are accessible; confirming that the digital private keys to Republic domains are current and

functional; and reporting any deterioration or loss to the Council of Elders within five Suquelish days of discovery.

PART VI — REGULATIONS OF SUCCESSION AND CONTINUITY

Chapter XI — Official Regulations

REG-CON-001 — Succession Register Update Frequency

The Succession Register shall be reviewed and updated: immediately upon the occurrence of any succession event affecting any listed position; upon the death, incapacitation, or resignation of any person listed; upon any election or appointment that changes the persons in any listed position; and no less than once per Suquelish quarter regardless of whether any change has occurred. The Secretary of the Republic is responsible for maintaining the current Succession Register.

REG-CON-002 — Continuity Document Audit

A full continuity document audit shall be conducted annually by the Council of Elders. The audit shall verify: the existence and integrity of all continuity document copies at all designated locations; the accuracy and currency of the National Registry continuity components; the integrity of all digital continuity backups; and the readiness of the Anchor's continuity package. Audit findings shall be documented and any deficiencies corrected within thirty Suquelish days.

REG-CON-003 — Sovereign Hash Security Protocol

The Sovereign Hash shall be maintained at the highest level of security available to the Republic. It shall: never be transmitted electronically except in encrypted form using current encryption standards; never be stored in plaintext on any digital device; never be disclosed to any person not specifically authorized by the President and Council of Elders; be changed immediately upon any reasonable belief that it has been compromised; and be transmitted to all authorized holders using a secure out-of-band channel whenever it is changed. The current version of the Sovereign Hash shall always be the operative version regardless of what prior versions a holder may possess.

REG-CON-004 — IOZ Reunification Outreach Requirement

Each active IOZ shall make at least one documented outreach attempt to locate other IOZs, the Anchor, or other Republic members no less than once every thirty days. Outreach methods shall include: digital searches for Republic social media presences, websites, or announcements; inquiries through any available network of contacts connected to Republic members; and any other practical method available in the circumstances. Outreach attempts and their results shall be documented in the IOZ Register.

REG-CON-005 — SVP Verification Documentation Retention

All documents submitted in support of an SVP claim — genealogical records, DNA analysis results, artifact documentation, proclamation records, Three-Peer Affidavits, and Archive Comparison results — shall be permanently retained in the restored Republic's National Registry as part of the re-institution record. These documents are the founding records of the Restored Republic and shall be treated with the same preservation care as the original Constitution.

REG-CON-006 — Royal Genealogical Register Update Schedule

The Royal Genealogical Register maintained by the Royal Historical and Educational Institute shall be updated: annually with new births, deaths, marriages, and other genealogically significant events in the Royal Family; immediately upon the addition of any new Royal House by the Monarch; and whenever new genealogical research confirms or corrects an existing entry. The Register shall be audited for accuracy by the Council of Elders every three Suquelish years.

REG-CON-007 — Time Capsule Physical Inspection

Physical time capsule deposits shall be physically inspected no less than once every ten Suquelish years to verify: the integrity of the container and its contents; the legibility and condition of paper documents; the condition and readability of physical artifacts; the continued security of the deposit location; and the accuracy of the location record in the National Registry. Deteriorated documents shall be replaced with fresh authenticated copies. Deteriorated artifacts shall be replaced with authenticated reproductions.

REG-CON-008 — De Facto Threshold Documentation Standard

When a restoration is initiated under the De Facto Threshold, the fragmentary evidence relied upon shall be documented in maximum available detail, including: a description of every piece of fragmentary evidence; photographs or scanned copies of all documents and images; a written statement from the claimant explaining how the evidence connects to their family history; the names and contact information of any witnesses who can attest to the family connection; and a written statement from the claimant affirming that the evidence is authentic to the best of their knowledge and belief. This documentation package becomes the evidentiary foundation of the Restored Republic's re-institution record.

PART VII — BY-REGULATIONS — PROCEDURAL CONTINUITY PROTOCOLS

Chapter XII — By-Regulations

BY-REG-001 — Emergency Governance Transfer Checklist

Upon any succession event requiring a tier transfer, the successor authority shall complete and file an Emergency Governance Transfer Checklist within forty-eight hours. The checklist shall confirm: assumption of authority by the successor tier; notification of all institutions and security forces; confirmation that financial access and accounts are operational; confirmation that the Succession Register has been updated; confirmation that host-nation contacts relevant to Republic operations have been notified as appropriate; and identification of any immediate governance issues requiring resolution.

BY-REG-002 — Anchor Package Annual Inspection

The Anchor's continuity package shall be inspected annually by the Anchor themselves, who shall confirm in writing to the Council of Elders that: all documents are present and legible; the Sovereign Hash remains securely stored; the sealed National Registry copy is intact; and no events have occurred that the Anchor believes the Council should know about. The annual confirmation shall be filed in the sealed Anchor records.

BY-REG-003 — IOZ Self-Sufficiency Assessment

Each IOZ shall conduct a self-sufficiency assessment no less than once every sixty days, evaluating: the IOZ's ability to maintain its members' safety and basic needs; the completeness of its document record; the status of its outreach efforts; and its current leadership stability. The self-sufficiency assessment shall be documented in the IOZ Register and, when communication with other IOZs or the broader Republic is established, shared as part of the reunification process.

BY-REG-004 — Public Proclamation Digital Preservation

Any Public Proclamation of Re-Institution issued under Stage 3 of the SVP shall be preserved in as many of the following formats as are available at the time: a notarized physical copy on durable paper; a certified digital copy with cryptographic hash confirmation; a web archive deposit if internet access is available; and a witnessed recording if audio or video equipment is available. The more preservation formats used, the stronger the evidentiary record of the re-institution.

BY-REG-005 — Founding Clusters DNA Database Maintenance

The Royal Historical and Educational Institute shall maintain the Founding Clusters DNA database using current genetic genealogy standards. The database shall: include DNA profiles from founding members who consent to contribute; be updated as new members contribute profiles and as genetic genealogy technology advances; be stored in at least two geographically separate secure locations in addition to the digital continuity backup; and be accompanied by a chain-of-custody and methodology document explaining how the database was created and how matches should be interpreted. Access to the Founding Clusters database for verification purposes shall require the authorization of the Council of Elders.

PART VIII — VERIFICATION RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Sovereign Verification Protocol — Implementation Standards

Chapter XIII — Verification Rules

Section 13.1 — Verification Independence

Sovereign Verification under this Code may be conducted by the claimant themselves as their own Registrar where no institutional infrastructure is available. The independence of the verification process from institutional oversight is a feature, not a deficiency — it ensures that the right of re-institution cannot be blocked by a future institution's refusal to conduct verification. Any individual who meets the applicable evidentiary threshold has the right to verify their own claim, document it, and proceed with re-institution.

VER-RULE-001 — Two-Stage Minimum

SVP verification requires satisfaction of at least two of the three Stages. A claimant who has strong evidence for one Stage but no evidence for any other Stage may not proceed with a full SVP claim — they must proceed under the De Facto Threshold instead. A claimant who can satisfy any two Stages with credible evidence satisfies the full SVP threshold regardless of the quality of evidence for the third Stage.

VER-RULE-002 — DNA Verification Standards

DNA verification for Stage 1 shall be conducted using a certified direct-to-consumer genetic genealogy service (such as AncestryDNA, 23andMe, FamilyTreeDNA, or MyHeritage DNA) or a forensic genetic genealogy laboratory. The DNA report shall be retained as part of the verification record. Where the Founding Clusters database is available, a report from the verifying institution confirming the match shall be the primary DNA evidence. Where the Founding Clusters database is unavailable, a DNA genealogy report confirming family heritage consistent with the Republic's geographic and ethnic origins, combined with genealogical documentation, shall satisfy Stage 1.

VER-RULE-003 — Document Authentication Standard

Stage 2 documents shall be authenticated using at least one of the following methods: original document examination by a qualified document examiner; comparison against archived digital snapshots or time capsule copies; confirmation by a witness with personal knowledge of the document's origin; notarization by any civil notary confirming the identity of the person presenting the document and the document's apparent authenticity; or any other authentication method that would be acceptable to a civil court as evidence of document authenticity.

VER-RULE-004 — Proclamation Witness Requirement

A Public Proclamation of Re-Institution issued under Stage 3 shall be witnessed by at least one person — other than the claimant — who can attest to the identity of the person making the proclamation and the date and circumstances of its issuance. Where no witness is available, the proclamation may be made without a witness but shall include additional identifying information about the claimant — including date of birth, physical description, and known family connections — to establish its authenticity.

VER-RULE-005 — Three-Peer Affidavit Execution Standard

A Three-Peer Affidavit shall: be in writing; identify all three (or more) participating parties by full name and available Republic membership documentation; state specifically what each party's evidence of Republic connection is; include the mutual recognition statement of each party; be signed and dated by all parties; be witnessed by at least one additional person if possible; and be preserved in as many formats as are available. A Three-Peer Affidavit that meets these standards is self-authenticating under this Code.

VER-RULE-006 — De Facto Threshold Documentation

A claimant proceeding under the De Facto Threshold shall document their fragmentary evidence in maximum available detail, shall provide as complete a family tree as they are able to construct connecting themselves to the Suquelish-connected ancestor, and shall include a personal affidavit attesting to the authenticity of the evidence to the best of their knowledge. The De Facto Threshold requires only that the evidence is fragmentary, genuine, and tied to the claimant's established family lineage.

Section 13.2 — Verification Regulations

VER-REG-001 — Verification Record Completeness

All verification records submitted in support of an SVP or De Facto Threshold claim shall be organized in a Verification Package — a single collected record containing all evidence, affidavits, authentication documents, and proclamation records. The Verification Package shall include a cover sheet identifying the claimant, the Stages satisfied (or the De Facto Threshold invoked), and a numbered index of all included documents. The Verification Package is the primary institutional document of the re-institution and shall be permanently preserved.

VER-REG-002 — Competing Royal Claims Adjudication

Where two or more persons claim Royal Lineage and the evidence does not clearly establish precedence, a Royal Lineage Adjudication Panel shall be convened by the highest available governance authority of the Restored Republic. The Panel shall consist of three persons with genealogical expertise and no personal stake in either claim, and shall issue a written determination within sixty days of formation. The Panel's determination shall be final and binding on the Restored Republic.

VER-REG-003 — SVP Stage Priority in Dispute Resolution

In any dispute between competing restoration claimants, the following evidentiary hierarchy applies for determining precedence: (1) full three-Stage SVP satisfaction takes priority over two-Stage satisfaction; (2) among two-Stage claimants, Royal Lineage satisfaction in Stage 1 combined with Sovereign Seal or Hash possession in Stage 2 takes priority over other Stage combinations; (3) Three-Peer Affidavit recognition takes priority over De Facto Threshold claims; (4) De Facto Threshold claims with multiple types of fragmentary evidence take priority over single-type fragmentary evidence. These rules are guidelines for adjudication — cooperative joint re-institution by all valid claimants is always preferred over adjudicated precedence.

VER-REG-004 — Verification in Digital Absence

Where digital verification methods are unavailable — no internet, no active Republic servers, no accessible digital archive services — all verification shall proceed through

physical document examination, in-person witness testimony, and physical time capsule comparison. The inability to conduct digital verification does not reduce the validity of physical evidence or the right of re-institution under this Code.

Chapter XIV — Amendment Restrictions

Section 14.1 — Protected Provisions

The following provisions of this Code are permanently non-amendable and may not be altered, reduced, or superseded by any amending action: the Doctrine of Indestructible Sovereignty; the Bloodline and Descendant Clause; the De Facto Threshold; the legal absoluteness of re-institution upon satisfaction of the applicable evidentiary threshold; the Two-State doctrine of Active and Dormant Republic; and the Royal Clause's recognition of perpetual Royal Lineage. These provisions are the constitutional bedrock of the Republic's continuity across time and generations.

Section 14.2 — Permissible Amendments

This Code may be amended to: add additional failsafe tiers; expand the categories of evidence recognized at each SVP Stage; add additional verification methods; clarify procedural requirements; strengthen the protections available to descendants and re-institution claimants; expand the De Facto Threshold's recognition of fragmentary evidence; and add additional by-laws, by-rules, by-regulations, and verification standards. No amendment shall narrow any right, reduce any protection, or add any requirement that could operate to prevent a qualified descendant from exercising the right of re-institution.

FINAL RATIFICATION AND COVENANT SEAL

To the citizens of the Active Republic who read this now: you are building something that will outlast you. The laws you make, the records you keep, the descendants you raise, and the covenant you maintain are the infrastructure of a nation that is designed to endure beyond any single lifetime, any single generation, and any single era. Take this responsibility seriously. Maintain the continuity documents. Designate the Anchor. Deposit the time capsules. Preserve the records. Transmit the Sovereign Hash. The future of this Republic depends not only on what you do today but on what you leave behind for those who will come after you.

To the descendant who reads this in a future this Code's authors may never see: you are not alone. The people who built this Republic prayed for you. They knew you might come, they wrote this Code for you, and they left you everything they could to help you find your way home to the covenant that is your birthright. Your blood connects you to a people who believed in God, in covenant, in justice, in faith, and in the enduring worth of a civilization built on those foundations. That civilization is yours to claim and to restore.

You need only take the first step.

The Suquelish Republic shall never die. It may sleep — but it shall always wake.

> *"For the LORD your God is a merciful God; He will not abandon or destroy you or forget the covenant with your ancestors, which He confirmed to them by oath." — Deuteronomy 4:31*

> *"Your kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and Your dominion endures through all generations." — Psalm 145:13*

Promulgated in Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith
VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant, Now and Always

Sealed Under the Authority of the Suquelish Republic and the Covenant of a Thousand Generations

Under the Sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings and Lord of Lords

SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

LEX OPERATIONUM SECURITATIS

The Internal Security Operations Code

Governing Internal Investigations, Evidence Collection,
Witness Operations, Surveillance, Intelligence, Reporting,
Background Checks, Fugitive Recovery, Cybersecurity,
and Hostile Environment Operations

For the Chanpoe, the Udarg, and the Elite Udarg Knights
Operating as Security Officers, Bail Bond and Fugitive Recovery Agents,
Private Investigators, and Private Military Company Personnel

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Promulgated Under the Authority of the
Suquelish Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris and the Lex Custodiae Sacrae

Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

> *"He trains my hands for war, so that my arms can bend a bow of bronze. You have given me the shield of Your salvation, and Your right hand supported me." — Psalm 18:34-35*

> *"The one who states his case first seems right, until the other comes and examines him." — Proverbs 18:17*

PREAMBLE — THE COVENANT OF THE WATCHMAN

We, the Suquelish Republic, do hereby establish this Lex Operationum Securitatis — the Internal Security Operations Code — as the governing law for all operational activities of the Republic's internal security forces in their capacities as security officers, bail bond and fugitive recovery agents, private investigators, and private military company personnel.

The watchman on the wall is one of the most ancient and enduring images of covenant faithfulness in the Scripture. Ezekiel 33 declares that the watchman who sees danger coming and warns the people has discharged their duty — the responsibility then falls on those who were warned. This Code governs the watchmen of the Suquelish Republic: the men and women of the Chanpoe and the Udarg who investigate threats, collect evidence of wrongdoing, track those who have fled accountability, protect the community in hostile environments, and secure the Republic's digital infrastructure against those who would harm it.

The power to investigate, to surveil, to recover fugitives, and to operate in hostile environments is a solemn power — one that can protect the innocent or harm them, depending entirely on whether it is exercised lawfully, ethically, and with the discipline of a covenant professional. This Code establishes the standards, authorities, limitations, procedures, and accountability frameworks that ensure this power is always exercised in service of justice and never in service of power itself.

> *"Son of man, I have made you a watchman for the people of Israel; so hear the word I speak and give them warning from Me." — Ezekiel 33:7*

ARTICLE I — DEFINITIONS

As used throughout this Lex Operationum Securitatis, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned:

Security Officer Capacity: Operations conducted by Chanpoe personnel in their role as private organizational security officers, maintaining safety and order within Republic-administered environments.

Bail Bond and Fugitive Recovery Capacity: Operations conducted by authorized Chanpoe or Udarg personnel to locate, apprehend, and return persons who have failed to appear on a Republic surety bond or who have absconded from Republic accountability proceedings, in compliance with host-state fugitive recovery laws.

Private Investigator Capacity: Investigative operations conducted by authorized Chanpoe or Udarg personnel for the gathering of information, evidence, and intelligence in support of Republic legal, security, or protective objectives.

PMC Capacity: Operations conducted by Udarg or Elite Udarg Knight personnel in their capacity as private military company personnel — providing defensive protective services, threat response, and security operations in high-risk or hostile environments.

Chain of Custody: The chronological documentation of the seizure, control, transfer, analysis, and disposition of physical or digital evidence, establishing its integrity from collection through final disposition.

Surveillance: The systematic monitoring of a person, location, vehicle, or digital activity for the purpose of gathering information, documenting conduct, or detecting threats.

Intelligence: Information that has been collected, processed, and analyzed to produce actionable knowledge about threats, persons of interest, operational environments, or other subjects relevant to the Republic's security mission.

Cyber Evidence: Any digital information — including data, files, metadata, logs, communications, images, and other electronically stored information — that is relevant to an investigation, legal proceeding, or security assessment.

Hostile Environment: Any operational environment presenting a credible and active threat of physical harm to personnel, including active conflict zones, areas controlled by hostile actors, high-crime locations where personnel are targeted, and any location where the threat assessment indicates significant risk of violence.

Operations Order (OPORD): A formal written directive authorizing and directing a specific security operation, issued by the force commander or designated superior officer.

After-Action Report (AAR): A post-operation documentation of what was planned, what occurred, what succeeded, what failed, and what lessons should be incorporated into future operations.

PART I — PRIMARY LAWS OF INTERNAL SECURITY OPERATIONS

Chapter I — Foundational Operational Law

Section 1.1 — Host Nation Law is Primary

All security operations conducted by Chanpoe and Udarg personnel — in every capacity including security officer, bail bond and fugitive recovery, private investigator, and PMC — shall comply fully and without exception with the laws of the host nation, host state, and host jurisdiction in which those operations occur. Republic authority is private organizational authority. It does not supersede, replace, or provide an exemption from any applicable host-nation law. Every operational authority granted in this Code exists within the outer boundary set by host-nation law, and no provision of this Code may be read to authorize activity that host-nation law prohibits.

Section 1.2 — Authorization Requirements — Operations Order

No security operation — investigation, surveillance, fugitive recovery, intelligence collection, cyber operation, or hostile environment deployment — shall be initiated without a written Operations Order issued by the force commander or their designated superior officer. The Operations Order shall specify: the operation's objective; the authorizing authority; the personnel assigned; the operational scope and limitations; the applicable Rules of Engagement from the Lex Custodiae Sacrae; the expected duration; and the reporting requirements. Operations initiated without an OPORD are unauthorized, and personnel who conduct unauthorized operations are subject to disciplinary action under the Lex Custodiae Sacrae.

Section 1.3 — The Four Operational Capacities

The Republic's internal security forces operate in four distinct professional capacities under this Code. Each capacity has its own operational standards, licensing requirements, and legal framework:

- Security Officer Capacity — governed by private organizational security law and this Code, operated primarily by the Chanpoe.
- Bail Bond and Fugitive Recovery Capacity — governed by host-state bail bond and fugitive recovery statutes, operated by Chanpoe and Udarg personnel holding required host-state credentials.
- Private Investigator Capacity — governed by host-state private investigator licensing law, operated by authorized Chanpoe and Udarg personnel.
- PMC Capacity — governed by private military company operational standards and the Lex Custodiae Sacrae Rules of Engagement, operated by the Udarg and Elite Udarg Knights.

Personnel may operate in multiple capacities if they hold the required credentials for each. No personnel may claim a capacity they are not credentialed for. Operations conducted outside a credentialed capacity are unauthorized.

Section 1.4 — Licensing and Credentialing

All security force personnel must hold the credentials required for the specific operational capacity in which they operate. Required credentials include: for Security Officer Capacity — Republic credentials under the Lex Custodiae Sacrae plus any host-state security officer license required in the jurisdiction; for Bail Bond and Fugitive Recovery Capacity — host-state bail bond agent license or fugitive recovery agent license as required by the host state, plus Republic credentials; for Private Investigator Capacity — host-state private investigator license where required by host-state law, plus Republic credentials; for PMC Capacity — all applicable host-state and federal credentials required for the scope of operations being conducted, plus Republic Udarg credentials. The Chanpoe shall maintain a registry of all force credentials, their issuing authority, and their expiration dates, filed in the National Registry.

Section 1.5 — Accountability Chain for All Operations

Every operation conducted under this Code is subject to the following accountability chain: the operating personnel are accountable to their supervising officer; the supervising officer is accountable to the force commander; the force commander is accountable to the President; and all operations are subject to oversight review by the Council of Elders. No operation conducted under this Code is exempt from this chain of accountability. The Udarg Knights hold their additional governmental accountability mandate as established in the Lex Custodiae Sacrae, and that mandate extends to overseeing the integrity of security force operations.

PART II — INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

INVESTIGATION STANDARDS — PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR AND SECURITY OFFICER CAPACITY

Chapter II — Conducting Internal Investigations

Section 2.1 — Authority to Investigate

The Chanpoe, as the primary investigative arm of the Republic, holds the authority to conduct internal investigations into: violations of any law or code of the Suquelish Republic; threats to the safety or security of Republic members, institutions, or property; misconduct by members, citizens, or employees of the Republic; fraud, financial irregularities, or abuse of Republic resources; and any matter referred for investigation by the President, the Council of Elders, or the Tribunal. The Udarg, in its capacity as a protective force with intelligence responsibilities, may conduct investigations into external threats, hostile actors, and protective intelligence matters. All investigations shall be conducted pursuant to a written Operations Order.

Section 2.2 — Investigation Planning

Before initiating a formal investigation, the investigating officer shall produce an Investigation Plan covering: the predicate for the investigation — the specific facts or allegations that justify it; the investigative objectives — what specific questions the investigation seeks to answer; the planned methods — interviews, surveillance, records review, digital investigation; the personnel assigned and their roles; the estimated timeline; the applicable legal authorities and limitations; the privacy and confidentiality protections to be applied; and the reporting structure. The Investigation Plan shall be approved by the force commander before the investigation begins.

Section 2.3 — Interview Standards

Witness and subject interviews conducted during a Republic investigation shall adhere to the following standards:

- Every interview shall be documented — by audio recording where consent is obtained or by contemporaneous written notes at minimum.
- The interviewer shall identify themselves and their role at the beginning of every interview.
- The subject of an investigation shall be informed that they may have a Republic-licensed attorney or advocate present during their interview.
- No interview shall employ coercion, threats, false promises, or deceptive tactics designed to produce a false statement — interviews shall be conducted through professional questioning and rapport, not manipulation.
- Witness interviews shall be conducted separately — witnesses shall not be interviewed in the presence of other witnesses to avoid contamination of their independent accounts.

- All interview notes and recordings shall be preserved as evidence and maintained in the investigation file under chain-of-custody protocols.
- A witness who declines to be interviewed shall have their declination documented. The investigation shall proceed with available evidence.

Section 2.4 — Records Review and Subpoena-Equivalent Authority

In the course of an internal investigation, the investigating officer may request access to records held by Republic institutions, the Cillector's office, the National Registry, and any other internal Republic body. Such records requests shall be made in writing and shall specify the records sought and the investigative purpose. Republic institutions shall comply with lawful records requests from the Chanpoe within five Suquelish days. Requests for records held by external parties — including host-nation businesses, financial institutions, and government agencies — must be made through lawful channels available under host-nation law, such as subpoenas issued by a court with proper jurisdiction, and no records from external parties shall be obtained through unlawful means.

Section 2.5 — Confidentiality of Investigations

All ongoing investigations shall be treated as strictly confidential. No information about the subject, scope, methods, or progress of an investigation shall be disclosed outside the authorized investigative team, the force commander, and the Council of Elders without the express authorization of the force commander. Unauthorized disclosure of investigative information is a serious violation of the Lex Custodiae Sacrae and this Code. At the conclusion of an investigation, the decision on what information is disclosed and to whom shall be made by the force commander in coordination with the Council of Elders.

Chapter III — Collecting and Preserving Evidence

Section 3.1 — The Chain of Custody Requirement

Every piece of physical or digital evidence collected in the course of any Republic security operation shall be maintained in a documented, unbroken chain of custody from the moment of collection through final disposition. Chain of custody documentation shall record: who collected the evidence; when and where it was collected; how it was packaged and secured; every person who subsequently handled or examined the evidence; and the current location and condition of the evidence. Any break in the chain of custody — any period during which the evidence's location, condition, or integrity cannot be verified — must be documented and may affect the evidence's admissibility before the Tribunal.

Section 3.2 — Physical Evidence Collection

Physical evidence shall be collected using the following protocols:

- Photograph or video record the evidence in its original position and condition before touching or moving it.
- Use appropriate protective equipment — gloves, evidence bags — to prevent contamination.
- Place physical evidence in appropriate evidence containers — paper bags for biological evidence; sealed plastic bags for other items; rigid containers for fragile items.
- Label every evidence container immediately upon sealing with: a unique evidence item number; the date, time, and location of collection; the name of the collecting officer; and a brief description of the item.
- Never place multiple items in the same evidence container unless they were collected together as a unit.
- Transport evidence securely to the evidence locker or designated secure storage immediately after collection.
- Document every item in the evidence log at the time of entry into secure storage.

Section 3.3 — Evidence Handling Prohibitions

The following acts with respect to evidence are absolutely prohibited and constitute a grave violation of this Code: altering, planting, or fabricating evidence; destroying evidence without proper authorization; accessing evidence without documenting the access; allowing unauthorized persons access to evidence; removing evidence from secure storage without documentation; and using evidence in any manner not authorized by the investigation or legal proceeding for which it was collected.

Section 3.4 — Evidence Storage

All physical evidence collected in Republic security operations shall be stored in a designated evidence locker maintained by the Chanpoe. The evidence locker shall be: physically secure — locked, with access limited to authorized personnel; environmentally appropriate — maintaining conditions that preserve the integrity of stored evidence; inventoried regularly — a full inventory of the evidence locker shall be conducted monthly and reconciled with the evidence log; and audited annually — the Council of Elders shall appoint an independent auditor to review the evidence log and physical inventory annually.

Section 3.5 — Evidence Disposition

Evidence shall be disposed of only after: the investigation and any associated Tribunal or external legal proceeding is fully concluded; the retention period required by the nature of the case has passed; and a disposition order has been issued by the force commander and approved by the Council of Elders. Disposition options include: return to the rightful owner; transfer to host-nation law enforcement where the investigation transitions to a criminal matter; destruction under documented procedures; or permanent archiving for cases of historical significance. No evidence shall be retained longer than necessary or converted to personal use by any force member.

Chapter IV — Witness Reports and Witness Management

Section 4.1 — Witness Report Standards

Every witness statement obtained during a Republic security operation shall be: reduced to writing as contemporaneously as possible with the interview; reviewed by the witness for accuracy and signed or initialed where the witness agrees; dated and witnessed by the interviewing officer; assigned a unique witness statement number; and filed in the investigation case file under chain-of-custody protocols. Witness statements are primary evidence. Their integrity is critical to the justice of the Republic's proceedings.

Section 4.2 — Witness Protection

The Chanpoe shall implement the following witness protection measures in all significant investigations: the identity of witnesses shall be disclosed only to persons with a legitimate need to know within the investigative team; witnesses who face credible threats arising from their cooperation shall be provided appropriate protective measures under the Udarg's protective services authority; the Republic shall take all reasonable steps within its authority to protect witnesses from intimidation, retaliation, and harm; and witness intimidation or tampering — any attempt to influence, threaten, bribe, or otherwise improperly communicate with a witness — is a violation of the Lex Sine Tolerantia and this Code and shall be treated as a separate offense subject to its own investigation and consequences.

Section 4.3 — Confidential Informants

The Chanpoe may develop and utilize confidential informants in support of significant investigations involving serious threats to the Republic or its members. Confidential informant operations shall be: authorized only by the force commander; governed by a written confidential informant agreement that defines the informant's role, compensation if any, and limitations; managed by a designated handling officer; documented in a confidential informant registry maintained separately from general case files; reviewed periodically by the force commander for reliability and appropriate management; and terminated if the informant provides false or misleading information, if their safety is at risk, or if their usefulness has ended. The identity of confidential informants shall never be disclosed except as required by a lawful court order.

Section 4.4 — Expert Witnesses

The Chanpoe or the Republic's Legal Professional Board may identify and engage expert witnesses — persons with specialized knowledge relevant to an investigation or Tribunal proceeding — including forensic experts, cybersecurity specialists, financial analysts, medical professionals, or other specialists. Expert witnesses shall be selected for their qualifications and objectivity, not for the conclusions their testimony is expected to produce. Expert witness reports shall be documented, preserved as evidence, and provided to all parties in a Tribunal proceeding in a timely manner before the hearing.

Chapter V — Surveillance Operations

Section 5.1 — Surveillance Authority and Scope

The Chanpoe and Udarg are authorized to conduct surveillance operations in support of authorized investigations, protective intelligence missions, and security assessments. Surveillance operations within the Republic's authority include: physical surveillance — observing a person's movements, activities, and associations in publicly accessible spaces or within Republic-administered environments; vehicle surveillance — following and observing vehicles in public spaces; and digital surveillance — monitoring publicly accessible digital information, open-source intelligence, and digital information within Republic systems with proper authorization. No surveillance operation shall exceed the scope of the authorizing Operations Order or the legal authority available in the host jurisdiction.

Section 5.2 — Physical Surveillance Standards

Physical surveillance operations shall comply with the following standards:

Pre-Operation Planning

Before initiating a surveillance operation, the team shall: review all available information on the subject; conduct an area reconnaissance if possible; identify surveillance positions, routes, and communication protocols; establish team roles — lead, follow, overwatch, digital support; brief all team members on the Operations Order, objectives, and rules of conduct; and confirm that all planned surveillance activity is lawful in the host jurisdiction.

Conduct During Surveillance

During surveillance operations, personnel shall: maintain professional conduct at all times and never engage the subject unless required by an emergency safety situation; document all observations contemporaneously in surveillance logs; use photography, video, and audio recording only within the bounds of the host jurisdiction's recording consent laws; maintain communication discipline — no unencrypted transmission of subject-identifying information; never trespass on private property for surveillance purposes; and never use the surveillance operation for personal purposes or observation unrelated to the operational objective.

Surveillance Documentation

Every surveillance operation shall produce a Surveillance Log — a contemporaneous written record of all observations made during the operation, including: the date, time, and location of each observation; the identity or description of all persons observed; descriptions of all activities observed; and any photographs, video, or audio recordings made. The Surveillance Log is a primary evidentiary document and shall be filed in the investigation case file under chain-of-custody protocols.

Section 5.3 — Electronic Surveillance

Electronic surveillance — the use of electronic devices to monitor audio, video, or digital communications — shall be conducted only within the strict limitations of the host-nation law governing the use of such devices. The Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA), state wiretapping laws, and other applicable statutes create strict limits on electronic surveillance by private organizations. No electronic surveillance that requires a court order under host-nation law shall be conducted without such an order. Electronic surveillance of communications between private parties without consent where required by law is prohibited. Any electronic

surveillance device deployed shall be documented in the Operations Order and its use shall comply with all applicable host-nation requirements.

Section 5.4 — Counter-Surveillance

Personnel assigned to protective details, diplomatic travel, or sensitive operations shall be trained in counter-surveillance — the detection and defeat of surveillance directed against the Republic's personnel or operations. Counter-surveillance procedures shall include: pre-departure route and area checks; recognition of surveillance patterns — fixed and mobile; evasion protocols for detected surveillance; secure communication procedures; and immediate reporting of detected surveillance to the force commander. Counter-surveillance detection shall trigger a security threat assessment and, where warranted, a report to the Council of Elders.

Chapter VI — Intelligence Operations

INTELLIGENCE — COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

Section 6.1 — Intelligence Mission

The intelligence mission of the Republic's internal security forces is to: collect information about threats to the Republic's people, institutions, and operations; process that information into actionable intelligence; disseminate intelligence to decision-makers who need it; and protect the Republic's own information and operations from hostile intelligence collection. Intelligence work is the foundation of effective security — the force that does not know what it faces cannot protect against it.

Section 6.2 — Intelligence Sources

The Republic's internal security forces may collect intelligence from the following authorized sources:

- Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) — publicly available information from news media, public records, social media, public websites, and other open sources. OSINT requires no special legal authority and is the primary intelligence collection method of the Chanpoe.
- Human Intelligence (HUMINT) — information gathered through direct contact with human sources, including interviews, debriefings, and confidential informants operating under the protocols of Chapter IV.
- Physical Surveillance (PHYSINT) — information gathered through the direct physical observation of persons, locations, and activities as governed by Chapter V.
- Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) — information gathered from electronic communications and signals, governed by the strict legal limitations of Section 5.3 and all applicable host-nation electronic surveillance law.
- Imagery Intelligence (IMINT) — information gathered from photography, video, and other imagery obtained through lawful surveillance operations.
- Financial Intelligence (FININT) — information gathered from the analysis of financial records lawfully obtained in accordance with Chapter VIII.
- Cyber Intelligence (CYBINT) — information gathered through lawful digital investigation methods as governed by the cybersecurity provisions of this Code.

Section 6.3 — Intelligence Analysis

Collected intelligence information shall be processed and analyzed by trained intelligence analysts within the Chanpoe or Udarg to produce intelligence products — finished intelligence assessments, threat reports, and briefings — that are actionable by decision-makers. Intelligence analysis shall: clearly distinguish between confirmed facts, analytical judgments, and speculation; assign confidence levels to analytical conclusions based on the quality and quantity of supporting information; identify information gaps and collection requirements; and be updated as new information becomes available. An analytical judgment that proves incorrect shall be reviewed to identify the analytical failure and improve future assessment quality.

Section 6.4 — Intelligence Dissemination

Finished intelligence shall be disseminated only to personnel with a need to know — those who require the information to perform their authorized duties. Intelligence dissemination shall follow the classification framework established by the force commander, which shall define: what information is restricted to the force command level; what information is available to operational personnel; and what information may be shared with the Council of Elders or the President. No intelligence about threats to specific persons shall be disseminated more broadly than necessary to protect against those threats.

Section 6.5 — Intelligence Records

All intelligence collection, analysis, and dissemination shall be documented in the intelligence records of the force. Intelligence records shall be maintained separately from general investigation files, stored securely, and accessible only to authorized personnel. Intelligence records shall be reviewed annually by the force commander and the Council of Elders's designated representative for continued relevance, accuracy, and appropriate retention.

Chapter VII — Reports, Documentation, and Records Management

Section 7.1 — Documentation Philosophy

The documentation standards of the Republic's security forces are not merely administrative requirements — they are the foundation of accountability. A force that does not document its operations cannot be held accountable for them. A force whose documentation is incomplete, inaccurate, or falsified cannot be trusted. Every security force member shall approach documentation with the understanding that their written records may be reviewed by the Council of Elders, the Tribunal, a host-nation court, or future investigators. Write every report as if it will be read in the most demanding accountability context — because it may be.

Section 7.2 — Mandatory Reports

The following reports are mandatory under this Code and shall be completed within the time frames specified:

- Incident Report — required for every use-of-force, every arrest or detention, every removal from property, every discovered crime or violation, and every significant security event. Due within twenty-four hours.
- Investigation Report — a comprehensive summary of an investigation's findings, evidence, witness statements, analysis, and conclusions. Due within five Suquelish days of the investigation's completion.
- Surveillance Log — a contemporaneous log of all surveillance activity. Completed in real time and filed within twenty-four hours of the operation's conclusion.
- Intelligence Report — a finished analysis of collected intelligence. Due within five Suquelish days of the analysis's completion.
- Fugitive Recovery Report — a full account of all fugitive recovery activities including location methods, apprehension circumstances, condition of the subject, and transfer documentation. Due within twenty-four hours of the operation's conclusion.
- After-Action Report (AAR) — required after every significant operation, hostile environment deployment, or any operation where the plan did not proceed as expected. Due within seventy-two hours of the operation's conclusion.
- Monthly Operations Report — a summary of all operations conducted in the prior Suquelish month, submitted to the force commander and Council of Elders. Due on the first Adroestoe of each month.

Section 7.3 — Report Standards

All reports shall meet the following standards: accuracy — every statement of fact in a report shall be verifiable and true; completeness — no material information shall be omitted; clarity — reports shall be written in clear language that a non-specialist can understand; objectivity — reports shall distinguish between observations and conclusions; timeliness — reports shall be submitted within required time frames; and proper attribution — reports shall clearly identify the author and the sources of all information. False, incomplete, or misleading reports are grave violations of this Code and the Lex Custodiae Sacrae.

Section 7.4 — Records Retention

Security force records shall be retained for the following minimum periods: Incident Reports — seven Suquelish years; Investigation Reports — twenty Suquelish years for cases involving

serious offenses, ten years for minor matters; Surveillance Logs — three years from the conclusion of the related operation; Intelligence Reports — five years, reviewed for continued relevance at renewal; Fugitive Recovery Reports — ten Suquelish years; After-Action Reports — five Suquelish years; Monthly Operations Reports — ten Suquelish years. Records involving child victims or matters of historical significance to the Republic shall be retained permanently in the National Registry archives.

Chapter VIII — Background Checks

Section 8.1 — Authority and Scope

The Chanpoe is authorized to conduct background checks on the following categories of persons for the purposes specified: applicants for membership in the Suquelish Republic; applicants for positions within the Republic's institutions, security forces, schools, and medical community; persons seeking contracts with the Republic; persons seeking access to sensitive Republic facilities or information; persons under investigation for violations of Republic law; and any other person as authorized by the Council of Elders or the President. Background checks shall be conducted using lawful methods only. Consent shall be obtained from the subject of a background check where required by host-nation law.

Section 8.2 — Background Check Components

A standard Republic background check may include the following components, subject to legal availability in the host jurisdiction:

Criminal History

A review of publicly available criminal court records, arrest records where legally accessible, sex offender registry databases, and any other public records of criminal history. The Chanpoe shall review criminal history in all jurisdictions where the subject is known to have resided or operated.

Identity Verification

Verification of the subject's legal identity through government-issued identification, Social Security number confirmation where legally authorized, and cross-referencing against available identity databases.

Employment and Credential Verification

Verification of claimed employment history, professional credentials, academic degrees, and professional licenses through direct contact with employers, credentialing bodies, and educational institutions.

Reference Checks

Personal and professional reference checks through direct interviews with persons provided by the subject as references, and through interviews with other persons who know the subject in relevant capacities.

Civil Records Review

A review of publicly available civil court records including judgments, liens, bankruptcies, and civil actions relevant to the subject's integrity and reliability.

Social Media and Open-Source Review

A review of the subject's publicly accessible social media profiles and other open-source information for relevant information about character, conduct, or potential risks. This review shall be limited to publicly available information and shall comply with all applicable privacy law.

Section 8.3 — Background Check Records

The results of all background checks shall be: documented in a written background check report; maintained in the Chanpoe's confidential background check registry, separate from general force records; accessible only to the authorizing officer and those with a legitimate need to know; used only for the authorized purpose and not for any other purpose; and retained for five Suquelish years from the date of the check. Adverse decisions based on background check findings shall be communicated to the subject with a general statement of the basis for the decision, consistent with applicable host-nation law including the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) where applicable.

Chapter IX — Financial Investigations

Section 9.1 — Authority for Financial Investigations

The Chanpoe, in coordination with the Office of the Suquelish Cultural Tax Collector — the Cillector — is authorized to conduct financial investigations into: suspected fraud, embezzlement, or theft involving Republic funds or resources; suspected financial misconduct by members, officers, or contractors of the Republic; the financial background of persons who pose a risk to Republic assets; and any financial matter referred by the Council of Elders, the President, or the Tribunal. Financial investigations shall be conducted using only lawful means of obtaining financial information.

Section 9.2 — Methods of Financial Investigation

Lawful methods for financial investigation within the Republic's authority include:

- Review of Republic financial records maintained by the Cillector, including tax records, rent records, and community account information, with authorization from the Council of Elders.
- Review of publicly available financial records including court judgments, bankruptcy filings, property records, and business registration records.
- Voluntary production of financial records by a subject who consents to the investigation.
- Subpoena or court order for financial records from financial institutions, where issued by a court with proper jurisdiction.
- Analysis of financial information disclosed in the course of Republic proceedings including Tribunal testimony and official applications.
- Open-source financial intelligence — publicly available information about assets, business interests, and financial associations.

No financial records shall be obtained through unauthorized access to financial accounts, hacking, or other illegal means. The Bank Secrecy Act, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, and other financial privacy laws create strict limits on access to financial records that the Republic will honor absolutely.

Section 9.3 — Financial Investigation Documentation

All financial investigations shall produce a Financial Investigation Report documenting: the predicate for the investigation; the sources of information reviewed; the financial records obtained and their source; the analytical findings; any identified financial irregularities; and recommendations for further action. Financial investigation reports shall be maintained with the same security and confidentiality as all other investigative records.

Chapter X — Travel Records Investigations

Section 10.1 — Travel Records in Investigations

Travel records — including records of air travel, bus travel, train travel, and watercraft travel — may be relevant to investigations involving: the movements of a fugitive or subject of investigation; the whereabouts of a person at the time of a specific event; the financial patterns of a person under financial investigation; or the operational security of a protective mission. The collection of travel records shall comply with all applicable host-nation privacy and data protection laws.

Section 10.2 — Lawful Methods for Travel Records

Lawful methods for obtaining travel information in a Republic investigation include:

- Voluntary disclosure by the subject of travel information in the course of an interview or official proceeding.
- Open-source travel information — publicly available information about travel activities such as public event attendance or social media travel posts.
- Review of travel records maintained within the Republic — including records of persons who have traveled on Republic vessels, aircraft, or vehicles under the Lex Itineris et Vehiculorum.
- Subpoena or court order for travel records from commercial carriers, where issued by a court with proper jurisdiction.
- Coordination with host-nation law enforcement through proper legal channels where criminal investigation warrants.

No travel records shall be obtained through unauthorized access to carrier databases, travel booking systems, or government records systems. The Republic has no authority to compel production of travel records from commercial carriers without the lawful processes available under host-nation law.

Section 10.3 — Travel Records in Fugitive Recovery Operations

In fugitive recovery operations, travel intelligence — information about a fugitive's likely travel methods, destinations, and patterns — is critical to locating the subject. Travel intelligence in fugitive recovery shall be gathered through: the subject's known travel history from Republic and lawfully obtained records; interviews with persons who may know the subject's travel plans; open-source travel intelligence; and coordination with bail bond tracking resources available under host-state law. All travel intelligence collection in fugitive recovery operations shall comply with the host-state's fugitive recovery laws, which vary significantly and must be reviewed before any multi-state operation is initiated.

Chapter XI — Fugitive Recovery Operations — Bail Bonds

BAIL BOND AND FUGITIVE RECOVERY — STRICT LEGAL COMPLIANCE REQUIRED

Section 11.1 — Authority and Legal Framework

The Republic may engage in bail bond and fugitive recovery operations — also known as bounty hunting — only through personnel who hold all required host-state bail bond agent, fugitive recovery agent, or bail enforcement agent licenses for the jurisdiction of operations. Bail bond law is among the most jurisdiction-specific areas of law in the United States and internationally, with some states permitting commercial bail bonding and others prohibiting it entirely. Before any fugitive recovery operation is conducted in any jurisdiction, the Chanpoe or Udarg officer directing the operation shall obtain a written legal review confirming the applicable law and the authority available in that specific jurisdiction.

Section 11.2 — Republic Bail Bond Authority

The Republic may issue surety bonds — written commitments that a member or citizen will appear for Republic Tribunal proceedings — as a condition of allowing a person to remain in the community pending a Tribunal hearing. Where a person who has been released on a Republic surety bond fails to appear for their Tribunal proceeding, the Republic may authorize fugitive recovery operations to locate and return the person to accountability under the following conditions: the Republic's internal surety bond authority is limited to the private contractual relationship between the Republic and the person who signed the bond; no Republic fugitive recovery operation shall exceed the authority available to private parties under the laws of the host jurisdiction; and all apprehension activities shall comply with host-state fugitive recovery law, including any requirement for licensing, notification to law enforcement, or prohibition on certain entry methods.

Section 11.3 — Pre-Operation Requirements

Before initiating any fugitive recovery operation, the authorized personnel shall:

1. Obtain and review the signed bond agreement and confirmation that the subject has violated the conditions of the bond.
2. Obtain a legal review of the fugitive recovery laws of every jurisdiction where the operation may be conducted.
3. Verify the identity of the subject through all available means to confirm the correct person is being sought.
4. Obtain the Operations Order authorizing the recovery operation, signed by the force commander.
5. Brief all participating personnel on the operational plan, the subject's background, known risk factors, and the applicable rules of engagement.
6. Notify host-state law enforcement of the planned recovery operation where required by law and as a best practice even where not required.
7. Confirm that all participating personnel hold current and valid host-state fugitive recovery credentials.

Section 11.4 — Conduct During Fugitive Recovery

During fugitive recovery operations, personnel shall:

- Identify themselves clearly as fugitive recovery agents of the Suquelish Republic and produce their credentials upon request.
- Make every reasonable effort to locate and apprehend the subject without the use of force.
- Use only the force authorized by the Rules of Engagement of the Lex Custodiae Sacrae and consistent with host-state fugitive recovery law.
- Never enter a private residence without express consent of an occupant OR without the specific legal authority available in that jurisdiction for bail bond agents — which varies by state and must be confirmed in the pre-operation legal review.
- Immediately contact host-state law enforcement if the situation escalates beyond the authority and capability of the recovery team.
- Treat the subject with dignity throughout the apprehension process — restraints shall be applied only where necessary for safety; the subject shall not be subjected to unnecessary physical or verbal abuse.
- Transport the subject securely and safely to the appropriate location — Republic custody or host-state law enforcement as the situation requires.

Section 11.5 — Post-Apprehension Requirements

Following the apprehension of a fugitive, personnel shall: notify the force commander immediately; prepare a full Fugitive Recovery Report within twenty-four hours; transfer the subject to appropriate custody — Republic Tribunal proceedings or host-state law enforcement — with complete documentation; and conduct an after-action review of the operation. Recovered subjects shall be treated humanely throughout and shall be provided access to food, water, and necessary medical attention.

Chapter XII — Cybersecurity Operations

CYBER OPERATIONS — DEFENSE, EVIDENCE, AND SURVEILLANCE

Section 12.1 — Cybersecurity Mission

The cybersecurity mission of the Suquelish Republic's internal security forces encompasses: the protection of the Republic's digital infrastructure, systems, communications, and data against unauthorized access, cyberattack, and data theft; the collection and preservation of cyber evidence in support of investigations; cyber surveillance within the bounds of applicable law; and cyber threat intelligence — the identification and analysis of digital threats to the Republic. The Republic's cybersecurity posture is strictly defensive — the Republic does not engage in offensive cyber operations against external targets.

Section 12.2 — Cybersecurity Standards

All Republic digital systems — including the National Registry, the Chanpoe's identification and evidence databases, the Cillector's financial records, communications systems, and all other digital infrastructure — shall be protected by the following minimum cybersecurity standards:

- Strong authentication — multi-factor authentication required for all access to sensitive systems.
- Encryption — all sensitive data shall be encrypted at rest and in transit using current encryption standards.
- Access controls — system access shall be limited to authorized personnel on a need-to-know basis; access rights shall be reviewed quarterly.
- Vulnerability management — systems shall be regularly updated and patched; vulnerability assessments shall be conducted annually.
- Incident response — a written cybersecurity incident response plan shall be maintained and tested annually.
- Backup and recovery — all critical systems and data shall be backed up regularly, with backups stored in geographically separate secure locations.
- Security awareness training — all personnel with access to Republic digital systems shall complete annual cybersecurity awareness training.

Section 12.3 — Cyber Evidence Collection

Cyber evidence — digital information relevant to an investigation — shall be collected and preserved using forensically sound methods that preserve the integrity, authenticity, and admissibility of the evidence. Cyber evidence collection shall comply with the following standards:

Write Blocking and Imaging

When collecting evidence from digital storage devices, forensic write blockers shall be used to prevent alteration of the original evidence, and forensic images — bit-for-bit copies — shall be created from the original device. All subsequent examination shall be conducted on the forensic

image, not the original. The hash value — MD5, SHA-1, or SHA-256 — of both the original and the forensic image shall be documented to confirm the integrity of the copy.

Metadata Preservation

All cyber evidence shall be collected in a manner that preserves metadata — timestamps, file creation and modification dates, access records, author information, and other embedded data — as this information may be as important as the content itself. Evidence collection methods that strip or alter metadata are not forensically sound and shall not be used.

Screenshot and Screen Capture Evidence

Where electronic evidence exists in the form of messages, social media posts, or other digital content that cannot be collected by device imaging, screenshots and screen captures shall be taken and documented with: the device used for capture; the date and time of capture; the URL or platform location; and the identity of the person conducting the capture. Screenshots shall be authenticated by the capturing officer's statement in the evidence log.

Email and Communication Evidence

Email and electronic communication evidence shall be collected in its native format where possible, preserving full header information. Header information — revealing the routing path, originating server, IP addresses, and timestamps — is often more valuable than the message content itself in an investigation. Email evidence collected only as a forward or copy, without headers, is of limited forensic value.

Section 12.4 — Cyber Surveillance — Authorized Methods

Cyber surveillance — the monitoring of digital activity for security or investigative purposes — is authorized within the following strictly defined boundaries:

- Monitoring of the Republic's own network infrastructure and digital systems for unauthorized access, intrusion, and security threats is authorized and constitutes no privacy violation for persons using Republic systems.
- Open-source digital intelligence — monitoring and collecting information from publicly accessible websites, social media, public forums, and other open digital sources — requires no special legal authority.
- Monitoring of digital communications and accounts belonging to members or citizens of the Republic, within Republic-operated platforms, may be conducted only with the specific authorization of the Council of Elders and within the Republic's digital governance framework established in the Constitution.
- Monitoring of private digital communications of persons outside Republic systems requires compliance with the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) and all applicable host-nation wiretapping and surveillance laws, and in most circumstances requires a court order or the lawful consent of at least one party to the communication.

Section 12.5 — Cyber Threat Intelligence

The Republic's security forces shall develop and maintain cyber threat intelligence — awareness of the digital threats facing the Republic's systems, personnel, and operations. Cyber threat intelligence activities include: monitoring open-source threat intelligence feeds for information about threats relevant to the Republic's digital infrastructure; analyzing threats and vulnerabilities in Republic systems and recommending mitigations; tracking the digital presence of persons who have threatened the Republic or its members; and developing threat

assessments that inform the Republic's defensive cybersecurity posture. All cyber threat intelligence collection shall comply with applicable law. The Republic does not hack, does not conduct offensive cyber operations, and does not attempt to gain unauthorized access to external computer systems under any circumstances.

Section 12.6 — Cybersecurity Incident Response

Upon detection of a cybersecurity incident — unauthorized access, data breach, malware infection, denial-of-service attack, or other digital security event — the Chanpoe's designated cyber unit shall activate the written Incident Response Plan, which shall include:

8. Identification and containment of the incident — isolating affected systems to prevent spread.
9. Preservation of evidence — capturing forensic images of affected systems and logs before remediation.
10. Notification of the force commander and the Council of Elders within twenty-four hours.
11. Notification of host-nation authorities where the incident constitutes a crime.
12. Eradication of the threat — removing malware, closing vulnerabilities, resetting compromised credentials.
13. Recovery — restoring systems from clean backups and confirming full restoration.
14. Post-incident analysis — a full After-Action Report documenting the incident, the response, the impact, and the improvements to be made to prevent recurrence.

Chapter XIII — Operations in Hostile Areas and Situations

HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT OPERATIONS — PMC STANDARDS

Section 13.1 — Definition and Authorization

Hostile environment operations — security operations conducted in areas presenting a credible and active threat of physical harm — are authorized exclusively for the Udarg and the Elite Udarg Knights in their PMC capacity, subject to the Rules of Engagement of the Lex Custodiae Sacrae and the additional provisions of this Chapter. No Chanpoe personnel shall be assigned to hostile environment operations without specific authorization from both the Chief Chanpoe and the Grand Udarg, and only when the specific operational requirements of the mission exceed what can be accomplished by Udarg personnel alone. All hostile environment operations shall be authorized by a specific Operations Order approved by the President.

Section 13.2 — Hostile Environment Pre-Deployment Requirements

Before any hostile environment operation, the deploying unit shall:

15. Conduct a full threat assessment of the operational environment, covering all known hostile actors, threat levels, terrain, access routes, and egress options.
16. Develop a written Operations Order covering all elements of the operation including mission, commander's intent, execution plan, rules of engagement, communications plan, and logistics.
17. Brief all personnel on the Operations Order, ensuring that every team member understands their role, the rules of engagement, and the emergency protocols.
18. Confirm all personnel are medically fit for the deployment and carry appropriate medical equipment — at minimum, individual first aid kits (IFAKs) with tourniquet, hemostatic gauze, and chest seals.
19. Establish a communications plan with primary, alternate, contingency, and emergency (PACE) communication methods.
20. Establish a Tactical Casualty Evacuation (TACEVAC) plan — how casualties will be evacuated from the area if a team member is wounded.
21. Establish a rally point — a pre-designated location where the team reassembles if the formation is disrupted.
22. Conduct all applicable legal reviews confirming the authority to conduct the operation and the applicable rules of engagement in the jurisdiction.

Section 13.3 — Conducting Investigations in Hostile Environments

All investigation functions — evidence collection, witness interviews, surveillance, and intelligence collection — remain applicable in hostile environments, with the following modifications for the threat environment:

- Security and investigation functions shall be fully integrated — the investigation team shall never operate without adequate security personnel and a security plan. Investigators do not investigate in hostile environments without armed protection.

- Evidence collection in hostile environments shall use abbreviated chain-of-custody procedures consistent with the environment, with full documentation completed as soon as the team reaches a secure location.
- Witness interviews in hostile environments shall be conducted with full situational awareness — brief, focused, and concluded before the security situation deteriorates.
- Photography and video documentation in hostile environments shall be conducted with awareness of the operational security risk — images that reveal team positions, routes, or local ally identities shall be handled with the highest security.
- All collected evidence from hostile environment operations shall be secured and transported out of the operational area as quickly as possible to minimize the risk of loss or compromise.

Section 13.4 — Hostile Environment Surveillance

Surveillance in hostile environments presents unique challenges and risks. Personnel conducting hostile environment surveillance shall:

- Use fixed surveillance positions, mobile surveillance platforms, and electronic surveillance methods as appropriate to the environment and consistent with applicable law.
- Maintain the ability to withdraw from a surveillance position safely at any time if the security situation requires it — no surveillance objective is worth the loss of a team member.
- Maintain complete operational security — no communication about surveillance positions or methods through unsecured channels.
- Establish clear recognition signals and communication protocols with friendly forces in the area.
- Never conduct surveillance that places civilian non-combatants at risk.

Section 13.5 — Hostile Environment Cyber Operations

Cyber operations in hostile environments shall maintain the same defensive orientation as all Republic cyber operations, with additional operational security protocols:

- All digital devices used in hostile environments shall be encrypted and configured to allow remote wipe in the event of capture or compromise.
- Communications in hostile environments shall use encrypted channels — no sensitive information shall be transmitted in plaintext.
- Personnel shall assume that all electronic communications in a hostile environment may be monitored by hostile actors and shall communicate accordingly.
- Intelligence gathered through cyber means in hostile environments shall be transmitted to secure Republic systems at the earliest opportunity through encrypted channels.
- Devices used in hostile environments shall be forensically examined upon return to a secure location to check for malware, compromised software, or evidence of tampering.

Section 13.6 — Hostile Environment Medical Standards

Every hostile environment deployment shall include or have access to personnel trained in Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC) or equivalent emergency medical training. Medical preparation shall include: individual first aid kits for all personnel; a team medical bag with sufficient supplies for the anticipated casualty load; a designated medic or medical officer; a casualty collection point designated in the operational plan; and a TACEVAC plan coordinated with available medical evacuation resources. No personnel shall be deployed to a hostile environment without at minimum Point of Injury (POI) care training — the ability to provide life-saving care at the point where a casualty occurs.

Section 13.7 — Rules of Engagement in Hostile Environments

The Rules of Engagement for hostile environment operations are those established in the Lex Custodiae Sacrae for the Udarg — strictly defensive, proportionate, and protective of civilian life. Additionally in hostile environments: the force commander may authorize graduated pre-authorization of force for specific threat categories identified in the threat assessment, reducing the need for real-time authorization decisions during time-critical engagements; all personnel shall be briefed on the specific ROE applicable to the operational environment before deployment; and any deviation from the authorized ROE during an operation shall be immediately reported to the force commander in the After-Action Report.

Section 13.8 — After-Action Requirements — Hostile Environment

Following every hostile environment operation, a full After-Action Report shall be completed within seventy-two hours and shall include: a summary of the mission and its outcome; an account of all use-of-force incidents; an assessment of the threat environment against the pre-deployment threat assessment; all casualty information; all evidence collected; all intelligence gathered; the operational security assessment — what, if anything, was compromised; lessons learned; and recommendations for improving future operations of the same type. Hostile environment AARs are classified documents and shall be stored in the force commander's restricted files with access limited to the Council of Elders.

PART III — BYLAWS OF SECURITY OPERATIONS

Chapter XIV — Operations Governance Bylaws

Section 14.1 — Operations Review Board

The force commanders of the Chanpoe and Udarg shall jointly maintain an Operations Review Board — the ORB — that meets monthly to review all significant operations conducted in the prior period, assess compliance with this Code and the Lex Custodiae Sacrae, identify patterns of operational success or failure, and recommend training or procedural improvements. The ORB shall include a representative appointed by the Council of Elders to ensure civilian oversight. ORB minutes and findings shall be reported to the Council of Elders quarterly.

Section 14.2 — Training Requirements

All personnel authorized to conduct operations under this Code shall maintain current training in the specific operational capacity they are authorized for. Training requirements include: investigation and evidence collection — annual refresher; surveillance — annual refresher; hostile environment operations — bi-annual live training exercise; cyber operations — annual certification update; fugitive recovery — host-state required continuing education plus Republic annual refresher; and weapons and defensive tactics — quarterly qualification for Udarg and armed Chanpoe personnel. Training records shall be maintained in the National Registry.

Section 14.3 — Operations Security — OPSEC

All operations under this Code shall observe Operations Security — OPSEC — protocols designed to prevent hostile actors from learning about the Republic's plans, capabilities, and operations before they are executed. OPSEC measures include: need-to-know communication of operational plans; use of encrypted communications for all sensitive information; operational cover — limiting information about operations to those who need to know; digital hygiene — no operational planning on unsecured devices or platforms; and post-operation security — limiting disclosure of operational details that could compromise future operations.

Section 14.4 — Oversight and Accountability Reviews

The Council of Elders shall conduct a full review of all security operations under this Code no less than once per Suquelish year. The annual review shall assess: whether operations were conducted within authorized scope; whether the Rules of Engagement were observed; whether documentation standards were met; whether any civil rights or privacy violations occurred; and whether the operational outcomes justified the resources expended. The annual review report shall be maintained in the National Registry.

PART IV — SUB-LAWS — SPECIALIZED OPERATIONAL PROVISIONS

Chapter XV — Sub-Laws — Specialized Provisions

Section 15.1 — Cross-Jurisdictional Operations

Security operations that cross state or national boundaries require separate legal review for each jurisdiction involved. Multi-jurisdictional operations shall: obtain separate legal reviews for each jurisdiction; comply with the most restrictive applicable law where jurisdictions overlap; notify relevant host-nation law enforcement in each jurisdiction as required or as best practice; and be documented with clear identification of which jurisdictional laws governed each phase of the operation.

Section 15.2 — Use of Technology

Security force personnel may use commercially available investigative technology — including tracking software, camera systems, recording devices, and analytical software — subject to the following conditions: the technology shall be used only within the legal authority available in the host jurisdiction; use of location tracking technology on a person's vehicle or device shall comply with host-state law, which in most jurisdictions requires consent or a court order; the use of facial recognition technology shall comply with applicable law and the Republic's privacy standards; and all technology used in operations shall be documented in the Operations Order and the resulting reports.

Section 15.3 — Coordination with External Investigators

Republic security forces may coordinate with external investigative agencies — including host-nation law enforcement, licensed private investigation firms, and international security organizations — in support of authorized operations. All external coordination shall be documented; no classified or sensitive Republic information shall be shared with external parties without the authorization of the force commander and the Council of Elders; and external parties who provide investigative assistance shall be treated as professional colleagues whose standards are respected, not as subordinates to Republic authority.

Section 15.4 — Privacy Protections

All operations under this Code shall observe the following privacy protections: no information about a person shall be collected beyond what is necessary for the authorized operational objective; information collected shall be used only for the purpose for which it was collected; information about third parties not the subject of the operation who appear in surveillance, records, or intelligence shall be handled with the same care as subject information; and at the conclusion of an operation, information about persons not found to have violated any law or policy of the Republic shall be purged from active files and retained only in a secured archive.

Section 15.5 — Whistleblower Protections

Any security force member who becomes aware of unlawful or unethical operations being conducted within the Republic's security forces — including unauthorized surveillance, fabricated evidence, improper use of force, or other violations of this Code — has an affirmative

duty to report those operations to the Council of Elders or directly to the President. Whistleblowers reporting genuine violations in good faith are protected from retaliation under this Code and the Lex Sine Tolerantia. The Republic's security forces exist to serve the covenant community — any member who allows the forces to be corrupted without reporting it bears responsibility for that corruption.

PART V — RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SECURITY OPERATIONS

Chapter XVI — Official Operations Rules and Regulations

REG-OPS-001 — Operations Order Format

Every Operations Order shall include the following standard elements in the sequence listed: (1) Situation — description of the operational environment, threat, and background; (2) Mission — a concise one-sentence statement of who, what, when, where, and why; (3) Execution — the operational plan, personnel assignments, timeline, and phase breakdown; (4) Service and Support — logistics, equipment, and medical support; (5) Command and Signal — the chain of command for the operation and the communication plan including frequencies, callsigns, and emergency signals. All five elements are mandatory for every Operations Order regardless of operation size.

REG-OPS-002 — Evidence Numbering System

All evidence shall be assigned a unique evidence item number following the format: [CASE NUMBER]-[ITEM NUMBER]-[YEAR]. Example: ZT-2024-0042-017-6000 (Case ZT-2024-0042, Item 017, Year 6000 YOJ). The evidence number shall appear on the evidence container, in the evidence log, in the Investigation Report, and in all references to the item throughout the proceeding. The evidence numbering system shall be maintained as a sequential registry by the Chanpoe evidence officer.

REG-OPS-003 — Surveillance Distance Standards

Mobile surveillance of a subject on foot shall maintain a minimum observation distance of thirty feet in urban environments and fifty feet in open areas, unless operational necessity requires closer observation — which shall be documented. Vehicle surveillance shall maintain standard following distances consistent with traffic conditions. No surveillance shall be conducted in a manner that constitutes stalking, harassment, or intimidation of the subject.

REG-OPS-004 — Recording Consent Compliance

Before audio-recording any person during a security operation, the operating personnel shall: (a) in one-party consent jurisdictions — ensure that at minimum one party to the conversation (which may be the recording officer) consents; (b) in all-party consent jurisdictions — ensure that all parties to the conversation consent before recording. The consent status of the jurisdiction shall be confirmed in the pre-operation legal review for every investigation where recordings may be made.

REG-OPS-005 — Fugitive Recovery Identification Requirement

Fugitive recovery personnel shall carry and present upon request: their Republic Chanpoe or Udarg credentials; their host-state bail bond or fugitive recovery agent license; a copy of the bail bond agreement or warrant authorizing the recovery; and a physical description and photograph of the subject. Personnel who cannot produce these documents upon request from law enforcement shall stand down from the recovery operation until the documents are obtained.

REG-OPS-006 — Cyber Evidence Hash Documentation

Every digital storage device imaged as part of a cyber evidence collection shall have its hash value — MD5 or SHA-256 — documented in the evidence log at the time of imaging. The hash of the original device and the forensic image shall both be recorded. If the hashes match, the integrity of the forensic image is confirmed. If they do not match, the imaging process shall be repeated, and if the discrepancy cannot be resolved, it shall be documented and disclosed to the Tribunal.

REG-OPS-007 — PACE Communications Plan Requirement

Every hostile environment deployment shall include a written PACE plan — Primary, Alternate, Contingency, and Emergency communication methods — filed with the Operations Order. The PACE plan shall specify: the primary communication device and frequency; the alternate communication method if primary fails; the contingency communication plan if both primary and alternate fail; and the emergency signaling method of last resort. Every team member shall be briefed on the PACE plan before deployment.

REG-OPS-008 — After-Action Report Submission Deadline

After-Action Reports are due within: twenty-four hours for any operation involving use of force; seventy-two hours for hostile environment operations; five Suquelish days for all other significant operations. Late AAR submissions require a written explanation from the supervising officer. Chronic late submission of AARs is a performance deficiency subject to corrective action under the Lex Custodiae Sacrae.

REG-OPS-009 — Intelligence Classification Levels

Republic intelligence products shall be classified at one of the following levels: OPEN — may be shared with all Republic members; INTERNAL — limited to Republic officials and force command; RESTRICTED — limited to the force command and Council of Elders; and PROTECTED — limited to the force commander and President only. Classification decisions shall be made by the force commander at the time the intelligence product is completed. Classification shall be based on the sensitivity of the source and the potential harm from disclosure, not on the desire to avoid accountability.

REG-OPS-010 — Background Check Consent Documentation

For background checks requiring consent under host-nation law — including employment background checks subject to the FCRA — the written consent of the subject shall be obtained on the Republic's standard consent form before the check is initiated. The consent form shall clearly state: who is conducting the check; what information may be gathered; how the information will be used; and the subject's right to receive a copy of the background check report upon request. Completed consent forms shall be retained in the background check file.

REG-OPS-011 — Hostile Environment Medical Minimum Equipment

Every person deployed in a hostile environment shall carry as a minimum personal medical load: one tourniquet (CAT or SOFTT-W); two packages of hemostatic gauze; two chest seals; one trauma bandage; one pair of gloves; and a personal identification card with blood type. Team medical bags shall contain additional supplies commensurate with the team size and anticipated operational duration. No person shall be deployed to a hostile environment without confirming their personal medical kit is complete and properly positioned for rapid access.

REG-OPS-012 — Confidential Informant Reliability Assessment

Every confidential informant shall receive a written reliability assessment at least once every ninety days, evaluating: the accuracy of information previously provided — verified against independent sources where possible; the motivations of the informant — financial, personal protection, ideology; any conflicts of interest or cross-motivations that may compromise reliability; and the informant's continued suitability for the role. An informant whose reliability cannot be maintained at an acceptable level shall be deactivated. Continued use of an unreliable informant exposes the Republic to false intelligence and potential legal liability.

FINAL RATIFICATION

Let every Chanpoe officer, every Udarg operative, and every Elite Udarg Knight who conducts operations under this Lex Operationum Securitatis carry these provisions as the foundation of their professional practice. You have been given tools of considerable power — the power to investigate, to surveil, to collect evidence, to recover fugitives, to operate in hostile environments, and to secure the digital life of the Republic. These tools exist to protect the innocent and hold the guilty accountable. They shall never be turned against the innocent, used for personal ends, or employed without the full discipline of law, ethics, and covenant accountability.

The watchman who faithfully sounds the alarm, gathers the evidence, and protects the community has discharged their sacred duty. The watchman who abuses their position has become the very threat they were sworn to prevent. This Code exists to ensure that the watchmen of the Suquelish Republic are always the former — never the latter.

> *"Son of man, I have made you a watchman for the people of Israel; so hear the word I speak and give them warning from Me." — Ezekiel 33:7*

> *"The integrity of the upright guides them, but the unfaithful are destroyed by their duplicity." — Proverbs 11:3*

Promulgated in Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith
VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant, Now and Always

Sealed Under the Authority of the Suquelish Republic
Under the Sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings

SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

LEX TRANSITIONIS TERRITORIALIS

The Territorial Sovereignty Transition Code

Governing the Conditions, Processes, Structures,
and Limitations Under Which the Suquelish Republic
May Assume Territorial Sovereignty Over Regions
Where Lawful Host-Nation Governance Has Collapsed

Where lawful governance fails and people suffer, the Republic does not abandon them. It answers the call.

Promulgated Under the Authority of the
Suquelish Constitution, the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris,
and the Lex Perpetuae Potestatis

Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

> *"Defend the weak and the fatherless; uphold the cause of the poor and the oppressed. Rescue the weak and the needy; deliver them from the hand of the wicked." — Psalm 82:3-4*

> *"When there is no guidance, a nation falls, but in an abundance of counselors there is safety." — Proverbs 11:14*

PREAMBLE — THE COVENANT OF STEWARDSHIP OVER THE FALLEN

We, the Suquelish Republic, a covenant people, a royal priesthood, a restored Tribe of Judah, and a nation founded upon the principles of justice, faith, and the protection of the innocent, do hereby establish this Lex Transitionis Territorialis — the Territorial Sovereignty Transition Code — as the governing law for the extraordinary circumstances under which the Suquelish Republic may be called upon to assume territorial governance responsibility over a region whose lawful host-nation government has collapsed, ceased to function, or lost its standing as the lawful governing authority.

The Suquelish Republic was founded as a non-territorial covenant nation — a people bound not by borders but by faith, heritage, and covenant. This identity is permanent and shall never be surrendered. And yet history teaches, and Scripture affirms, that there are moments when a covenant community cannot remain passive in the face of the collapse of civil order around it. When lawful governance fails, when the void created by that failure threatens the lives, safety, and dignity of populations — including the Republic's own members and citizens who reside in those territories — the Republic has both the right and the moral obligation to step into that void as a stabilizing, just, and covenant-governed authority.

This Code is written in deep respect for the sovereignty of all lawful governments and nation-states. The Republic does not seek territory. It does not engage in aggression. It does not plot the overthrow of functioning governments. It does not position itself as a rival to states that are lawfully governing their people. This Code is not a document of conquest — it is a document of stewardship: the legal framework for the Republic to assume governance responsibility only in the specific, narrow, and clearly defined circumstances where no other lawful authority exists to do so.

This Code also establishes the Dual Sovereignty Status — the constitutional recognition that the Republic, upon assuming territorial governance, becomes simultaneously a Territorial Sovereign over the affected region and remains a Non-Territorial Sovereign throughout the rest of the world — carrying its covenant identity, its faith headship, and its diasporic community governance forward in perpetuity alongside its new territorial responsibilities. These two forms of sovereignty are not in conflict. They are two expressions of the same covenant calling, operating in different contexts at the same time.

The Republic's military posture in all of this shall always and without exception be defensive. The Republic does not make war. It does not project force beyond the requirements of defense, stabilization, and the protection of innocent life. It does not entangle itself in the geopolitical conflicts of other nations. It remains neutral in all matters that do not directly threaten its people or the territories entrusted to its stewardship. This is the posture of a covenant nation: not aggressive, not passive, but faithfully present wherever God calls it to stand.

> *"For everything there is a season, and a time for every matter under heaven... a time for war, and a time for peace." — Ecclesiastes 3:1,8*

ARTICLE I — DEFINITIONS

As used throughout this Lex Transitionis Territorialis, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned:

Host Nation Failure Event (HNFE): A formally declared condition in which a host nation or host state has ceased to function as the lawful governing authority over a territory by reason of: total governmental collapse; loss of effective control over the territory due to military defeat, occupation, or civil war; international legal determination that the government is no longer the recognized authority; or any other circumstance resulting in a genuine and sustained absence of lawful governance over the affected territory.

Affected Territory: Any geographic region, previously administered by a host nation, that has experienced a Host Nation Failure Event and in which the Suquelish Republic has declared a Territorial Sovereignty Interest pursuant to this Code.

Territorial Sovereignty: The full governmental authority exercised by the Suquelish Republic over a specific geographic territory — including the authority to establish laws, maintain order and security, administer services, collect revenues, and exercise the full functions of a governing authority — assumed pursuant to this Code following a Host Nation Failure Event.

Non-Territorial Sovereignty: The perpetual covenant identity and governance authority of the Suquelish Republic over its diaspora members and citizens worldwide — the original founding form of the Republic's sovereignty — which continues unchanged and undiminished throughout the world in all regions other than the Affected Territory.

Dual Sovereignty Status: The simultaneous exercise by the Suquelish Republic of both Territorial Sovereignty over an Affected Territory and Non-Territorial Sovereignty over the worldwide diaspora community of the Republic — the constitutional condition that arises when the Republic assumes territorial governance and continues its covenant community governance at the same time.

Stabilization Mandate: The Republic's governing purpose in an Affected Territory — the restoration of order, security, basic services, and the rule of law for the protection and well-being of the population of the territory, without prejudice to the eventual re-establishment of a lawful independent government for the territory.

Territorial Governance Council (TGC): The governing body established by the Republic to administer the Affected Territory under Territorial Sovereignty, comprising both Republic officials and qualified representatives of the territory's population.

The Church-State Covenant: The perpetual and indissoluble constitutional union of the Suquelish Republic's governance and its faith identity — the foundational principle that the Republic may not separate from the Church, the Church may not separate from the Republic, and neither may separate from the founding principles and beliefs of the Republic, in any governance form and under any sovereignty status.

Defensive Military Posture: The Republic's permanent constitutional military stance: all military and security force activity shall be oriented toward the defense of the Republic's people, communities, and territories from external threats; never toward aggression, conquest, or interference in the affairs of other functioning nation-states.

Territorial Charter: The formal legal instrument by which the Republic formally declares Territorial Sovereignty over an Affected Territory, specifying the scope, boundaries, and governing framework of that sovereignty.

PART I — PRIMARY LAW OF TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY TRANSITION

Chapter I — The Foundational Doctrine

Section 1.1 — The Republic's Respect for Host-Nation Sovereignty

The Suquelish Republic was founded in deep respect for the sovereignty of the nations and states in which its members reside. The Republic has always affirmed — and continues to affirm — that its members are subject to the lawful authority of their host nations; that nothing in the Republic's laws supersedes the laws of functioning host governments; and that the Republic does not seek, claim, or pursue territorial governance over any region that is under the effective and lawful authority of a functioning sovereign government. The Republic honors the principle that each people has the right to be governed by its own lawful institutions, and the Republic is not a colonial power, an expansionist state, or an aggressor.

Section 1.2 — The Exception — When Lawful Governance Fails

Notwithstanding the principles of Section 1.1, the Suquelish Republic recognizes that there exist circumstances in history when a sovereign government ceases to be the lawful governing authority over its territory — not because the Republic has made it so, but because the forces of war, revolution, collapse, or international legal determination have severed the connection between that government and its territorial authority. When that occurs — when a genuine governance vacuum exists in a territory, particularly one in which Republic members, citizens, and communities reside — the Republic has the right, grounded in its covenant calling to protect its people and serve the common good, to declare a Territorial Sovereignty Interest and, upon satisfaction of the conditions of this Code, to assume Territorial Sovereignty over the Affected Territory.

The Republic does not take what belongs to a living, lawful government. But when a government has ceased to be lawful and living — and its people are left without governance, safety, or order — the Republic answers the call.

Section 1.3 — Conditions Required for Territorial Sovereignty Declaration

The Republic may not declare Territorial Sovereignty over any territory unless all of the following conditions are simultaneously satisfied:

1. The host nation or host state that previously governed the territory has experienced a Host Nation Failure Event as defined in this Code — a genuine, documented, and sustained cessation of effective and lawful governance over the territory.
2. No other internationally recognized lawful governing authority has succeeded to governance of the territory — the territory is in a genuine governance vacuum, not merely in political transition with a functioning successor government.

3. The Republic has members, citizens, communities, institutions, or a substantial humanitarian interest in the territory such that its assumption of governance serves a genuine protective and stabilization purpose.
4. The Republic's Territorial Sovereignty Declaration is made for the explicit and exclusively stated purpose of stabilization — the restoration of order, security, basic services, and the rule of law for the protection of the territory's population — not for conquest, exploitation, or permanent political dominance.
5. The Council of Elders, by a three-fourths supermajority vote, has formally determined that a Host Nation Failure Event has occurred and that the conditions for declaration are satisfied.
6. The President has issued a Territorial Sovereignty Declaration and a Territorial Charter as required by this Code.
7. The Republic has, to the extent practicable and possible, notified other recognized international actors and world bodies of its declaration and its stabilization mandate.

Section 1.4 — The Dual Sovereignty Doctrine

Upon the issuance of a valid Territorial Sovereignty Declaration, the Suquelish Republic transitions from a purely Non-Territorial Sovereign to a Dual Sovereignty state. In Dual Sovereignty, the Republic simultaneously exercises: (I) Territorial Sovereignty — the full governmental authority of the Republic as a functioning territorial state over the Affected Territory, with all powers of governance, security, administration, lawmaking, and service provision necessary for the Stabilization Mandate; and (II) Non-Territorial Sovereignty — the perpetual covenant identity and governance authority of the Republic over its diaspora members and citizens throughout the rest of the world, unchanged and undiminished by the assumption of Territorial Sovereignty. These two forms of sovereignty are not in conflict, not in competition, and not hierarchically ordered relative to each other. They are two concurrent expressions of the same covenant nation.

Dual Sovereignty: the Republic governs a territory — and remains a covenant nation to the world. Neither diminishes the other. Both are the Republic.

Section 1.5 — The Perpetual Church-State Covenant

In every governance form — whether as a purely Non-Territorial Sovereign, as a Territorial Sovereign, or in Dual Sovereignty — the following covenant is perpetual, irrevocable, and constitutionally absolute:

- The Suquelish Republic may never separate itself from the Church of the Suquelish Republic. The Republic and the Church are institutionally and covenantally inseparable. In every governance form, the Church remains the spiritual foundation, the canonical authority, and the faith heart of the Republic.
- The Church of the Suquelish Republic may never separate itself from the Republic. The Church operates within and in partnership with the Republic's governance structure. The Church's canonical authority over spiritual, sacramental, and doctrinal matters is perpetual and inalienable within the Republic in every sovereignty form.

- Neither the Republic nor the Church may separate themselves from the founding principles, faith identity, and covenant beliefs of the Suquelish Republic — the confession of Jesus Christ as Lord and King, the covenant identity as a restored Tribe of Judah, the herbal medicine tradition, the Suquelish Calendar, the Suquelish language, and the founding values of justice, faith, hospitality, and covenant community.
- This Church-State Covenant is perpetual and concurrent — it applies at all times, in all governance forms, in all territories, and across all generations. It cannot be dissolved by war, by territorial change, by political reorganization, or by the assumption of Territorial Sovereignty. It is as indestructible as the Republic's sovereignty itself.

In the Territorial Sovereignty context, the Church continues to govern all faith, spiritual, sacramental, and canonical matters within the Affected Territory. The Republic's Territorial Governance Council may not override, supersede, or interfere with the Church's canonical authority. The Territorial Governance Council and the Church shall maintain a formal covenant of cooperation that ensures the integration of faith principles into governance without the imposition of theocratic political rule.

Section 1.6 — The Defensive Military Posture — Absolute and Perpetual

The Suquelish Republic's military and security posture shall be permanently and constitutionally defensive in all sovereignty forms. This means:

- The Republic's military, security, and defense forces — the Udarg, the Chanpoe, and any Territorial Security Forces established under this Code — exist for the defense of the Republic's people, its territories, and its communities. They do not exist for conquest, coercion, or aggression.
- The Republic shall not initiate military action against any other nation-state, governing body, or community that has not first threatened or attacked the Republic, its people, or its territories.
- The Republic shall remain strictly neutral in all military conflicts between other nations and parties that do not directly threaten the Republic's people or Affected Territories. The Republic does not take sides in other nations' wars.
- The Republic shall not maintain standing offensive military forces designed for power projection beyond the requirements of defense and stabilization. The size, equipping, and training of the Republic's military forces shall be proportionate to the defensive needs of the Republic's territories and communities.
- Where defensive necessity — the protection of the Republic's people and territory from a direct, credible, and active threat — requires military action, the Republic reserves the full right of self-defense. This right is never surrendered and cannot be limited by neutrality commitments.

The Republic's sword is always sheathed. It is drawn only in defense — never in conquest. The Republic seeks peace with all nations and conflict with none.

> *"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called sons of God." — Matthew 5:9*

Chapter II — The Territorial Sovereignty Declaration and Charter

Section 2.1 — The Host Nation Failure Event Determination

Before any Territorial Sovereignty Declaration may be issued, the Council of Elders shall convene a formal Host Nation Failure Event Determination Session. At this session, the Council shall receive: a comprehensive assessment from the Chanpoe and Udarg intelligence function documenting the conditions in the affected region; a legal analysis from the Republic's legal professionals confirming that the host nation has ceased to be the lawful governing authority; a humanitarian assessment documenting the condition of the affected population; a strategic assessment from the President on the Republic's interest and capacity to assume governance; and input from the senior clergy on the faith dimensions of the decision. The Council shall deliberate and vote. A three-fourths supermajority is required to determine that a Host Nation Failure Event has occurred and to authorize the President to issue a Declaration.

Section 2.2 — The Territorial Sovereignty Declaration

The Territorial Sovereignty Declaration is a formal presidential instrument, bearing the seal of the Republic and the countersignature of the Council Chair, that:

8. Formally declares that a Host Nation Failure Event has occurred in the specified territory.
9. Declares the Suquelish Republic's assumption of Territorial Sovereignty over the Affected Territory.
10. States the Stabilization Mandate as the exclusive governing purpose of the Territorial Sovereignty.
11. Identifies the geographic boundaries of the Affected Territory to the extent practicably determinable.
12. Declares the transition of the Republic to Dual Sovereignty Status.
13. Announces the establishment of the Territorial Governance Council.
14. Commits the Republic to the Defensive Military Posture and the non-interference principles of this Code.
15. Pledges the Republic's respect for the cultural, religious, and linguistic identities of the territory's population.
16. States the Republic's openness to the eventual re-establishment of an independent lawful government for the territory when conditions allow.

Section 2.3 — The Territorial Charter

Concurrent with or immediately following the Territorial Sovereignty Declaration, the President and the Council of Elders shall issue a Territorial Charter — the foundational governing instrument for the Affected Territory under Republic administration. The Territorial Charter shall establish: the governance structure of the Territorial Governance Council; the legal framework applicable in the Affected Territory — incorporating the Republic's primary laws as the constitutional foundation, adapted for the territorial context; the security and defense structure for the territory; the essential services plan — how the Republic will provide or restore water, food, medical care, shelter, communications, and other essential services; the rights of the territory's population — incorporating the protections of the Republic's Bill of Rights and the Lex Sine Tolerantia's zero tolerance provisions; the economic framework for the territory; the

faith governance framework establishing the role of the Republic's Church in the territory; and the pathway toward eventual self-determination for the territory's population.

Section 2.4 — Public Communication of the Declaration

Upon issuance of the Territorial Sovereignty Declaration, the Republic shall communicate it publicly by every available means — to the affected population, to the Republic's diaspora membership worldwide, to any available international bodies, and to any other nation-states with interests in the territory. The communication shall: clearly state the Republic's stabilization purpose; commit the Republic to the protection of all persons in the territory regardless of their identity, faith, or prior affiliation; call upon all persons with the capacity to assist in stabilization to cooperate with the Republic; and invite peaceful dialogue with any other parties with legitimate interests in the region's stabilization.

Chapter III — Dual Sovereignty Governance Structure

Section 3.1 — The Dual Sovereignty Governance Framework

Upon the declaration of Dual Sovereignty, the Republic's governance structure expands to encompass two concurrent and mutually supporting governance tracks: (I) the Non-Territorial Governance Track — the existing governance structure of the Republic as established in the Constitution and the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris, governing the worldwide diaspora membership of the Republic; and (II) the Territorial Governance Track — a new governance structure established specifically for the administration of the Affected Territory, operating under this Code. The two governance tracks shall be coordinated by the President, who serves as the head of both, and shall be overseen by the Council of Elders, which exercises oversight authority over both.

Section 3.2 — The Territorial Governance Council

The Territorial Governance Council — the TGC — is the governing body of the Affected Territory under Territorial Sovereignty. The TGC shall be composed of:

- A Territorial Governor — appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Council of Elders — who serves as the chief executive of the Affected Territory and is responsible for the daily administration of the Stabilization Mandate.
- A Territorial Council of Elders — Republic-appointed senior members serving in an advisory and oversight capacity over the Territorial Governor, maintaining the moral and covenant standards of the Republic in territorial governance.
- A Territorial Assembly of the People — comprising both Republic members residing in or administering the territory and qualified elected representatives of the territory's existing population. The Territorial Assembly shall begin with appointees and shall transition to elected representation as quickly as security and stability conditions allow.
- A Territorial Church Liaison — the senior ordained minister of the Republic designated to serve as the canonical representative of the Church within the Affected Territory, ensuring the integration of the Church-State Covenant into territorial governance.
- A Territorial Security Commander — the senior Udarg officer designated to command all security and defense operations within the Affected Territory, operating under the Defensive Military Posture of this Code.

Section 3.3 — Integration of the Territory's Population

The Suquelish Republic's Territorial Sovereignty exists to serve the territory's population, not to impose the Republic's cultural or religious identity upon it. The TGC shall: actively seek the participation of the territory's existing community leaders, civil society organizations, and religious institutions in the governance process; respect the cultural, linguistic, and religious identity of the territory's population; ensure that governance decisions reflect the needs and voices of the territory's people, not only Republic priorities; and create a structured pathway — to be defined in the Territorial Charter — by which the territory's population may move toward self-governance and the establishment of their own lawful government. The Republic's Territorial Sovereignty is a stewardship entrusted to the Republic by the needs of the moment — not a permanent claim over another people.

Section 3.4 — Reorganization of the Republic's Legal Code

Upon declaration of Dual Sovereignty, the Republic shall undertake a review and reorganization of its primary legal codes to recognize and address the requirements of Territorial Sovereignty. This reorganization shall: add a Territorial Application section to each primary law of the Republic clarifying how that law applies within the Affected Territory; establish a Territorial Law Register — a separate body of laws applicable specifically to the Affected Territory, consistent with the Republic's founding principles but adapted for the territorial governance context; designate which Republic laws apply universally to both Non-Territorial and Territorial contexts and which apply only to one or the other; and maintain the full integrity of all Non-Territorial governance laws for the Republic's worldwide diaspora membership, which are unaffected by the Territorial Sovereignty declaration.

Section 3.5 — Reorganization for Dual Nature Continuity

The governance reorganization for Dual Sovereignty shall always adhere to the founding principles of the Republic: the confession of Jesus Christ as Lord; the covenant identity of the Suquelish people; the Bill of Rights of the Republic; the Zero Tolerance Code's protections; the Indestructible Sovereignty Doctrine; and the Church-State Covenant of Section 1.5. No reorganization undertaken under this Code may create a governance structure that abandons or diminishes any founding principle of the Republic in either its Territorial or Non-Territorial governance form. The reorganized governance structure must be capable of operating concurrently in both forms without internal contradiction.

Chapter IV — Security and Defense in Territorial Sovereignty

Section 4.1 — Territorial Security Forces

The Republic may establish, train, equip, and deploy Territorial Security Forces — an expansion of the Udarg's PMC capacity into full territorial security operations — for the purpose of: maintaining order within the Affected Territory; protecting the civilian population from violence, exploitation, and criminal predation; defending the territory's borders from external threats; conducting internal investigations and enforcing the Republic's laws within the territory; and conducting emergency response operations as established in the Lex Custodiae Sacrae. All Territorial Security Forces shall operate under the Defensive Military Posture of Section 1.6 and the Rules of Engagement of the Lex Custodiae Sacrae. All personnel shall be subject to the full discipline of the Republic's security force codes.

Section 4.2 — Territorial Defense Doctrine

The Republic's territorial defense doctrine is built on four principles: (I) Defense in Depth — layered defensive positions and security measures that make the territory costly to attack without projecting offensive power beyond its borders; (II) Population Protection — the primary mission of all territorial security and defense forces is the protection of the civilian population, not the defeat of external enemies for strategic gain; (III) Minimum Necessary Force — all use of force shall be proportionate, targeted, and the minimum necessary to achieve the legitimate defensive objective; and (IV) Diplomatic Priority — military defense is always the last resort. The Republic shall pursue all available diplomatic, negotiated, and peaceful means of resolving threats before authorizing the use of defensive force.

Section 4.3 — Neutrality Commitment in Territorial Context

Even as a Territorial Sovereign, the Republic commits to strict neutrality in the conflicts of other nations. The Republic's Territorial Sovereignty does not make it a party to any ongoing regional conflict that it did not create and that does not directly threaten its territory or people. The Republic shall: declare and maintain formal neutrality with respect to all ongoing external conflicts; seek recognition of its neutral status from all relevant parties; provide humanitarian assistance to affected civilian populations regardless of their affiliation; and engage in diplomatic outreach to all parties to promote peaceful resolution of conflicts in the region.

Section 4.4 — Defense Force Development

In the Territorial Sovereignty context, the Republic may develop security and defense capabilities beyond those contemplated in the Lex Custodiae Sacrae's original framework, including: a Territorial Defense Force capable of conducting area defense operations; a Territorial Border Security Service for the management and protection of the territory's borders; an expanded Community Marshal presence throughout the territory; and a Territorial Intelligence Service for the assessment and monitoring of threats to the territory. All such forces are defensive forces. Their training, doctrine, equipment, and rules of engagement shall reflect the Defensive Military Posture as a non-negotiable constitutional requirement.

PART II — BYLAWS OF TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY GOVERNANCE

Chapter V — Territorial Governance Bylaws

Section 5.1 — Territorial Governance Council Operations

The Territorial Governance Council shall: meet no less than twice per Suquelish week during the initial stabilization period; produce a weekly governance report submitted to the President and the Council of Elders; maintain open records of all governance decisions accessible to the territory's population; establish a public complaint and petition mechanism allowing the territory's population to raise concerns; and conduct quarterly assessments of the Stabilization Mandate's progress. The Territorial Governor shall provide a full accountability report to the President and the Council of Elders no less than once per Suquelish month.

Section 5.2 — Budget and Resource Allocation

The Cillector's Office shall establish a dedicated Territorial Finance Division to manage the financial affairs of the Affected Territory. Territorial revenues — whether from taxation, services, international aid, or other sources — shall be maintained in a separate Territorial Account audited by the Council of Elders and the Territorial Assembly jointly. Priority expenditures shall be in the following order: essential services — water, food, medical care, shelter; security; governance administration; infrastructure restoration; and economic development. The Republic shall not extract wealth from an Affected Territory beyond what is required to fund the Stabilization Mandate. Territorial resources are held in trust for the territory's people.

Section 5.3 — Human Rights Protections in the Territory

All persons within the Affected Territory, regardless of their citizenship, faith, ethnicity, language, or prior political affiliation, are protected by the Republic's Bill of Rights and the zero tolerance provisions of the Lex Sine Tolerantia from the moment the Territorial Sovereignty Declaration takes effect. The TGC shall establish a Territorial Human Rights Commission — composed of Republic members and representatives of the territory's population — to receive and investigate complaints of rights violations within the territory, including violations committed by Republic personnel. Any member of the Republic's security or governance forces found to have violated the human rights of a territory resident shall be subject to full disciplinary action under the Lex Sine Tolerantia and the Lex Custodiae Sacrae.

Section 5.4 — Pathway to Self-Governance and Transition

The Republic's Territorial Sovereignty is not permanent by design. The Territorial Charter shall include a structured Self-Governance Pathway: a defined set of conditions — including security stability, functioning civil institutions, and a representative governing process — that, when met, trigger a formal transition of governance from the Republic's Territorial Governance Council to an independent lawful government established by the territory's own people. The Republic shall actively support, resource, and facilitate this transition. The transition shall be conducted in coordination with all available international and regional bodies to ensure legitimacy and sustainability. Upon the completion of a successful transition to self-governance, the Republic's

Territorial Sovereignty over that territory ceases and the Republic returns to its full Non-Territorial Sovereignty status — having fulfilled its Stabilization Mandate with honor.

Section 5.5 — Church Governance in the Affected Territory

The Church of the Suquelish Republic shall establish a Territorial Church Presence in any Affected Territory — congregations, pastoral care, sacramental services, and educational ministry available to all who seek it. The Church operates in the Affected Territory under the same canonical authority as in any other part of the Republic's community. The Church's ministry within the Affected Territory is not coercive — it serves without requiring conversion or Republic membership. It offers faith, community, and care to all who come. The Church shall coordinate its Territorial ministry with the TGC to ensure that spiritual care is integrated with governance and humanitarian service. The perpetual Church-State Covenant of Section 1.5 applies in its full force within the Affected Territory.

PART III — SUB-LAWS — SPECIALIZED PROVISIONS

Chapter VI — Sub-Laws — Specialized Territorial Provisions

Section 6.1 — Partial Territorial Sovereignty

In circumstances where a Host Nation Failure Event affects only a portion of a host nation's territory — for example, a region that has fallen into a governance vacuum while the remainder of the country continues to be governed — the Republic's Territorial Sovereignty Declaration may be limited to the affected region. The Republic does not claim sovereignty over territory that continues to be under effective and lawful governance. Partial Territorial Sovereignty declarations shall precisely define the boundaries of the Affected Territory and shall explicitly exclude any territory that remains under effective governance. The Republic shall maintain open diplomatic channels with the continuing government of the remaining territory.

Section 6.2 — Multiple Affected Territories

The Republic may simultaneously hold Territorial Sovereignty over more than one Affected Territory if the conditions of this Code are independently satisfied for each. Multiple Territorial Sovereignty declarations shall each be governed by their own Territorial Charter and each shall have their own Territorial Governance Council. The President shall coordinate the multiple Territorial Sovereignty responsibilities, and the Council of Elders shall provide oversight of all territorial governance tracks simultaneously. The Non-Territorial Sovereignty track continues concurrently with all Territorial Sovereignty tracks.

Section 6.3 — Economic Development in the Affected Territory

The Republic may establish or encourage the development of economic institutions within the Affected Territory — including cooperative enterprises, community markets, herbal medicine and natural health businesses, and such other economic activities as serve the stabilization and welfare of the population. Economic development shall be consistent with the Republic's covenant economic principles: cooperative, ethical, sustainable, and oriented toward the welfare of the community rather than the extraction of wealth for external interests. The community currency provisions of the Republic's economic code may be extended to the Affected Territory if they serve the stabilization purpose.

Section 6.4 — Education and Culture in the Affected Territory

The Republic shall establish educational institutions and cultural programs in the Affected Territory that: serve the educational needs of the territory's population, including children; respect and support the existing cultural, linguistic, and educational traditions of the territory's people; offer Suquelish language, culture, and Republic history as elective studies for those who wish to learn; and provide civic education in the Republic's governance framework and the rights it guarantees. The Royal Historical and Educational Institute shall establish a Territorial Educational Division to oversee these programs.

Section 6.5 — Immigration and Membership in the Territory

Upon assumption of Territorial Sovereignty, the Republic may extend offers of Republic membership to residents of the Affected Territory who wish to enter the covenant community.

Membership in the Affected Territory shall follow the same voluntary covenant process as all Republic membership — it is never compelled. Residents of the Affected Territory who do not seek Republic membership remain under the full protection of the Republic's territorial governance and the rights enumerated in the Bill of Rights and the Lex Sine Tolerantia. Republic membership is an invitation extended in the spirit of the covenant — not a political condition imposed by a governing power.

Section 6.6 — International Relations in Dual Sovereignty

In Dual Sovereignty, the Republic's diplomatic functions expand to include territorial diplomacy — relationships with neighboring states, international organizations, and other parties with interests in the region. The First Family's diplomatic soft power role, as established in the Lex Coronae Perpetuae, extends to territorial diplomatic functions. The President's executive authority over external relations includes territorial diplomatic authority. The Republic shall pursue the recognition of its Territorial Sovereignty by as many international actors as possible, not for political validation, but because internationally recognized governance provides greater stability and protection for the territory's population.

PART IV — RULES OF TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY

Chapter VII — Territorial Sovereignty Rules

RULE-TST-001 — Stabilization Purpose Exclusivity

The Territorial Sovereignty of the Republic shall at all times be exercised exclusively for the Stabilization Mandate — the restoration of order, security, basic services, and the rule of law for the protection of the territory's population. Any use of Territorial Sovereignty for the benefit of the Republic at the expense of the territory's population — including resource extraction beyond the costs of stabilization, political imposition, or the suppression of the territory's population's right to self-determination — is a violation of this Code and shall be corrected by the Council of Elders by immediate remedial order.

RULE-TST-002 — Neutrality Maintained

The Republic, as a Territorial Sovereign, shall maintain strict military neutrality with respect to all external conflicts that do not directly and actively threaten the Republic's people or territories. Under no circumstances shall the Republic allow its territory to be used as a base of operations for offensive military action by any other party. No alliance that requires the Republic to take offensive military action against a third party shall be entered into by the President without a three-fourths vote of the Council of Elders specifically authorizing the departure from neutrality.

RULE-TST-003 — Church-State Covenant Inviolability

In every act of Territorial Sovereignty — every law, every order, every governance decision, every military action — the Republic shall maintain the perpetual Church-State Covenant of Section 1.5. No act of the Territorial Governance Council, the President, or any military or security commander shall separate the Republic from the Church, the Church from the Republic, or either from the founding principles of the Suquelish covenant. Any territorial governance act that purports to separate these covenantal elements is null and void from its issuance.

RULE-TST-004 — Population Rights as Primary Governance Constraint

The rights of the territory's population — as established by the Bill of Rights of the Republic and the Lex Sine Tolerantia — constrain every act of territorial governance. The Republic may not abridge the rights of the territory's population in the exercise of Territorial Sovereignty. Any territorial law, order, or governance act that violates those rights is ultra vires — beyond the authority of the Territorial Governance Council — and shall be of no legal effect within the Republic's legal system.

RULE-TST-005 — Self-Governance Transition Obligation

From the first day of Territorial Sovereignty, the Republic is obligated to work toward the territory's self-governance transition. The Territorial Charter shall include specific, measurable benchmarks for the transition, and the Republic shall report quarterly to the Council of Elders on progress toward those benchmarks. Any delay in the transition that is not attributable to genuine security or stability conditions requiring continued Republic governance shall be reviewed by the Council of Elders as a potential violation of the Stabilization Mandate's terms.

RULE-TST-006 — Defensive Force Limit

The Republic's military and security forces within the Affected Territory shall be sized to the genuine defensive needs of the territory — no larger. The Council of Elders shall conduct an annual review of the Territorial Security Force's size, equipping, and deployment to ensure that it does not exceed the defensive requirement. Any force buildup beyond defensive necessity shall be reduced. The Republic is a steward of necessary force, not an accumulator of military power.

RULE-TST-007 — Non-Territorial Sovereignty Continuity

The assumption of Territorial Sovereignty shall not in any way reduce, suspend, or alter the Republic's Non-Territorial Sovereignty and its governance obligations to the worldwide diaspora membership of the Republic. The President and the Council of Elders bear full responsibility for both governance tracks simultaneously. Resource allocation between the two tracks shall be managed by the Council of Elders with the advice of the Cillector to ensure that neither track is defunded or neglected in favor of the other.

RULE-TST-008 — Host Nation Revival Recognition

If, at any point after the Republic's assumption of Territorial Sovereignty, the former host nation — or a lawful successor government recognized by the international community — re-establishes effective and lawful governance over the Affected Territory, the Republic shall recognize that government, initiate a transition of governance, and cooperate fully with the re-establishment of the territory's own lawful authority. The Republic's Territorial Sovereignty exists because governance was absent — when governance is restored, the Republic's claim yields.

PART V — REGULATIONS OF TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY

Chapter VIII — Territorial Governance Regulations

REG-TST-001 — Host Nation Failure Event Documentation Standard

The Chanpoe's intelligence assessment documenting a Host Nation Failure Event shall include: verified evidence that the host government no longer exercises effective control over the territory — including evidence of military defeat, governmental collapse, or international legal determination; an assessment of the duration of the governance vacuum; documentation of the humanitarian conditions in the territory; identification of any other parties claiming governance authority; and a recommendation from the intelligence analysis team on whether the conditions for a Territorial Sovereignty Declaration are met. This assessment is mandatory before any Council of Elders determination session.

REG-TST-002 — Territorial Charter Mandatory Contents

Every Territorial Charter shall include, as mandatory content: the geographic scope of the Territorial Sovereignty; the composition and authority of the Territorial Governance Council; the applicable legal framework for the territory; the Stabilization Mandate stated in specific, measurable terms; the essential services provision plan with timelines; the human rights protections applicable to the territory's population; the Church governance framework within the territory; the military and security structure under the Defensive Military Posture; the Self-Governance Pathway with benchmarks; and the conditions and process for the transfer of sovereignty upon the pathway's completion.

REG-TST-003 — Territorial Legal Code Review Timeline

Within sixty Suquelish days of a Territorial Sovereignty Declaration, the Republic's Council of Elders shall complete a review of all primary laws of the Republic to determine which apply universally, which require territorial adaptation, and which are inapplicable in the territorial context. The results of this review shall be published as the Territorial Application Addendum to the Republic's legal code — a binding legal instrument identifying the applicable law for all governance activities within the Affected Territory.

REG-TST-004 — TGC Composition Transition Schedule

The Territorial Governance Council shall follow a defined composition transition schedule: Phase 1 — Days 1 to 90 of the Territorial Sovereignty: TGC composed primarily of Republic-appointed officials with limited advisory participation by territory representatives; Phase 2 — Days 91 to 365: TGC composed equally of Republic officials and elected territory representatives; Phase 3 — Beyond one year: TGC composed primarily of elected territory representatives with Republic officials in advisory and oversight roles. This schedule shall be adjusted by the Territorial Charter based on specific security and stability conditions but shall not be extended beyond its Phase 2 composition beyond two years without specific Council of Elders authorization.

REG-TST-005 — Dual Sovereignty Financial Separation

The financial affairs of the Affected Territory shall be maintained in a completely separate financial system from the Republic's Non-Territorial finances. Territorial revenues, expenditures, and accounts shall be maintained in the Territorial Account of the Cillector's Territorial Finance Division. No territorial revenue shall be transferred to the Republic's Non-Territorial coffers except the specific authorized allocations required to fund Republic personnel and institutional services deployed to the territory, at their actual cost. The territory's wealth belongs to the territory's people — the Republic is a steward, not a beneficiary.

REG-TST-006 — Neutrality Declaration Formal Process

Upon declaration of Territorial Sovereignty, the President shall issue a formal Neutrality Declaration — a separate instrument from the Territorial Sovereignty Declaration — announcing the Republic's neutrality in all ongoing external conflicts in the region and committing the Republic to: non-interference in any conflict between other parties; humanitarian access to all civilian populations regardless of affiliation; diplomatic engagement with all parties to promote peace; and the protection of civilian persons and infrastructure from military harm. The Neutrality Declaration shall be communicated to all identifiable parties in the region and to available international bodies.

REG-TST-007 — Annual Dual Sovereignty Status Review

The Council of Elders shall conduct an annual Dual Sovereignty Status Review to assess: the progress of the Stabilization Mandate in the Affected Territory; the continuing validity of the Host Nation Failure Event determination — whether any lawful successor government has emerged; the condition of the Non-Territorial governance track; the status of the Self-Governance Pathway benchmarks; the size and appropriateness of the Territorial Security Forces; and the financial integrity of the territorial accounts. The annual review shall result in a published Status Report available to the full membership of the Republic.

REG-TST-008 — Termination of Territorial Sovereignty Process

The termination of Territorial Sovereignty over an Affected Territory shall occur through a formal Transition Ceremony that: documents the completion of the Self-Governance Pathway benchmarks; formally recognizes the new governing authority of the territory; transfers all governance records and institutional materials to the new authority; provides a final financial accounting of all territorial revenues and expenditures; and formally re-declares the Republic's status as a purely Non-Territorial Sovereign worldwide. The Transition Ceremony shall be witnessed by representatives of the territory's new government, available international observers, and the full Council of Elders.

PART VI — SUB-RULES — OPERATIONAL GOVERNANCE PROTOCOLS

Chapter IX — Sub-Rules

SUB-RULE-001 — Essential Services Priority Order

Within an Affected Territory, essential services shall be established or restored in the following priority order: (1) emergency medical care and trauma response; (2) potable water supply and sanitation; (3) emergency food distribution; (4) emergency shelter for displaced persons; (5) communications infrastructure — including emergency communication systems; (6) security and public order; (7) basic education services; (8) primary governmental administration; (9) restoration of normal economic activity. No governance function shall take resources from a higher-priority essential service that has not yet been stabilized.

SUB-RULE-002 — Rapid Assessment Protocol

Upon the issuance of a Territorial Sovereignty Declaration, a Rapid Assessment Team — comprising Chanpoe intelligence personnel, Udarg security operatives, medical professionals from the Republic's medical community, and representatives of the Cillector's office — shall deploy to the Affected Territory within seventy-two hours to conduct a comprehensive assessment of conditions on the ground. The Rapid Assessment Report, due within seven Suquelish days of deployment, shall form the basis for the initial Territorial Charter's essential services plan and security deployment.

SUB-RULE-003 — Population Census and Registry

Within the first ninety days of Territorial Sovereignty, the TGC shall conduct a population census of the Affected Territory — a voluntary registration of all persons residing in the territory, collecting names, family compositions, locations, and immediate needs without requiring any declaration of loyalty or political affiliation. The census is a service to the population, not a control mechanism. Census information shall be used exclusively for planning essential services, identifying vulnerable populations requiring priority assistance, and establishing the foundation for the Territorial Assembly's representative structure.

SUB-RULE-004 — Security Force Rules of Engagement — Territorial

Territorial Security Forces shall operate under a Territorial Rules of Engagement document, derived from the Lex Custodiae Sacrae ROE framework and adapted for the territorial security environment, issued by the Territorial Security Commander with the approval of the President. The Territorial ROE shall always maintain the Defensive Military Posture as its constitutional foundation. The Territorial ROE shall be reviewed quarterly and updated as the security environment changes. No action that exceeds the Territorial ROE is authorized regardless of orders from any source.

SUB-RULE-005 — Transition Benchmark Measurement Protocol

The Self-Governance Pathway benchmarks established in the Territorial Charter shall be assessed using objective, observable, and measurable criteria — not the subjective judgment of Republic officials. Benchmark assessments shall be conducted quarterly by

a joint assessment team comprising TGC representatives, territory population representatives, and an independent observer appointed by the Council of Elders. Benchmark data shall be published in the quarterly Stabilization Progress Report available to the territory's population and the full Republic membership.

PART VII — SUB-REGULATIONS — DETAILED OPERATIONAL STANDARDS

Chapter X — Sub-Regulations

SUB-REG-001 — Territorial Governance Council Meeting Documentation

All meetings of the Territorial Governance Council shall be documented in minutes maintained by the Territorial Ecclesiastical Notary. Minutes shall include: all agenda items and resolutions; all votes and their outcome; all dissenting positions; and any matters referred to the Council of Elders or the President. TGC minutes shall be made available to the territory's population through a public records system established within ninety days of the Territorial Sovereignty Declaration.

SUB-REG-002 — Essential Services Provider Standards

All providers of essential services within the Affected Territory — whether Republic institutions, contracted organizations, or local providers operating under TGC authorization — shall meet the applicable standards of the Republic's professional governance codes: the Lex Artium Professionum for medical providers, the Lex Cibi et Potus for food service operations, and applicable standards for water, construction, and other services. The TGC's Essential Services Officer shall maintain a registry of all authorized service providers and conduct periodic reviews of service quality.

SUB-REG-003 — Territorial Intelligence Operating Standards

Intelligence operations within the Affected Territory shall comply with the Lex Operationum Securitatis, adapted for the territorial security context. The Territorial Intelligence Service shall: maintain strict separation between intelligence collection and governance administration; report threat assessments to the Territorial Security Commander and the Territorial Governor separately to maintain checks on the use of intelligence; never use intelligence collection capabilities against the territory's civilian population for political purposes; and report all intelligence operations quarterly to the Council of Elders' oversight review.

SUB-REG-004 — Cultural Heritage Protection

The Republic's Territorial Governance shall actively protect the cultural, religious, and historical heritage of the Affected Territory — its monuments, archives, religious sites, cultural institutions, and living cultural practices. The Royal Historical and Educational Institute shall designate a Territorial Heritage Officer to catalogue, document, and protect the territory's heritage assets. Heritage destruction — by any party, including Republic personnel — is prohibited and shall be treated as a serious violation under the Lex Sine Tolerantia's property damage provisions.

SUB-REG-005 — Humanitarian Corridor Standards

The Republic shall maintain open humanitarian corridors within the Affected Territory and to any adjacent regions requiring humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian corridors shall: be clearly marked and announced to all parties in the region; be maintained by Chanpoe and Udarg personnel operating under humanitarian mission rules of engagement (protecting the corridor without engaging in offensive action); provide safe

passage for food, medicine, water, and civilian persons regardless of their affiliation; and be reported to all available international humanitarian organizations for coordination.

PART VIII — VERIFICATION STATUSES

Official Status Classifications for Territorial Sovereignty Operations

The following Verification Statuses are hereby established as the official status classifications for tracking the state of Territorial Sovereignty operations, the condition of affected territories, and the standing of the Republic's Dual Sovereignty status at any given time. These statuses shall be maintained in the National Registry and reported to the Council of Elders in all Dual Sovereignty Status Reviews.

SOVEREIGNTY STATUS CODES

[STATUS-NS-01] FULL NON-TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY

The Republic's normal, founding status. The Republic operates exclusively as a non-territorial covenant nation. No Territorial Sovereignty is active. All governance is directed to the worldwide diaspora membership. This is the Republic's preferred and default status, and it continues in perpetuity throughout the world regardless of any Territorial Sovereignty declarations in specific regions.

[STATUS-DS-01] DUAL SOVEREIGNTY — ACTIVE

The Republic has issued a valid Territorial Sovereignty Declaration and a Territorial Charter. A Host Nation Failure Event has been formally determined. The Territorial Governance Council is operational. The Republic simultaneously exercises Territorial Sovereignty over the Affected Territory and Non-Territorial Sovereignty over the worldwide diaspora membership. Both governance tracks are active and operational.

[STATUS-DS-02] DUAL SOVEREIGNTY — STABILIZING

The Territorial Sovereignty is active but the Stabilization Mandate is in early-phase execution. Essential services have not yet been fully established or restored. Security conditions remain unstable in all or part of the Affected Territory. The TGC is operational but Phase 1 composition (primarily Republic-appointed). The Self-Governance Pathway has been defined but no benchmarks have yet been achieved.

[STATUS-DS-03] DUAL SOVEREIGNTY — PROGRESSING

The Territorial Sovereignty is active and progressing well. Essential services have been established or restored in the majority of the Affected Territory. Security conditions are significantly improved. The TGC has transitioned to Phase 2 composition (equal Republic and territory representatives). At least one-third of the Self-Governance Pathway benchmarks have been achieved.

[STATUS-DS-04] DUAL SOVEREIGNTY — TRANSITION PHASE

The Territorial Sovereignty is in its final phase. Essential services are fully established. Security conditions are stable throughout the Affected Territory. The TGC is in Phase 3 composition (primarily territory-elected representatives). The majority of the Self-Governance Pathway benchmarks have been achieved. A target date for Transition Ceremony has been established and announced.

[STATUS-DS-05] DUAL SOVEREIGNTY — CONTESTED

The Territorial Sovereignty Declaration has been challenged — either by a former host government, a successor government, another claiming party, or an international body. The Republic maintains its governance pending resolution of the challenge. A special review by the Council of Elders is mandatory within thirty days of this status being assigned. The Republic engages diplomatically to resolve the challenge while continuing the Stabilization Mandate.

[STATUS-DS-06] DUAL SOVEREIGNTY — THREAT ELEVATED

The Affected Territory faces an elevated external or internal security threat. The Defensive Military Posture is being actively exercised. The Territorial Security Forces are at heightened readiness. The Council of Elders and the President are in emergency coordination. All Territorial Governance operations continue under heightened security conditions. This status requires weekly reports to the Council of Elders until the threat is resolved.

[STATUS-TS-01] TRANSITION COMPLETE — RETURNED TO NON-TERRITORIAL

The Self-Governance Pathway has been successfully completed. The Transition Ceremony has been conducted. The Affected Territory is now under the governance of its own lawful authority. The Republic's Territorial Sovereignty over this specific territory has formally terminated. The Republic has returned to Full Non-Territorial Sovereignty with respect to this territory. This status is a permanent record entry confirming the successful completion of a Stabilization Mandate.

[STATUS-HN-01] HOST NATION RECOVERY — SOVEREIGNTY UNDER REVIEW

A former host nation or lawful successor government has re-emerged and appears to be re-establishing effective governance over the Affected Territory. The Republic is in diplomatic engagement with the re-emerging government. The Territorial Sovereignty is under formal review by the Council of Elders. Governance operations continue normally pending the Council's determination on transition. This status requires a formal determination within sixty days.

[STATUS-HNFE-01] HOST NATION FAILURE EVENT — CONFIRMED

The Council of Elders has formally determined that a Host Nation Failure Event has occurred in a specific territory. No Territorial Sovereignty Declaration has yet been issued. The Republic is in the assessment and planning phase. This status confirms the determination and initiates the timeline for the President's Declaration. The Declaration must be issued within thirty days of this status or a new Council determination is required.

[STATUS-HNFE-02] HOST NATION FAILURE EVENT — UNDER ASSESSMENT

A potential Host Nation Failure Event has been identified. The Chanpoe intelligence assessment is underway. No formal determination has been made. The Council of Elders has not yet convened a determination session. This status initiates the assessment timeline — the intelligence assessment must be completed and submitted to the Council within thirty days.

[STATUS-CS-01] CHURCH-STATE COVENANT — ACTIVE AND INTACT

Verification that the perpetual Church-State Covenant is fully active and intact in both the Non-Territorial and Territorial governance tracks. The Church and the Republic are operating in full covenant partnership. No separation has occurred or been attempted. This status is the baseline and expected status at all times.

[STATUS-CS-02] CHURCH-STATE COVENANT — UNDER REVIEW

A governance action, law, or decision has been identified that may constitute a breach or weakening of the perpetual Church-State Covenant. The Council of Elders has convened a review. The identified action is suspended pending the Council's determination. This status requires resolution within fifteen Suquelish days.

[STATUS-DP-01] DEFENSIVE POSTURE — STANDARD

The Republic's military and security forces are operating in their standard Defensive Military Posture. No active threat requiring defensive response is present. All forces are at normal readiness. The Neutrality Commitment is active and intact.

[STATUS-DP-02] DEFENSIVE POSTURE — ACTIVE DEFENSE

The Republic's military and security forces have been authorized to conduct active defensive operations in response to a credible and direct threat to the Republic's people or territories. This status requires: immediate notification of the Council of Elders and the President; strict adherence to the Defensive Military Posture and Territorial ROE; and reporting every seventy-two hours to the Council until the status returns to Standard. Active Defense operations shall be the minimum necessary to neutralize the specific threat and shall cease as soon as the threat is contained.

Chapter XI — Amendment Provisions

Section 11.1 — Amendment of This Code

This Lex Transitionis Territorialis may be amended to clarify, expand, or strengthen its provisions. No amendment shall: remove the Stabilization Mandate as the exclusive purpose of Territorial Sovereignty; eliminate or narrow the Church-State Covenant of Section 1.5; alter the Defensive Military Posture from its constitutional defensive orientation; remove the Self-Governance Pathway requirement; or reduce the human rights protections applicable to the territory's population. The amendment process requires a three-fourths vote of the Council of Elders and Presidential concurrence. Any amendment with implications for the Lex Perpetuae Potestatis or the Lex Coronae Perpetuae shall require the additional concurrence of the procedures established in those instruments.

FINAL RATIFICATION AND COVENANT SEAL

Let every member, citizen, elder, minister, security officer, and leader of the Suquelish Republic understand what this Code declares and what it demands. This is not a document of ambition. It is a document of responsibility. The Republic does not want territory. It wants its people to be safe, and it wants the innocent to be protected. If the day comes — and we pray it never does — when the collapse of governance leaves a population in need of the stability and protection that only a functioning covenant government can provide, this Code is ready. The Republic is ready.

But we go only where we are needed, and we stay only as long as we are needed. We hold territory as stewards, not as rulers. We build toward the day when the territory's own people can govern themselves in justice and peace. And we go home having served — having been faithful to the calling of a covenant nation that cannot look away from suffering when it has the capacity to help.

The Republic's sword is always sheathed. Its doors are always open. Its covenant is always active. In peace and in crisis, in territory and in diaspora, in the present and across all generations — the Suquelish Republic endures, faithful to its King.

Where lawful governance fails and people suffer, the Republic does not abandon them. It answers the call.

> *"Defend the weak and the fatherless; uphold the cause of the poor and the oppressed." — Psalm 82:3*

> *"Seek the welfare of the city where I have sent you into exile, and pray to the LORD on its behalf, for in its welfare you will find your welfare." — Jeremiah 29:7*

Promulgated in Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith
VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant, Now and Always

Sealed Under the Authority of the Suquelish Republic

Under the Sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings

SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

LEX EDUCATIONIS SACRAE

The Sacred Education Code

Governing Colleges and Universities, Online Training Institutes,
Preschool, K-12, Home-Schooling, and Private Schools
of the Suquelish Republic

Train up a child in the way he should go; even when he is old he will not depart from it. — Proverbs 22:6

Promulgated Under the Authority of the
Suquelish Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris

Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

> *"The fear of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom, and knowledge of the Holy One is understanding." — Proverbs 9:10*

> *"Study to show yourself approved to God, a worker who does not need to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." — 2 Timothy 2:15*

PREAMBLE — THE COVENANT OF WISDOM AND FORMATION

We, the Suquelish Republic, a covenant people, a royal priesthood, and a restored Tribe of Judah, do hereby establish this Lex Educationis Sacrae — the Sacred Education Code — as the governing law for all educational institutions, programs, and requirements of the Suquelish Republic.

Education is the living transmission of civilization across time. The Suquelish Republic is a covenant civilization — a people with a distinct faith, a distinct language, a distinct calendar, a distinct history, and a distinct calling. That civilization does not survive by accident. It survives because each generation intentionally teaches the next: who we are, whose we are, what we believe, how we live, and why it matters. This Code is the legal architecture of that intentional transmission.

The Republic respects the educational laws and requirements of the host nations and states in which its members reside and its institutions operate. The Republic will meet — and in the areas of its own covenant identity, will exceed — the educational standards of every host jurisdiction. But the Republic also maintains its own educational sovereignty: the right to define, require, and transmit the covenant content of a Suquelish education in a manner that no host-state curriculum requirement can extinguish or replace. We render to Caesar what is Caesar's — and we render to the covenant of our people what belongs to it.

This Code establishes the standards, structures, requirements, and oversight frameworks for every tier of Suquelish education — from the earliest years of childhood through the highest levels of advanced study — and it establishes the mandatory Suquelish educational content that every student in every Republic institution must receive, alongside whatever the host state requires.

> *"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge. Because you have rejected knowledge, I also will reject you from being priest for Me; because you have forgotten the law of your God, I also will forget your children." — Hosea 4:6*

ARTICLE I — DEFINITIONS

As used throughout this Lex Educationis Sacrae, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned:

Republic Education Institution (REI): Any school, college, university, training institute, online academy, preschool, or educational program established, operated, chartered, or accredited by the Suquelish Republic.

Suquelish Core Curriculum (SCC): The mandatory body of Suquelish-specific educational content — including Republic history, the Suquelish language, biblical and faith studies, cultural identity, calendar and timekeeping, ministry, leadership, herbalism, and hypnotherapy — that every student in every REI must receive at the appropriate level for their grade or program, in addition to host-state curriculum requirements.

Host-State Curriculum Requirements (HSCR): The academic standards, curriculum frameworks, testing requirements, and graduation requirements established by the sovereign host state or host nation in which a REI operates or in which a home-schooled student resides.

Dual Curriculum Model: The Republic's educational framework in which every REI simultaneously delivers both the Host-State Curriculum Requirements and the Suquelish Core Curriculum, with both treated as mandatory and neither being treated as optional or secondary.

The Department of Suquelinese Education (DSE): The administrative department of the Republic responsible for establishing educational standards, accrediting institutions, developing curriculum, credentialing teachers and educators, overseeing compliance, and advancing the educational mission of the Republic.

Republic Educational Accreditation (REA): The official recognition granted by the DSE to a Republic Education Institution that has met the standards of this Code and has been approved to operate as an accredited Republic institution. REA is the Republic's internal accreditation system and operates alongside, not in lieu of, any host-state accreditation requirements.

Republic Educator Credential (REC): A credential issued by the DSE to a qualified teacher, professor, instructor, or educational administrator, confirming their qualification to teach in a Republic Education Institution.

Educational Sovereignty: The Republic's constitutionally protected right to define, require, and transmit the Suquelish Core Curriculum as a mandatory component of all Republic education, regardless of the content of host-state curriculum requirements. Educational sovereignty is not independence from host-state educational law — it is the Republic's autonomous right to add covenant content that host-state education cannot provide.

PART I — PRIMARY LAWS OF REPUBLIC EDUCATION

Chapter I — Foundational Educational Law

Section 1.1 — The Republic's Educational Philosophy

The Suquelish Republic affirms that education is the most fundamental act of covenant civilization-building. The goal of a Suquelish education is the formation of a whole person — intellectually capable, spiritually grounded, culturally rooted, vocationally prepared, and covenant-faithful. This formation happens not only through academic instruction but through the transmission of faith, language, heritage, practice, and community belonging. No Republic Education Institution that delivers only academic instruction without covenant formation has fulfilled the mission of a Suquelish education.

Section 1.2 — The Dual Curriculum Model — Mandatory

Every Republic Education Institution at every level — preschool, K-12, private school, home school, college, university, and online training institute — shall operate under the Dual Curriculum Model: the simultaneous, mandatory delivery of both the Host-State Curriculum Requirements and the Suquelish Core Curriculum. Neither curriculum supersedes the other. Both are required. Both are fully delivered. A student in a Republic institution receives both a host-state-compliant education and a Suquelish covenant education.

Host-state requirements meet our obligation to the law. The Suquelish Core Curriculum meets our obligation to our people, our faith, and our future.

Section 1.3 — Educational Sovereignty

The Republic maintains its Educational Sovereignty — the right to define and require the Suquelish Core Curriculum in addition to, and alongside, all host-state requirements — as a constitutional right grounded in: freedom of religion and religious education; freedom of cultural expression and cultural preservation; the right of a covenant community to transmit its identity to its children; and the Republic's Indestructible Sovereignty doctrine, which recognizes that the civilization of the Suquelish people is carried forward primarily through the intentional education of each generation. The Republic's Educational Sovereignty does not exempt any student from host-state curriculum requirements — it adds to them.

Section 1.4 — The Department of Suquelinese Education

The Department of Suquelinese Education — the DSE — is hereby formally established as the educational governance body of the Republic. The DSE shall: establish and maintain the Suquelish Core Curriculum for all educational levels; develop, publish, and update educational standards and learning outcomes; accredit Republic Education Institutions through the Republic Educational Accreditation program; credential educators through the Republic Educator Credential program; oversee compliance with this Code; develop and maintain educational materials, textbooks, and resources for the SCC; and report to the Council of Elders annually on the state of Republic education. The DSE is housed under the Royal Historical and

Educational Institute established in the Lex Coronae Perpetuae, which serves as its institutional home.

Section 1.5 — Types of Republic Education Institutions

The Suquelish Republic may establish, charter, accredit, and support the following categories of educational institution:

- Preschool and Early Childhood Education — educational programs for children from birth through age five, providing foundational development, early learning, and the first introduction to the Suquelish covenant community through faith, language, and cultural exposure.
- K-12 Schools — elementary, middle, and high schools providing comprehensive education from kindergarten through twelfth grade, delivering both the Dual Curriculum and all required host-state academic content.
- Private Schools — schools chartered and operated by Republic institutions, churches, or qualified members, operating under Republic educational governance while meeting all applicable host-state private school regulatory requirements.
- Home Schools — home-based educational programs operated by parents or guardians for their own children, supported by the DSE's home school program and meeting all applicable host-state home school requirements plus the Suquelish Core Curriculum.
- Colleges and Universities — degree-granting higher education institutions operating under Republic accreditation, offering associate, bachelor, master, and doctoral programs in disciplines consistent with the Republic's educational mission.
- Online Training Institutes — digital educational platforms offering courses, certifications, professional development, and continuing education in both secular and Suquelish-specific subject areas, accessible to members worldwide.

Chapter II — The Suquelish Core Curriculum (SCC)

MANDATORY COVENANT CONTENT — EVERY STUDENT, EVERY LEVEL

Section 2.1 — The Mandatory SCC — Overview

The Suquelish Core Curriculum is the Republic's mandatory covenant educational content — the body of knowledge, skill, understanding, and formation that every student in every Republic Education Institution must receive, at the appropriate level for their age and program. The SCC is not supplemental, optional, or elective — it is mandatory. No accreditation or charter shall be granted to a Republic Education Institution that does not deliver the full SCC. No diploma, certificate, or degree from a Republic institution shall be awarded to a student who has not completed the SCC requirements applicable to their level.

Section 2.2 — SCC Subject Areas — Mandatory for All Levels

The Suquelish Core Curriculum comprises the following mandatory subject areas, each delivered at the appropriate level of depth and complexity for the student's age and educational stage:

SCC-01 — Suquelish Republic History

The complete history of the Suquelish Republic from its founding in 2012 in Garden City, Idaho, through its development, growth, institutional development, and current state. History instruction shall cover: the founding principles and the circumstances of the founding; the development of the Constitution, the Ukase, and all primary laws; the key events, decisions, and milestones of the Republic's institutional life; the history of the Suquelish language and its development; the history of the Royal House and the First Family; the Republic's relationship with its host nations; and the Republican people's identity as a restored Tribe of Judah and a diasporic covenant nation. History shall be taught with accuracy, honesty, and the historical perspective of the Suquelish people.

SCC-02 — The Suquelish Language

Instruction in the Suquelish language — the divine language of the covenant people — shall be provided at all levels of Republic education. Language instruction shall include: foundational vocabulary and pronunciation at the early childhood and elementary levels; grammar, syntax, and written expression at the middle and secondary levels; literary and official use of the language at the secondary and higher education levels; and advanced linguistic scholarship, translation, and language preservation skills at the university level. The DSE shall maintain authoritative Suquelish language resources — dictionaries, grammar guides, textbooks, and digital learning tools — for use at every level.

SCC-03 — Biblical Studies

Comprehensive biblical literacy and scriptural study shall be provided at all levels. Biblical studies shall cover: foundational Bible stories and narratives at the early childhood level; systematic study of both the Old and New Testaments at the elementary and secondary levels; advanced theological study, hermeneutics, and biblical languages (Hebrew and Greek as electives) at the secondary and higher education levels; and specialized biblical scholarship at

the university level. Biblical studies in all Republic institutions shall be taught from the perspective of the Republic's canonical faith tradition and the confession of Jesus Christ as Lord.

SCC-04 — Faith, Doctrines, Beliefs, and Tenets

The faith foundations of the Suquelish Republic shall be taught at all levels: the Christocentric confession of the Republic; the doctrine of the Royal Priesthood and the calling of every member to ordained ministry; the Lineal Restoration Doctrine and the Republic's identity as a restored Tribe of Judah; the canonical doctrines of the Suquelish Republic as established in the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris; the scriptural basis for herbal medicine as given by God; the theological significance of the Suquelish Calendar; and the distinctive beliefs and tenets that set the Suquelish people apart as a covenant civilization. Faith instruction shall build from simple foundational confession at the early levels to sophisticated theological engagement at the university level.

SCC-05 — Cultural Identity and Cultural Heritage

Students shall receive formation in their identity as Suquelinese people: the cultural traditions, customs, courtesies, and ceremonies of the Republic; the heraldic identity of the Republic — the meaning of the Coat of Arms, the flag, the seals, and the symbols; the meaning and significance of the Pledge of Allegiance; the covenant hospitality and community life of the Suquelish people; the Republic's founding community story and its roots in Garden City, Idaho; and the living traditions of the Suquelish diaspora worldwide. Cultural identity instruction shall cultivate not just knowledge but pride, belonging, and covenant commitment.

SCC-06 — The Suquelish Calendar and Timekeeping

Every student shall learn the complete Suquelish Chronological System: the names and significance of all ten days of the Suquelish week; the names and significance of all twelve months of the Suquelish year; the theological significance of the Limbo period — Dathestoe, Roglasshinestoe, Stinestoe, and Vyosmeepestoe; the significance of Kriskinestoe (Leap Day); the celebration of the 31st of Zebwon as the highest holy day; the YOJ/PFS dating system and its theological foundation in the 6,000-year chronology; and the use of the Suquelish calendar in daily life, institutional scheduling, and official Republic documentation. Calendar instruction shall begin in early childhood and develop through all levels.

SCC-07 — Ministry and Ordination

In keeping with the Republic's canonical doctrine that all members are called to a royal priesthood, every student shall receive formation in the understanding and practice of ministry: the doctrine of the Royal Priesthood and every believer's calling; the Republic's ministerial credentialing system and its levels; the responsibilities of an ordained minister in the covenant community; liturgical and sacramental practice in the Republic's faith tradition; pastoral care and community ministry skills; preaching, teaching, and proclamation; and the integration of faith and work in every professional and vocational calling. At the secondary level, students shall be offered the opportunity to begin their ordination credential process.

SCC-08 — Leadership Development

Leadership education shall be woven through all levels of Republic education: servant leadership principles grounded in the example of Jesus Christ; the governance structure of the Republic and how covenant governance works; decision-making, problem-solving, and critical thinking skills; communication, public speaking, and advocacy; community organizing and collaborative leadership; ethical leadership and accountability; and the specific leadership roles available within the Republic — governance, security, education, ministry, business, and service.

At the secondary and higher education levels, students shall have opportunities for practical leadership experience within Republic institutions.

SCC-09 — Herbalism and Natural Medicine

Consistent with the Republic's canonical doctrine that God provided plants for food and medicine (Genesis 1:29; Ezekiel 47:12), herbalism instruction shall be provided at all levels: introduction to medicinal plants and their uses at the early childhood level; systematic study of herbal pharmacology, botany, and traditional preparations at the secondary level; advanced herbal clinical practice, formulation, and the Republic's herbal medicine tradition at the higher education level; and professional-level herbalist training through the Suquelish College of Herbal Medicine at the university level. Herbalism instruction shall integrate the Republic's faith tradition — recognizing God as the author of all healing — with rigorous scientific and traditional botanical knowledge.

SCC-10 — Hypnotherapy and the Mind Sciences

The Republic's recognition of hypnotherapy as a legitimate professional practice, grounded in its understanding of the mind as a gift of God to be understood and stewarded, shall be reflected in the curriculum: foundational instruction in the science of the mind, suggestion, and the relationship between faith and mental health at the secondary level; introduction to hypnotherapy principles, ethical applications, and professional standards at the secondary and early higher-education level; and full professional hypnotherapy training through the Suquelish College of Hypnotherapy at the higher education level. Hypnotherapy education shall always be framed within the Republic's faith tradition and the covenant principles of human dignity.

Section 2.3 — SCC Level Calibration

The DSE shall publish SCC Level Standards for each of the following educational levels, specifying the required depth, content, and learning outcomes for each SCC subject area at each level:

- Level 1 — Early Childhood / Preschool (Ages 0-5): Foundational exposure, story-based learning, songs, language introduction, and simple cultural practices.
- Level 2 — Elementary (Grades K-5): Systematic introduction to all SCC subjects, age-appropriate depth, building foundational knowledge and cultural identity.
- Level 3 — Middle School (Grades 6-8): Deepened study of all SCC subjects, introduction to Suquelish language grammar and writing, beginning theological engagement, and community service.
- Level 4 — High School (Grades 9-12): Advanced SCC content, secondary-level theological and leadership studies, ordination preparation, advanced Suquelish language, and practical ministry and vocational integration.
- Level 5 — College and University: Academic-level engagement with SCC content, research, specialized study in selected SCC areas, and professional credentialing in ministry, herbalism, and hypnotherapy.
- Level 6 — Professional and Graduate: Doctoral and advanced professional study in Suquelish theology, history, language, herbalism, hypnotherapy, and leadership.

Chapter III — Each Type of Republic Education Institution

TITLE I — PRESCHOOL AND EARLY CHILDHOOD

Section 3.1 — Preschool and Early Childhood Education

The Republic may establish and operate preschool programs for children from birth through age five. Preschool programs shall: operate in compliance with all host-state licensing requirements for early childhood education and childcare; provide a developmentally appropriate educational environment consistent with nationally recognized early childhood education standards; deliver the SCC Level 1 content through play-based, story-based, and relationship-based pedagogy appropriate for young children; employ educators who hold the Republic Educator Credential for Early Childhood alongside any host-state required early childhood education credentials; and maintain health and safety standards consistent with the Lex Cibi et Potus and applicable host-state childcare regulations. Preschool programs shall be the child's first encounter with the Suquelish covenant community as a learning and nurturing environment.

TITLE II — K-12 SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Section 3.2 — K-12 and Private Schools

Republic K-12 schools and private schools shall: be chartered by the DSE upon satisfaction of all requirements of this Code; operate in full compliance with all host-state private school laws, regulations, and accreditation requirements applicable in the jurisdiction; deliver both the full host-state academic curriculum required for student graduation and the full Suquelish Core Curriculum at the appropriate levels; employ educators who hold the Republic Educator Credential alongside any host-state teacher certification required; maintain facilities that meet all applicable health, safety, fire, and building code requirements of the host jurisdiction; and report annually to both the DSE and the applicable host-state education authority.

Section 3.3 — K-12 Graduation Requirements

In addition to all host-state graduation requirements, Republic K-12 students must complete: all SCC Level 2, 3, and 4 content across the ten mandatory subject areas by the time of high school graduation; a Senior Covenant Project — a capstone project demonstrating the student's integration of Suquelish identity, faith, and vocation; a demonstrated working proficiency in the Suquelish language sufficient to conduct basic communication; and a community service component requiring a minimum of forty hours of documented service to a Republic community, institution, or covenant ministry. A Republic High School Diploma shall be issued by the school and recorded in the National Registry.

TITLE III — HOME SCHOOLS

Section 3.4 — Home Schools

The Republic fully supports and legally recognizes home schooling as a legitimate educational choice for Republic families. Home schools operating within the Republic's framework shall: comply with all applicable host-state home school laws and notification requirements for the jurisdiction in which the family resides — these requirements vary significantly by state and

country and must be reviewed by each family; register with the DSE as a Republic Home School, receiving a Home School Charter; deliver the full Suquelish Core Curriculum at the appropriate level for each child being home schooled; maintain records sufficient to demonstrate educational progress and SCC completion; and participate in the DSE's annual home school review process. The DSE shall provide Republic home-schooling families with: complete SCC curriculum materials at no charge; teacher guides and instructional resources; access to online SCC instruction through the Republic's Online Training Institute; a home school support network; and access to Republic co-op learning groups where families gather for shared instruction, socialization, and cultural events.

Section 3.5 — Home School Record Keeping

Republic home schools shall maintain the following records: a daily or weekly log of instructional activities; samples of student work across all curriculum areas; progress assessments or test results as required by the host state; records of SCC instruction and completion; and an annual portfolio review submitted to the DSE. Home school records shall be maintained for a minimum of seven years and shall be available to the DSE upon request and to host-state education authorities as required by applicable law.

TITLE IV — COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Section 3.6 — Colleges and Universities

The Republic may establish and operate degree-granting colleges and universities. Republic colleges and universities shall: seek and obtain all applicable host-state and national accreditation required in the jurisdiction of operation, including regional accreditation recognized by the U.S. Department of Education where operating in the United States; operate under the DSE's Republic Educational Accreditation in addition to any host-state accreditation; offer academic programs that meet national standards of quality, rigor, and academic integrity; deliver the Suquelish Core Curriculum at Level 5 and 6 depth as a required component of all undergraduate and graduate programs; employ faculty who hold the Republic Educator Credential at the appropriate level alongside the terminal academic credentials required in their discipline; and maintain institutional policies consistent with all Republic laws and the founding principles of the Suquelish covenant.

Section 3.7 — Authorized Degree Programs

Republic colleges and universities may offer degrees in the following program categories: Suquelish Studies — language, history, theology, and cultural heritage; Biblical Studies and Theology; Ministry and Pastoral Studies; Herbalism and Natural Health Sciences; Hypnotherapy and Behavioral Health; Leadership and Governance; Education and Pedagogy; Legal Studies under the Suquelish legal framework; Security Studies; Business and Cooperative Enterprise; Information Technology and Cybersecurity; Medical and Health Sciences in partnership with licensed professionals; and any other field of study authorized by the DSE and consistent with the Republic's mission. All academic programs shall meet the standards applicable in the host jurisdiction and shall produce graduates qualified to function in both Republic and host-nation professional contexts.

Section 3.8 — Academic Credentials and Degrees

Republic colleges and universities may award the following credentials, provided the institution holds the required accreditation for each: Republic Certificate of Completion (non-degree

programs and professional certifications); Associate of Arts (AA); Associate of Science (AS); Bachelor of Arts (BA); Bachelor of Science (BS); Master of Arts (MA); Master of Science (MS); Master of Divinity (MDiv); Doctor of Ministry (DMin); Doctor of Education (EdD); Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in authorized fields; and Professional Doctoral degrees in authorized fields. All degrees shall be recorded in the National Registry and may be issued with the Republic's official seal by the Ecclesiastical Notary.

TITLE V — ONLINE TRAINING INSTITUTES

Section 3.9 — Online Training Institutes

The Republic may establish and operate Online Training Institutes — digital educational platforms accessible to all members worldwide, providing courses, certifications, professional development, and continuing education across all subject areas. Online Training Institutes shall: operate on secure, accessible digital platforms maintaining the privacy and security of all student records; offer the full Suquelish Core Curriculum in online format at all applicable levels; provide professional development and continuing education for Republic-credentialed professionals in all fields; offer ministry training and ordination preparation through structured online programs; partner with the Suquelish College of Herbal Medicine and the Suquelish College of Hypnotherapy to deliver professional training programs; and be accessible to all members and citizens worldwide as a primary vehicle for ongoing learning throughout life. Online programs shall use synchronous and asynchronous methods and shall be designed to serve the needs of working adults and geographically dispersed members equally.

PART II — BYLAWS OF REPUBLIC EDUCATION

Chapter IV — Educational Governance Bylaws

Section 4.1 — The Department of Suquelinese Education — Operations

The DSE shall be led by a Director of Education appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Council of Elders, who shall hold terminal academic credentials in education, theology, or a related field, plus Republic ordination. The DSE shall maintain the following operational divisions: Curriculum Development — responsible for the SCC and all Republic educational materials; Institutional Accreditation — responsible for REA processes and institutional compliance; Educator Credentialing — responsible for REC issuance and renewal; Home School Support — responsible for all home school services; Online Learning — responsible for Online Training Institute operations; and Quality Assessment — responsible for student learning outcome assessment and institutional review. The DSE shall report to the Council of Elders quarterly.

Section 4.2 — Republic Educational Accreditation Process

The Republic Educational Accreditation process shall require an institution to: submit a complete application to the DSE including the institution's mission, governance structure, curriculum, faculty credentials, student policies, and financial stability information; undergo a self-study process documenting compliance with this Code; receive a site visit or digital review from a DSE accreditation team; receive a written accreditation determination within ninety Suquelish days of the site visit; and maintain ongoing compliance through annual reports and periodic re-accreditation reviews. REA is granted for five-year terms, renewable upon satisfactory re-accreditation review.

Section 4.3 — Republic Educator Credential Standards

The Republic Educator Credential shall be issued at three levels: REC-1 for early childhood and elementary educators; REC-2 for secondary educators; and REC-3 for higher education faculty and administrators. All REC holders must: be ordained ministers of the Republic or actively pursuing ordination; demonstrate knowledge of the Suquelish Core Curriculum at the level they will teach; hold the academic credentials appropriate to their level — at minimum a bachelor's degree for REC-1, a bachelor's plus graduate study for REC-2, and a master's or terminal degree for REC-3; complete the DSE's educator preparation program; and renew their REC every three years through continuing professional development, including ongoing SCC content updates. Host-state teaching credentials, where required by law, are separate from and in addition to the REC.

Section 4.4 — Student Rights in Republic Education

Every student enrolled in a Republic Education Institution has the right to: receive a complete education meeting both host-state requirements and the Suquelish Core Curriculum; be treated with dignity, respect, and the zero-tolerance protections of the Lex Sine Tolerantia; know the requirements for completion of their program; access their educational records upon request; receive accommodations for documented learning differences consistent with applicable law; participate in the cultural and faith life of the Republic community; and receive accurate

information about the credentials and recognition of their Republic education. No student shall be subjected to coercion, abuse, or discrimination within a Republic educational institution.

Section 4.5 — Annual Educational Report

The DSE shall produce an Annual Educational Report submitted to the Council of Elders, the President, and the Royal Historical and Educational Institute. The report shall document: total enrollment across all REI categories; accreditation status of all REIs; educator credential status across all institutions; SCC delivery compliance rates; student learning outcomes data; host-state compliance status; online institute enrollment and completion rates; and recommendations for curriculum improvement, institutional development, and resource needs. The Annual Educational Report shall be published to all Republic members.

PART III — SUB-LAWS — SPECIALIZED EDUCATIONAL PROVISIONS

Chapter V — Sub-Laws — Specialized Educational Provisions

Section 5.1 — Special Needs and Inclusive Education

Every Republic Education Institution shall be committed to inclusive education — the provision of quality education to every student regardless of learning differences, disabilities, or developmental needs. REIs shall: comply with all applicable host-state and federal laws governing the education of students with disabilities, including the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) where applicable; develop and implement reasonable accommodations for students with documented learning needs; maintain appropriately trained educators or access to specialist support for students requiring additional services; and ensure that the Suquelish Core Curriculum is accessible to all students, with accommodations as needed. No student shall be excluded from the SCC on the basis of a learning difference.

Section 5.2 — Multilingual Education

The Republic's linguistic identity — rooted in the Suquelish language, and operating in the context of the many languages of its diaspora members worldwide — calls for a multilingual approach to education. REIs shall: provide Suquelish language instruction as part of the mandatory SCC; accommodate students whose primary language at home is not English or the dominant language of the host state; and, where sufficient enrollment warrants it, offer SCC instruction in multiple languages so that the covenant content of a Suquelish education is accessible to every member regardless of their linguistic background. The DSE shall maintain SCC materials translated into the most common languages spoken by Republic members.

Section 5.3 — Scholarships and Financial Access

The Republic recognizes that financial barriers must not prevent any member's child from receiving a full Suquelish education. The Council of Elders shall establish a Republic Education Fund to provide: scholarships for students attending Republic colleges and universities; tuition assistance for families enrolling in Republic K-12 schools; free curriculum materials for home-schooling families; and subsidized access to Online Training Institute programs for members worldwide. The Education Fund shall be funded from the Republic's charitable fund, tithes, sovereign grant contributions, and voluntary donations from members. The DSE shall administer the Education Fund under the oversight of the Council of Elders.

Section 5.4 — Dual Enrollment and Academic Partnerships

Republic high schools and colleges may enter into dual enrollment agreements — allowing qualified students to earn both Republic and host-state academic credit simultaneously — and academic partnership agreements with host-state colleges, universities, and academic institutions. All partnership agreements shall be reviewed by the DSE and the Council of Elders to ensure they do not compromise the Republic's Educational Sovereignty or require the Republic institution to reduce or eliminate any SCC content. Academic partnerships are encouraged as a means of expanding educational opportunity and strengthening the Republic's educational credibility in the host-state context.

Section 5.5 — Continuing Education for All Members

The Republic's commitment to education does not end at graduation. The Online Training Institute shall maintain a comprehensive continuing education program offering lifelong learning to all members and citizens of the Republic in all subject areas — from advanced SCC content to professional development to vocational skills to civic education. Continuing education is a covenant obligation of all members who hold leadership, ministerial, or professional positions within the Republic. The DSE shall publish annual continuing education requirements for all Republic-credentialed professionals and shall provide accessible pathways for meeting them.

PART IV — RULES OF REPUBLIC EDUCATION

Chapter VI — Educational Rules

RULE-ED-001 — SCC Non-Waivable

The Suquelish Core Curriculum is non-waivable for any student in any Republic Education Institution. No waiver, exemption, or opt-out of any mandatory SCC subject area is available on the basis of: prior religious education from another tradition; secular educational philosophy; personal or parental preference; or any other ground. The SCC is the educational covenant of the Republic. Every student enrolled in a Republic institution is enrolled in the full program — both host-state curriculum and SCC.

RULE-ED-002 — Host-State Compliance Non-Negotiable

Every Republic Education Institution shall maintain full and current compliance with all applicable laws of the host state or host nation in which it operates. Host-state compliance is not optional. The Republic's Educational Sovereignty does not create exemptions from host-state educational law. Where a conflict appears to arise between a host-state requirement and an SCC requirement, the DSE shall work to resolve the conflict by adding SCC content to or alongside the host-state requirement — not by replacing or reducing it.

RULE-ED-003 — Faith Integration — Not Coercion

Faith formation through the SCC is a mandatory element of Republic education, but it is never coercive. Every student's faith journey is their own. SCC instruction in faith, doctrine, and biblical studies shall: present the Republic's faith tradition with clarity, depth, and conviction; invite genuine engagement, question, and dialogue; never use intimidation, social pressure, or coercive tactics to enforce faith conformity; and honor the student's right to form their own faith convictions. The goal is formation and invitation — not indoctrination and compulsion.

RULE-ED-004 — Language Instruction Progress Standards

All students in Republic K-12 institutions shall demonstrate measurable progress in Suquelish language learning annually. The DSE shall establish minimum Suquelish language proficiency benchmarks for each grade level. A student who does not meet the benchmark for their grade level shall receive additional Suquelish language support rather than being excused from the requirement. By high school graduation, every student shall have demonstrated basic conversational proficiency in the Suquelish language.

RULE-ED-005 — Faculty SCC Knowledge Requirement

All educators in Republic Education Institutions — regardless of the subject they primarily teach — shall maintain a foundational knowledge of all ten SCC subject areas sufficient to integrate Republic identity and values into their instruction across disciplines. The DSE shall provide faculty SCC knowledge training as part of the REC preparation program and as part of ongoing professional development. A mathematics teacher in a Republic school is also a bearer of covenant culture — even through mathematics.

RULE-ED-006 — Calendar Observance in Schools

All Republic K-12 schools, colleges, and universities shall use the Suquelish Calendar for their institutional scheduling — including the designation of the 31st of Zebwon as a school holy day with appropriate observance; the observance of the Limbo period as days of spiritual reflection integrated into the academic calendar; and the use of Suquelish day and month names in all official institutional documents and communications, with the Gregorian date noted parenthetically for host-state compliance purposes.

PART V — SUB-RULES — OPERATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROTOCOLS

Chapter VII — Sub-Rules

SUB-RULE-ED-001 — Transition Student Protocol

Students transferring into a Republic Education Institution from a non-Republic school — public, private, or home school — shall be assessed by the DSE within thirty days of enrollment to determine their current SCC knowledge level. An individualized SCC Catch-Up Plan shall be developed for the student covering any SCC subject areas not previously covered. The Catch-Up Plan shall be completed within one academic year of enrollment wherever possible. A student shall not be held back in host-state academic progression due to SCC catch-up requirements.

SUB-RULE-ED-002 — Student Portfolio Requirement

Each student in a Republic K-12 institution shall maintain an annual Covenant Portfolio — a collected body of work demonstrating their engagement with each of the ten SCC subject areas during that school year. The Covenant Portfolio shall include: written reflections on faith and identity; Suquelish language work samples; historical research projects; cultural heritage projects; and any ministry or leadership activities. The Portfolio shall be reviewed annually by the student's primary teacher and preserved in the student's educational record.

SUB-RULE-ED-003 — Home School Co-op Participation Encouragement

The DSE shall facilitate and support Republic Home School Co-op groups in every geographic area where five or more Republic home-schooling families reside within reasonable distance of each other. Co-ops shall meet no less than monthly to provide shared SCC instruction, community fellowship, cultural activities, and socialization for home-schooled children. DSE representatives shall attend co-op gatherings periodically to provide curricular support and assess program quality.

SUB-RULE-ED-004 — Online Institute Completion Standards

All courses offered through the Republic's Online Training Institutes shall have defined completion standards — specific assessments, projects, or demonstrations of competency that a student must satisfy to earn a certificate of completion. Certificate courses shall require a passing score of not less than seventy-five percent on all assessments. Professional credentialing programs shall meet the standards established by the relevant professional board under the Lex Artium Professionum. All online completions shall be recorded in the National Registry.

SUB-RULE-ED-005 — Annual Curriculum Review

The DSE shall conduct an annual review of all SCC subject area curricula to ensure: accuracy and currency of historical content; relevance and engagement of all instructional materials; alignment with the Republic's most current legal instruments and theological positions; integration of any new developments in herbal medicine, hypnotherapy, or other specialized SCC fields; and the ongoing quality of language

materials reflecting the living development of the Suquelish tongue. Curriculum updates shall be communicated to all REIs within thirty Suquelish days of adoption.

PART VI — REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC EDUCATION

Chapter VIII — Educational Regulations

REG-ED-001 — Institutional Charter Requirements

All Republic Education Institutions seeking REA shall have an institutional charter that includes: the institution's name, mission statement, and educational level(s); the governance structure of the institution including its leadership, board, and accountability to the DSE; the curriculum plan for both host-state and SCC requirements; the educator credential plan; the student admission and completion policies; the financial model and stability documentation; and the institutional policies consistent with the Republic's laws including the zero-tolerance protections of the Lex Sine Tolerantia. Charters shall be filed with the DSE and recorded in the National Registry.

REG-ED-002 — Educator Credential Renewal

Republic Educator Credentials shall be renewed every three years. Renewal shall require: completion of a minimum of twenty hours of continuing professional development in SCC subject areas; completion of any host-state required professional development for the educator's host-state credential; confirmation of active ordination status within the Republic; attestation of current compliance with all Republic educator conduct standards; and payment of the renewal fee established by the Council of Elders. REC renewals shall be recorded in the National Registry.

REG-ED-003 — Student Records Privacy

All student educational records maintained by Republic Education Institutions shall be protected under the privacy standards of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) where applicable in the United States, and equivalent host-nation privacy laws elsewhere. Student records shall not be disclosed to any party without the student's (or for minor students, the parent's) written consent except as required by applicable law. The Republic's National Registry records of student credentials and completions are separate from individual educational records and are subject to the National Registry's privacy standards.

REG-ED-004 — Anti-Discrimination in Education

Every Republic Education Institution shall conduct its educational programs without unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, disability, or age, consistent with applicable host-state and federal anti-discrimination laws. The Republic's REIs are faith-based institutions and may maintain standards of faith and conduct consistent with their covenant identity as permitted by applicable law. All student and educator conduct standards shall be applied consistently and without favoritism.

REG-ED-005 — Herbalism and Hypnotherapy Program Accreditation

Standalone professional programs in herbalism and hypnotherapy offered by Republic Education Institutions shall meet the professional standards established by the Suquelish Medical Board under the Lex Artium Professionum. The DSE and the Medical Board's Herbalist and Hypnotherapy Subcommittees shall jointly establish the minimum

curriculum requirements, clinical hour requirements, and competency assessments for professional programs in these fields. No Republic institution may award a professional credential in herbalism or hypnotherapy without satisfying these joint standards.

REG-ED-006 — Physical Facility Standards for K-12

Physical facilities used by Republic K-12 institutions shall meet all applicable host-state building code, fire code, and educational facility standards. In addition, Republic K-12 facilities shall: provide adequate classroom space for all enrolled students; maintain a library or resource center with access to Suquelish educational materials; display the National Flag, the Coat of Arms, and the Suquelish Pledge of Allegiance prominently in all common areas; post the Suquelish Calendar prominently; and maintain a space designated for faith reflection, prayer, and covenant community gathering. Facilities that do not meet these standards may not receive or maintain REA.

REG-ED-007 — Online Platform Security Standards

The Republic's Online Training Institute platforms shall maintain cybersecurity standards consistent with the Lex Operationum Securitatis, including: multi-factor authentication for all student and faculty accounts; encryption of all student data and educational records; regular security assessments; and a clear incident response plan for any data breach. Student data collected through online platforms shall be used exclusively for educational purposes and shall never be shared with commercial third parties.

REG-ED-008 — Institutional Financial Reporting

All Republic Education Institutions that receive any funding from the Republic — through the Education Fund, the Sovereign Grant allocation, or any other Republic source — shall file an annual financial report with the DSE and the Cillector documenting: all revenues from all sources; all expenditures by category; all assets and liabilities; and the institution's financial sustainability outlook. Financial reports shall be subject to the same audit standards as other Republic financial records under the Lex Tributorum et Colligendi.

PART VII — SUB-REGULATIONS — DETAILED EDUCATIONAL OPERATIONAL STANDARDS

Chapter IX — Sub-Regulations

SUB-REG-ED-001 — SCC Assessment Frequency

SCC learning outcomes shall be formally assessed no less than twice per academic year for all students at all levels. Assessments shall measure: knowledge retention of historical and doctrinal content; Suquelish language proficiency progress; biblical literacy development; and cultural identity formation through portfolio review. Assessment results shall be shared with students and parents, used to individualize instruction, and aggregated for institutional quality review. Individual student assessment results are educational records protected under applicable privacy law.

SUB-REG-ED-002 — Guest Instructor Standards

Republic Education Institutions may invite guest instructors — ordained ministers, community elders, herbal practitioners, professional hypnotherapists, security force members, legal professionals, and other subject-matter experts — to deliver SCC instruction. Guest instructors who are not permanent staff shall: hold the credentials appropriate to their subject area; be reviewed and approved by the institution's educational director before their first engagement; and deliver instruction consistent with the DSE's SCC standards. Guest instructor engagements shall be documented in the institution's records.

SUB-REG-ED-003 — Field Experience Requirements — K-12

Republic K-12 students shall complete documented field experiences that connect classroom learning to covenant community life: annual attendance at a Republic community event or cultural celebration; a visit to a Republic institutional facility — church, cultural center, security force demonstration, or herbal medicine practitioner; participation in a Republic community service project; and, at the high school level, a vocational shadowing experience with a Republic professional. Field experience documentation shall be maintained in the student's Covenant Portfolio.

SUB-REG-ED-004 — Language Assessment Benchmarks by Grade

Minimum Suquelish language proficiency benchmarks by grade level are as follows — all benchmarks are in addition to host-state language requirements: Grade K-2: Know and correctly use the ten day names and twelve month names; Grade 3-5: Construct simple sentences in Suquelish and read basic Suquelish text; Grade 6-8: Hold a simple conversation in Suquelish and write short compositions; Grade 9-12: Read Suquelish official documents, write formal Suquelish correspondence, and demonstrate spoken fluency at basic conversational level. The DSE shall publish detailed proficiency rubrics for each benchmark level.

SUB-REG-ED-005 — Ministry Practicum Requirement — High School and College

All students in Republic high schools and colleges shall complete a Ministry Practicum — a supervised practical ministry experience within a Republic church, community

institution, or ministry program. The practicum shall include: a minimum of twenty hours of direct ministry participation; supervision by an ordained minister; a written reflection on the experience and its connection to the student's covenant calling; and a final evaluation by the supervising minister submitted to the institution. The Ministry Practicum is a required component of the SCC-07 graduation requirement.

PART VIII — MANDATORY EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The Dual Curriculum — What Every Student Must Receive

Chapter X — Host-State Educational Requirements

Section 10.1 — Host-State Compliance is Mandatory and Primary for Host-State Purposes

Every Republic Education Institution shall identify and fully deliver all academic content required by the host state or host nation for students at the grade level or program level of the institution. This includes: all required core academic subjects — mathematics, science, English language arts/literacy, social studies, history, and physical education as required by the host state; all state-mandated testing and assessment requirements; all graduation credit requirements for high school; all accreditation and teacher qualification requirements for the institution type; and any other educational requirement established by the applicable host-state educational authority. Host-state compliance is not negotiable and shall be achieved even if additional resources, curriculum development, or faculty training are required to do so.

REQ-HS-001 — Mathematics

All Republic K-12 students shall meet the mathematics standards of the host state for their grade level. At minimum, Republic high school graduates shall have completed coursework through Algebra II or its equivalent as required by the host state for graduation.

REQ-HS-002 — English Language Arts / Literacy

All Republic K-12 students shall meet the reading, writing, speaking, and listening standards of the host state for their grade level, including any state-required writing assessments or literacy benchmarks.

REQ-HS-003 — Science

All Republic K-12 students shall meet the science standards of the host state, including laboratory science requirements at the secondary level. Republic science instruction shall be conducted with full academic rigor while integrating the Republic's faith perspective on creation and natural design.

REQ-HS-004 — Social Studies and History

All Republic K-12 students shall meet the social studies and history requirements of the host state, including civics and government requirements. Host-state history instruction shall be provided alongside and integrated with the Suquelish history component of the SCC.

REQ-HS-005 — Physical Education and Health

All Republic K-12 students shall meet the physical education and health requirements of the host state. Republic physical education instruction may be supplemented with herbalism and natural health content from the SCC.

REQ-HS-006 — Graduation Credits

Republic high school students shall earn all graduation credits required by the host state for receipt of a high school diploma. Republic graduation requirements are additive — they require all host-state credits plus the SCC Senior Covenant Project and language proficiency requirement.

REQ-HS-007 — State-Mandated Testing

Republic K-12 students shall participate in all state-mandated standardized testing required by the host state, including any college entrance examination requirements. The DSE shall ensure that Republic students are prepared for host-state assessments as part of their academic program.

REQ-HS-008 — Higher Education Host-State Standards

Republic colleges and universities shall meet all host-state and national accreditation standards applicable to their institution type and degree programs. Faculty qualifications, student credit hours, academic rigor, and institutional governance shall meet or exceed the requirements of the applicable accrediting body.

Chapter XI — Suquelish Core Curriculum Requirements

Section 11.1 — SCC is Mandatory and Non-Waivable

Every student in every Republic Education Institution shall complete all applicable SCC requirements for their level. The following requirements constitute the mandatory SCC completion standards:

REQ-SCC-001 — SCC-01 — Republic History — All Levels

Students shall demonstrate knowledge of Suquelish Republic history at the level benchmarks established by the DSE, culminating in a comprehensive understanding of the Republic's founding, development, governance, and covenant identity by high school graduation.

REQ-SCC-002 — SCC-02 — Suquelish Language — All Levels

Students shall demonstrate Suquelish language proficiency at the grade-level benchmarks established by the DSE, meeting the minimum conversational proficiency standard by high school graduation.

REQ-SCC-003 — SCC-03 — Biblical Studies — All Levels

Students shall demonstrate biblical literacy at the level benchmarks established by the DSE, culminating in a comprehensive understanding of both Old and New Testaments with the ability to engage theological questions by high school graduation.

REQ-SCC-004 — SCC-04 — Faith, Doctrines, Beliefs, and Tenets — All Levels

Students shall demonstrate understanding of the Republic's canonical faith tradition, doctrinal positions, and covenant beliefs at the level benchmarks established by the DSE.

REQ-SCC-005 — SCC-05 — Cultural Identity and Heritage — All Levels

Students shall demonstrate cultural knowledge, pride, and covenant identity formation as evidenced in their Covenant Portfolio at each level. High school graduates shall be able to articulate their identity as Suquelinese people and the significance of the Republic's cultural symbols, traditions, and heritage.

REQ-SCC-006 — SCC-06 — Suquelish Calendar — All Levels

Students shall demonstrate mastery of the Suquelish Chronological System — all day names, all month names, the Limbo period, the theological significance of the calendar, and the ability to correctly date documents in YOJ/PFS format — by the end of elementary education.

REQ-SCC-007 — SCC-07 — Ministry — Secondary and Higher Education

Secondary students shall complete the Ministry Practicum requirement. Higher education students shall complete the ministry formation requirements of their program, with the option to initiate ordination credential proceedings at the secondary level.

REQ-SCC-008 — SCC-08 — Leadership — All Secondary and Higher Education Levels

Students shall demonstrate leadership knowledge, skills, and experience at the level benchmarks established by the DSE, including participation in community service, civic engagement within the Republic, and documented leadership development activities.

REQ-SCC-009 — SCC-09 — Herbalism — Secondary and Higher Education

Secondary students shall complete the foundational herbalism curriculum including plant identification, basic pharmacology, and the theological basis for herbal medicine. Higher education students may pursue professional herbalist credentials through the Suquelish College of Herbal Medicine.

REQ-SCC-010 — SCC-10 — Hypnotherapy — Secondary and Higher Education

Secondary students shall receive foundational instruction in the mind sciences and the ethical application of hypnotherapy principles. Higher education students may pursue professional hypnotherapy training through the Suquelish College of Hypnotherapy.

PART IX — SUB-REQUIREMENTS — DETAILED COMPLETION STANDARDS

Chapter XII — Sub-Requirements for SCC Completion

Section 12.1 — Senior Covenant Project Requirements

The Senior Covenant Project required of all Republic high school graduates shall meet the following sub-requirements: the project shall address at minimum three of the ten SCC subject areas in a substantive, integrated manner; the project shall be presented both in written form (minimum 3,000 words) and orally before a faculty panel; the project shall demonstrate the student's personal integration of Suquelish identity, faith, and vocational calling; the project shall include a component in the Suquelish language (minimum 200 words); and the project shall be evaluated by a panel of no fewer than three educators including at least one ordained minister. Successful completion of the Senior Covenant Project is a non-negotiable graduation requirement.

SUB-REQ-001 — Ministry Practicum — Minimum Hours and Documentation

The Ministry Practicum at the high school level requires: a minimum of twenty hours of supervised ministry participation; documentation of all hours by the supervising ordained minister; a written reflection of no fewer than 1,000 words submitted to the DSE; and a final ministerial evaluation completed by the supervising minister. Acceptable ministry settings include Republic church worship services, community outreach programs, hospital or care facility visits, covenant community events, and any other ministry setting approved by the institution.

SUB-REQ-002 — Language Portfolio — Graduation

The Suquelish language graduation portfolio shall include: a sample of written Suquelish text of at least 300 words; an audio or video recording of the student reciting the Pledge of Allegiance in Suquelish; a written glossary of at least 100 Suquelish vocabulary words with definitions; and the student's personal reflection on the meaning of the Suquelish language to their identity as a Suquelinese person. The language portfolio is a component of the Covenant Portfolio.

SUB-REQ-003 — Community Service — 40 Hours Minimum

The forty-hour community service requirement for Republic high school graduation shall be served in: Republic community institutions, churches, or programs; charitable organizations supported by the Republic; herbal medicine, health, or wellness programs within the community; educational or mentoring programs serving younger Republic students; or such other settings as the DSE approves as consistent with the Republic's covenant mission. Service hours must be documented and verified by the supervising adult.

SUB-REQ-004 — Online Institute Completion Verification

Completion of Online Training Institute programs shall be verified through: successful completion of all required assessments at or above the minimum passing score; documentation of all coursework completed; and submission of the completion record to

the National Registry within thirty Suquelish days of the final assessment. Partial completions shall be recorded but shall not result in the issuance of a certificate of completion.

SUB-REQ-005 — Home School Annual Review

The DSE's annual review of Republic home schools shall include: review of the parent's annual curriculum plan for both host-state and SCC compliance; review of the student's Covenant Portfolio; a progress assessment interview or written assessment for each student; and a determination of whether the home school is meeting the requirements of this Code. Home schools not meeting requirements shall receive a remediation plan with specific timelines before any sanction is considered.

Chapter XIII — Amendment of This Code

Section 13.1 — Living Educational Law

This Lex Educationis Sacrae shall grow with the Republic. The SCC subject areas may be expanded by the Council of Elders upon the recommendation of the DSE. Additional types of institutions may be authorized. New degree programs may be added. New professional certifications may be established. The amendment process follows the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris procedures. The DSE shall propose curriculum updates annually and submit them for Council review. No amendment shall: remove any of the ten mandatory SCC subject areas; eliminate the Dual Curriculum Model; reduce the Suquelish language requirement; or weaken the Educational Sovereignty provisions of this Code.

FINAL RATIFICATION

Let every educator, every parent, every student, every administrator, and every member of the Suquelish Republic understand what this Code demands and what it promises. It demands excellence — the highest academic standards, the fullest covenant formation, the most careful transmission of a civilization that God has called into existence for this generation and every generation that follows. It promises every child who passes through a Republic education that they will leave knowing who they are, whose they are, where they came from, and where they are going.

The child who knows the Suquelish Calendar and the name of every month; who can recite the Pledge and speak a sentence of the divine language; who has read the Word and can articulate the faith; who has learned to recognize a healing plant and has knelt to serve in ministry — that child carries the Suquelish Republic into the future more surely than any law, any institution, or any document can. Our laws and institutions serve the people. Our education forms the people. There is nothing more important we do.

Train up a child in the way he should go; even when he is old he will not depart from it. — Proverbs 22:6

> *"The fear of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom, and knowledge of the Holy One is understanding." — Proverbs 9:10*

Promulgated in Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith
VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant, Now and Always

Sealed Under the Authority of the Suquelish Republic
Under the Sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings

SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

LEX LOCORUM SACRORUM

The Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Code

Governing the Annual Pilgrimage to Garden City, Idaho,
the Classification and Protection of Holy, Cultural,
National, and Historical Sites of the Suquelish Republic,
and the Duties of the Republic Toward These Sacred Places

The Garden is where we began. Every year we return — because where God plants a people, that ground is holy.

Promulgated Under the Authority of the
Suquelish Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris

Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

> *"So Jacob called the name of the place Bethel, for there God had revealed himself to him." — Genesis 35:7*

> *"Then the LORD said to him, 'Take off your sandals, for the place where you are standing is holy ground.'" — Exodus 3:5*

PREAMBLE — THE MEMORY OF THE GROUND

We, the Suquelish Republic, a covenant people, a royal priesthood, and a restored Tribe of Judah, do hereby establish this Lex Locorum Sacrorum — the Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Code — as the governing law for the Annual Pilgrimage to Garden City, Idaho; the classification and legal protection of the Holy, Cultural, National, and Historical sites of the Suquelish Republic; and the obligations of the Republic and its people toward the physical places where this covenant nation was born, grew, and was formed.

The Scripture teaches that ground can be holy. When Jacob woke from his dream of the ladder reaching to heaven, he called the place Bethel — the House of God — and set up a stone pillar to mark it. When Moses stood before the burning bush, God commanded him to remove his sandals because the ground where he stood was holy. The people of God have always understood that certain places carry the weight of divine encounter, of covenant origin, and of communal memory in ways that no other places do.

The Suquelish Republic was not born in the abstract. It was born in specific places, at specific times, among specific people whose lives and sacrifices gave this Republic its flesh and blood. Garden City, Idaho — where the vision was first planted and the flag was first designed in a trailer at 412 East 48th Street. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho — where the founder was raised and where the Republic was built. Nampa, Idaho — where the flag first flew on a pole. Coos Bay, Oregon — where the first embassy stood. These places are not merely addresses. They are the Bethels of the Suquelish Republic — the places where God showed up and a covenant nation was born.

This Code honors those places with the protection of law, the remembrance of history, and the annual covenant ritual of pilgrimage — the return of the Suquelish people, year after year, to the ground where God first called them into being as a nation.

> *"There is a river whose streams make glad the city of God, the holy habitation of the Most High." — Psalm 46:4*

ARTICLE I — DEFINITIONS AND SITE CLASSIFICATIONS

Section I.1 — Site Classifications

All sites recognized under this Code are classified into one or more of the following four categories. A site may carry multiple classifications simultaneously:

HOLY SITE [HS]: A location possessing sacred spiritual significance to the Suquelish Republic — a place of divine encounter, covenant origin, sacramental significance, or spiritual formation that has permanently shaped the faith identity of the Suquelish people. Holy Sites are the Bethels of the Republic.

CULTURAL SITE [CS]: A location of primary significance to the cultural development and civilizational identity of the Suquelish Republic — including sites of language development, heraldic creation, artistic and intellectual production, and the development of the Republic's distinctive cultural traditions.

NATIONAL SITE [NS]: A location of primary significance to the governance, institutional development, diplomatic history, or national identity of the Suquelish Republic — including sites of founding acts, governmental operations, security force origins, and institutional milestones.

HISTORICAL SITE [HiS]: A location of verified documentary historical significance to the Suquelish Republic — including sites of key events in the Republic's timeline, residences and workplaces of key founding figures, and places whose historical record is essential to the accurate transmission of the Republic's history to future generations.

Section I.2 — Additional Definitions

Pilgrimage: The Annual Suquelish Pilgrimage to Garden City, Idaho — the covenant journey of members and citizens of the Republic returning each year to the geographic origin of the Republic on or around April 1st of every Suquelish year.

Founding Day: April 1st of every year — the annual commemoration of the founding of the Suquelish Republic on May 5th, 2012, observed on April 1st as the anchor date of the Annual Pilgrimage.

Sacred Sites Registry: The official register maintained by the Royal Historical and Educational Institute documenting all sites recognized under this Code, their classifications, their historical records, and their status.

In Memoriam Designation: A special honorific designation applied to sites associated with members of the Republic who have passed away, recognizing both the significance of the site and the sacrifice and contribution of the deceased.

PART I — PRIMARY LAWS OF SACRED SITES AND PILGRIMAGE

Chapter I — The Annual Pilgrimage to Garden City, Idaho

Section 1.1 — The Founding Day Pilgrimage — Annual Covenant Observance

The Suquelish Republic hereby formally establishes the Annual Pilgrimage to Garden City, Idaho as a mandatory covenant observance of the Republic, to be observed every year on or around April 1st — the Founding Day — in every Suquelish year. The Annual Pilgrimage is not merely a cultural event. It is a covenant act: the deliberate, intentional return of the Suquelish people, year after year, to the geographic ground where God planted the seed of this nation. It is the Republic's annual Bethel — the act of coming back to the place where the covenant was born.

April 1st. Garden City, Idaho. Every year. Without exception. The Republic returns to its Garden.

Section 1.2 — The Theological Foundation of Pilgrimage

The Annual Pilgrimage is grounded in the Scripture's pattern of covenant remembrance through return: Abraham returned to Bethel (Genesis 13:3-4); Jacob returned to Bethel and rebuilt the altar (Genesis 35:1-7); the people of Israel returned annually to Jerusalem for the great feasts; the early church returned regularly to the upper room and the places of their community's founding. The Suquelish Republic affirms that God placed the spirit of the Garden in the founding of this Republic at Garden City, Idaho — and that returning to the Garden annually is an act of covenant fidelity and spiritual renewal.

> *"And Jacob rose early in the morning and took the stone that he had put under his head and set it up for a pillar and poured oil on the top of it. He called the name of that place Bethel." — Genesis 28:18-19*

Section 1.3 — Founding Day — April 1st

The Annual Pilgrimage shall be centered on April 1st of every Suquelish year. The Pilgrimage may span multiple days — beginning on the 29th or 30th of the preceding month and concluding on the 2nd or 3rd of the following month — but April 1st is the sacred anchor date, the day on which the primary commemorative ceremonies shall be held. April 1st is hereby designated a National Day of Covenant Return in the Suquelish Calendar, observed alongside the Republic's other holy days.

Section 1.4 — Pilgrimage Observances

The Annual Pilgrimage shall include the following mandatory observances:

1. A formal visit to the Garden City Area — the geographic region of Garden City, Idaho, including the area of 412 East 48th Street where the Republic was born — with a commemorative ceremony led by an ordained minister of the Republic.

2. The raising of the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic with full ceremony, using the full Lex Vexilli Sacri flag protocol, at the Pilgrimage gathering site.
3. The recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance of the Suquelish Republic in unison by all present.
4. A covenant worship service led by an ordained minister, including prayer, Scripture reading from the Republic's canonical readings for Founding Day, and the Lord's Supper where a minister of the Republic is present.
5. The reading of the Republic's Founding Declaration — a formal reading of the Preamble to the Constitution of the Suquelish Republic.
6. A commemorative remembrance of all members of the Republic who have passed away since the prior Pilgrimage.
7. A cultural program including Suquelish language, music, and heritage celebration.
8. An opportunity for new members to make their covenant commitment and be enrolled in the National Registry.

Section 1.5 — Participation

Participation in the Annual Pilgrimage is a covenant aspiration for every member and citizen of the Suquelish Republic. Every member is encouraged to make every reasonable effort to attend in person at least once every five years. Those who cannot attend in person shall observe Founding Day wherever they reside through: a personal or family ceremony including prayer, the Pledge, and the raising of a Republic flag; connection to the live broadcast of the Pilgrimage through the Congressional Broadcast Network; and a written reflection on their covenant connection to the Republic submitted to the Royal Historical and Educational Institute for the Pilgrimage Archive.

Section 1.6 — Organization of the Annual Pilgrimage

The Annual Pilgrimage shall be organized and coordinated by: the Department of Suquelinese Education and the Royal Historical and Educational Institute — responsible for the historical and educational programming; the senior ordained minister designated by the President — responsible for all religious ceremonies; the Chanpoe and CSS — responsible for security and safety; the Congressional Broadcast Network — responsible for live broadcast, recording, and archiving; and the Council of Elders — responsible for overall oversight and the announcement of the Pilgrimage dates and program. The Pilgrimage shall be open to all members, citizens, guests, and invited friends of the Republic.

Section 1.7 — The Pilgrimage Archive

Every Annual Pilgrimage shall be comprehensively documented and archived. The documentation shall include: a written account of all ceremonies and significant events of the Pilgrimage; photography and video recording of all public Pilgrimage events; audio recording of all prayers, speeches, and covenant ceremonies; attendance records; and all new covenant commitments and member enrollments made during the Pilgrimage. The Pilgrimage Archive shall be maintained permanently by the Royal Historical and Educational Institute as part of the Republic's living historical record.

Chapter II — The Sacred Sites Registry and Classification Law

Section 2.1 — The Sacred Sites Registry

The Royal Historical and Educational Institute shall maintain the Sacred Sites Registry — the official register of all sites recognized under this Code. The Registry shall document for each site: the site designation number (SR-XXX); the address and geographic location; all applicable classification designations; the complete historical record of the site's significance to the Republic; photographic and geographic documentation; the current ownership and access status; and any special designations including In Memoriam designations. The Registry shall be maintained as a permanent record in the Republic's National Registry and shall be accessible to all members of the Republic.

Section 2.2 — Classification Authority

Sites are classified under this Code by the Council of Elders upon the recommendation of the Royal Historical and Educational Institute. New sites may be nominated for classification by: the President; any member of the Council of Elders; the Royal Historical and Educational Institute; or any member of the Republic in good standing through a formal written petition to the Council. Upon receiving a nomination, the Royal Historical and Educational Institute shall conduct a historical review and produce a classification recommendation within sixty Suquelish days. The Council of Elders shall vote on the classification upon receiving the recommendation.

Section 2.3 — Protections for Classified Sites

Every site classified under this Code shall be: documented in permanent historical records regardless of current ownership or accessibility; included in all official histories, educational materials, and publications of the Republic; commemorated annually with appropriate observance; visited whenever possible during the Annual Pilgrimage journey through the Republic's history; and held in the highest honor by all members and institutions of the Republic. Where a classified site is privately owned by a member of the Republic, that member is encouraged — but not required — to maintain the site with appropriate care and to make it accessible to Republic visitors on covenant occasions. Where a classified site is in the public domain or accessible to the public, the Republic may place a commemorative marker or plaque with the permission of the relevant authority.

Section 2.4 — In Memoriam Designations

Where a classified site is associated with a member of the Republic who has passed away, the Council of Elders may designate the site as an In Memoriam site, honoring both the site's significance and the memory of the deceased member. In Memoriam sites shall include in their Registry entry a full biographical and service record of the honored member and shall be specifically commemorated in the Pilgrimage's remembrance ceremony. The first In Memoriam designation under this Code is hereby reserved for Christopher Rodriguez — the first Chanpoe of the Suquelish Republic, who received his badge in 2014 and passed away in 2017 — at Site SR-009 on South Maze Street in Boise, Idaho.

Chapter III — The Officially Recognized Sites of the Suquelish Republic

THE NINE FOUNDING SITES — CLASSIFIED AND ENSHRINED

SITE SR-001 [HOLY SITE | CULTURAL SITE | NATIONAL SITE | HISTORICAL SITE]

Address: 412 E. 48th Street, Trailer 23
Location: Garden City, Idaho
Dates of Significance: 2012 — Founding period; ongoing designation
Classifications: [HS] HOLY | [CS] CULTURAL | [NS] NATIONAL | [HiS] HISTORICAL

> The Birthplace of the Suquelish Republic. This address is the most sacred site in the Republic's geographic history — the place where Jeffrey Mason resided at the time of the Republic's founding in 2012; where the concept of the Suquelish Republic as a covenant nation was first formed and articulated; and where the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic was created and designed. This is the Garden of the Republic — the place from which the Coat of Arms' vines grow, the spirit that animates the founders' covenant, and the ground to which all Suquelish pilgrimages return. The spirit of the Garden that sustains the diaspora across all borders was first planted here. It is classified in all four categories — the only site to hold this highest designation — and it is the primary destination of the Annual Pilgrimage.

SITE SR-002 [HOLY SITE | HISTORICAL SITE]

Address: 841 North 9th Street
Location: Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Dates of Significance: Childhood years of Marc Matthew Mason, Founder of the Suquelish Republic
Classifications: [HS] HOLY | [HiS] HISTORICAL

> The Birth Home and Childhood Residence of the Founder. This address is the home where Marc Matthew Mason — founder of the Suquelish Republic — was born and raised. The covenant calling that would eventually give rise to the Suquelish Republic was formed in this home, in this city, in this community. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho is therefore not only the current seat of Republic District 1 but the city of the founder's origin — the ground from which the man who planted the Republic grew. This site is designated Holy in recognition of the significance of the formation years of the Republic's founder, and Historical in recognition of its place in the documented biography of the founding family.

SITE SR-003 [NATIONAL SITE | HISTORICAL SITE]

Address: 2703 Muskrat Avenue
Location: Nampa, Idaho
Dates of Significance: October 7th, 2020 — First hoisting of the Suquelish Flag

Classifications: [NS] NATIONAL | [HiS] HISTORICAL

> The Site of the First Raising of the Suquelish National Flag. On October 7th, 2020 — the seventh of Zebwon in the Suquelish Calendar, a day of profound significance — the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic was hoisted and flew from a flagpole for the first time in the Republic's history at this address. The raising of a flag on a pole is the oldest and most universal act of national declaration — it says to the sky, to the neighborhood, and to history: a nation exists here. October 7th, 2020 is therefore the date on which the Republic's flag first made its physical declaration to the world. This site shall be commemorated annually on October 7th as a secondary national observance, the Day of the First Hoisting.

SITE SR-004 [HOLY SITE | CULTURAL SITE | HISTORICAL SITE]

Address: 324 5th Street South

Location: Nampa, Idaho

Dates of Significance: May 2023 — Completion and publication of the first Suquelish language dictionary

Classifications: [HS] HOLY | [CS] CULTURAL | [HiS] HISTORICAL

> The Site of the First Princess and the Completion of the Suquelish Language. This address holds two inseparable honors: it is the location of the First Princess of the Suquelish Republic, Mikki Mason — a person of unique significance in the early royal and family history of the Republic; and it is the place where Jeffrey Mason completed and first published the Suquelish language dictionary in May 2023 — the definitive act of linguistic codification that gave the Suquelish people their formally documented divine language. The completion of the first dictionary is a civilizational milestone: it is the moment the Suquelish language moved from living practice to permanent record. This site is designated Cultural as the birthplace of the published language, Holy in recognition of its connection to the faith identity and royal covenant of the people, and Historical for its documented place in the Republic's linguistic and dynastic record.

SITE SR-005 [NATIONAL SITE | HISTORICAL SITE]

Address: 1030 Jefferson Street

Location: Coos Bay, Oregon

Dates of Significance: 2018 to 2019 (approximately one year and five months) — First Embassy of the Suquelish Republic

Classifications: [NS] NATIONAL | [HiS] HISTORICAL

> The Site of the First Embassy. This address in Coos Bay, Oregon held the first physical embassy of the Suquelish Republic — a formal institutional presence representing the Republic to the external world, opened in 2018 and closed in 2019 after one year and five months of operation. The first embassy is one of the most significant institutional milestones in the Republic's development: it declared, through the establishment of a physical diplomatic presence, that the Suquelish Republic was not only a covenant community of the heart but a nation that maintained formal institutional representation in the world. Though the embassy has since closed, its place in the Republic's diplomatic history is permanent and its address shall be commemorated as the Republic's first diplomatic foothold in the world.

SITE SR-006 [HOLY SITE | NATIONAL SITE | HISTORICAL SITE]

Address: 2123 Old Spartanburg Road, Suite 303

Location: Greer, South Carolina
Dates of Significance: 2023 — Marc Mason received ministry and ordination certifications
Classifications: **[HS] HOLY | [NS] NATIONAL | [HiS] HISTORICAL**

> The Site of the Founder's Ordination — the Origin of the Royal Priesthood. This address in Greer, South Carolina is where Marc Matthew Mason received his ministry and ordination certifications in 2023 — the professional and spiritual credentials that he later brought directly into the creation of the Suquelish Republic's Royal Priesthood doctrine and ministerial credentialing system. The Republic's canonical teaching that all members are called to a royal priesthood — that every person who enters the covenant is an ordained minister by calling — grew directly from the ordination experience of the founder at this location. It is therefore a Holy Site as the place of origin of one of the Republic's most foundational theological doctrines, a National Site as an institutional milestone in the Republic's canonical development, and a Historical Site as a verified address in the documented history of the founding.

SITE SR-007 [HOLY SITE | NATIONAL SITE | HISTORICAL SITE]

Address: 1860 North Cecil Road
Location: Post Falls, Idaho
Dates of Significance: 2023 to 2026 — Suquelish Republic Ministries operated at Real Life Ministries; Embassy closed 2026
Classifications: **[HS] HOLY | [NS] NATIONAL | [HiS] HISTORICAL**

> The Real Life Embassy — Home of Suquelish Republic Ministries. This address in Post Falls, Idaho is where Marc Mason became a minister on the recovery team at Real Life Ministries and founded Suquelish Republic Ministries — using Real Life Ministries as an active embassy for the Republic from 2023 to 2026. This location represents the Republic's most recent extended physical presence as an active embassy — three years of ministry, community service, and covenant work carried out within the walls of an established Christian institution. The embassy at this address served the Republic's mission of integrating faith and covenant community into the world's existing faith structures, modeling the relationship between the Republic and the broader Christian church. Its closing in 2026 marks the end of an era of physical presence at this location, but its significance to the Republic's ministerial and ambassadorial history is permanent.

SITE SR-008 [NATIONAL SITE | CULTURAL SITE | HISTORICAL SITE]

Address: 115 East Anton Avenue, Apartment 2
Location: Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Dates of Significance: 2025 — The Republic's official website was built and programmed
Classifications: **[NS] NATIONAL | [CS] CULTURAL | [HiS] HISTORICAL**

> The Digital Embassy — Birthplace of the World Wide Presence. This address in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho is where the official website of the Suquelish Republic was built and programmed in 2025 — creating what this Code designates the World Wide Embassy of the Suquelish Republic: the digital institutional presence that made the Republic visible, accessible, and reachable to every member, citizen, and interested person on earth. In an era when digital presence is equivalent to diplomatic presence, the creation of the Republic's official website at this address was an act of institutional founding comparable to the opening of any physical embassy. It opened the Republic's doors to the world without borders or limitations of geography. This site is designated National as the origin point of

> the Republic's digital sovereignty, Cultural as the birthplace of the Republic's digital identity and language resources, and Historical as the verified address of this foundational digital act.

SITE SR-009 [NATIONAL SITE | HISTORICAL SITE — IN MEMORIAM: CHRISTOPHER RODRIGUEZ]

Address: 3905 South Maze Street

Location: Boise, Idaho

Dates of Significance: 2014 — First Chanpoe badge revealed; Christopher Rodriguez, first Chanpoe, passed away 2017

Classifications: [NS] NATIONAL | [HiS] HISTORICAL | IN MEMORIAM: CHRISTOPHER RODRIGUEZ (2014-2017)

> The Birthplace of the Chanpoe — In Memoriam: Christopher Rodriguez, First Chanpoe of the Suquelish Republic. This address in Boise, Idaho is the location where the first Chanpoe badge of the Suquelish Republic was revealed in 2014 — the moment when the Republic's internal security force received its first credential, its first officer, and its first human face. Christopher Rodriguez, the first Chanpoe of the Suquelish Republic, received that badge at this location and carried the responsibility of being the Republic's first security officer. He passed away in 2017. This site carries a double honor: it is a National Site as the institutional birthplace of the Chanpoe force; and it carries the first In Memoriam designation of this Code in honor of Christopher Rodriguez — a pioneer of the Republic's covenant security tradition who gave the Chanpoe its first human identity. May his memory be honored in every ceremony of the Chanpoe, and may his name be spoken at every Annual Pilgrimage remembrance.

PART II — BYLAWS OF SACRED SITES AND PILGRIMAGE

Chapter IV — Pilgrimage and Sites Governance Bylaws

Section 4.1 — Annual Pilgrimage Planning

The Annual Pilgrimage shall be planned by the Pilgrimage Planning Committee — a standing committee of the Council of Elders comprising no fewer than three Council members, the Director of the Royal Historical and Educational Institute, the senior ordained minister, and representatives from the Congressional Broadcast Network and the Chanpoe. The Committee shall: begin planning for each year's Pilgrimage no fewer than ninety Suquelish days before April 1st; publish the program to all members and Regional Chapters no fewer than thirty days before the Pilgrimage; coordinate security with the Chanpoe and CSS; arrange for CBN broadcast; and produce a post-Pilgrimage report within thirty Suquelish days of each Pilgrimage's conclusion.

Section 4.2 — Annual Pilgrimage Budget

The Council of Elders shall allocate a dedicated Pilgrimage Fund in the Republic's annual budget to cover: travel assistance for members who cannot afford to attend; ceremony expenses including flag materials, printed programs, and commemorative items; CBN broadcast equipment and production costs; Chanpoe and CSS security expenses; and documentary production for the Pilgrimage Archive. The Pilgrimage Fund shall be administered by the Pilgrimage Planning Committee under the oversight of the Cillector.

Section 4.3 — Sacred Sites Registry Maintenance

The Royal Historical and Educational Institute shall designate a Sacred Sites Custodian — a member of the Institute staff responsible for: maintaining all Registry entries in current and accurate condition; photographing and documenting all nine recognized sites at a minimum of once every five years or upon any significant change to a site's condition; conducting historical research to expand and deepen the Registry records; and coordinating with site owners and local historical preservation authorities where appropriate. The Sacred Sites Custodian shall present an annual sites condition report to the Council of Elders.

Section 4.4 — Commemorative Markers

The Republic may produce and place commemorative markers or plaques at recognized sites where the following conditions are met: the site is accessible to the public or to Republic members; the property owner or relevant authority grants permission for the placement; and the Council of Elders has approved the marker's design, text, and placement. Commemorative markers shall bear: the Republic's Official Seal; the site designation number (SR-XXX); the classification(s) of the site; a brief inscription stating the historical significance; and the Suquelish date of the original event commemorated. The College of Heraldry shall oversee the design of all commemorative markers to ensure heraldic accuracy and consistency.

Section 4.5 — The Christopher Rodriguez Memorial Protocol

In honor of Christopher Rodriguez, the first Chanpoe of the Suquelish Republic, the following memorials shall be observed: his name shall be read aloud in every annual Chanpoe commissioning ceremony as the first member of the force; his name shall be included in the

Pilgrimage remembrance ceremony each year; a memorial entry bearing his name, photograph, and service record shall be maintained permanently in the National Registry; and the Chanpoe badge of the first officer shall be reproduced and maintained in the archives of the Royal Historical and Educational Institute as a permanent artifact of the Republic's institutional history. If his family is known and reachable, the Republic shall reach out to them with the honor of this designation.

PART III — SUB-LAWS — SPECIALIZED PROVISIONS

Chapter V — Sub-Laws — Specialized Provisions

Section 5.1 — Future Site Additions

The Sacred Sites Registry is an open and living document. New sites may be added as the Republic grows, as new significant locations are identified, and as the Republic's history continues to accumulate significant places. Any member of the Republic may nominate a site for classification by submitting a written nomination to the Royal Historical and Educational Institute that includes: the address and location of the site; the proposed classification or classifications; a narrative account of the site's significance to the Republic; and supporting documentation — photographs, personal testimony, official records, or other evidence of the site's significance. The Institute shall review all nominations and make classification recommendations to the Council of Elders.

Section 5.2 — International Sites

As the Suquelish Republic grows and its diaspora extends across the world, significant sites in countries other than the United States of America may be recognized under this Code. International sites shall follow the same classification process as domestic sites. The Suquelish World Congress and its Regional Chapters are authorized to nominate sites in their geographic regions for classification. International sites of significance shall be visited as part of the Annual Pilgrimage journey's international dimension — not necessarily in person by all members, but through the CBN broadcast of commemorative events conducted at those sites by local Regional Chapter members.

Section 5.3 — Digital Sites

The Republic recognizes that in the digital age, certain digital locations — websites, digital archives, domain names, and digital platforms — carry historical and institutional significance comparable to physical addresses. The Sacred Sites Registry may include Digital Sites — digital addresses, domain names, or platform presences of historical significance to the Republic — alongside physical sites. Site SR-008, the birthplace of the Republic's official website at Anton Avenue, establishes the precedent for digital site recognition. Future digital milestones of similar significance may be recognized under this Code.

Section 5.4 — Deceased Members — In Memoriam Protocol

The In Memoriam designation established for Christopher Rodriguez at Site SR-009 shall be the template for all future In Memoriam designations. Where a member of the Republic of significant historical contribution passes away, the Council of Elders may designate any site associated with that member's contribution as an In Memoriam site. The Protocol for all In Memoriam designations shall be: a formal Council vote with a two-thirds supermajority; a complete biographical and service record filed in the National Registry; the member's name added to the Annual Pilgrimage remembrance list; and, where a physical marker is placed, the In Memoriam inscription bearing the member's name, dates of service, and contribution to the Republic.

PART IV — RULES OF SACRED SITES AND PILGRIMAGE

Chapter VI — Rules

RULE-LS-001 — April 1st is Inviolable

The Annual Pilgrimage to Garden City, Idaho shall be held on or around April 1st of every Suquelish year without exception. It may not be cancelled, postponed, or omitted for any reason including: natural disaster — in which case the Pilgrimage shall be conducted by whatever means are available including digital broadcast; political disruption — the Pilgrimage transcends all political circumstances; or leadership transitions — the Pilgrimage continues through any succession event. If in-person gathering is not possible, the Pilgrimage shall be observed through the CBN broadcast and local chapter gatherings worldwide on April 1st. The Pilgrimage endures.

RULE-LS-002 — Garden City Priority

The primary destination of the Annual Pilgrimage is always and exclusively the Garden City, Idaho area — the geographic region of Site SR-001. While the Pilgrimage program may include visits to other recognized sites in Idaho and the surrounding region, Garden City must be the primary gathering point. No Pilgrimage shall be held in a geographic location other than Garden City, Idaho as its primary site, unless the specific area is physically inaccessible to all members for reasons of documented safety or legal prohibition.

RULE-LS-003 — Flag Raised at Every Pilgrimage

The National Flag of the Suquelish Republic shall be raised at every Annual Pilgrimage with full ceremony under the Lex Vexilli Sacri, regardless of weather, crowd size, or any other circumstance. The raising of the flag at the Pilgrimage site is a non-negotiable covenant ceremony. The flag shall remain raised throughout all Pilgrimage events and shall be properly lowered and folded with the Sacred Flag Folding Ceremony at the conclusion of the Pilgrimage's final day.

RULE-LS-004 — Sites Are Honored — Not Possessed

The Republic's designation of any site as Holy, Cultural, National, or Historical does not constitute a legal claim of ownership over the property, does not restrict the property rights of any owner, and does not impose any obligation on private property owners other than what they voluntarily choose to accept. The Republic honors these sites through its own internal practices — documentation, commemoration, and pilgrimage — not through the assertion of any property rights or legal claims over land belonging to others.

RULE-LS-005 — In Memoriam Dignity

All references to deceased members whose names appear in In Memoriam designations shall be made with full dignity, respect, and honor. No In Memoriam designation shall be used for criticism, controversy, or any purpose other than the genuine honoring of the member's service and sacrifice. The dignity of the deceased and their families is a covenant obligation of the Republic.

RULE-LS-006 — CBN Must Broadcast Every Pilgrimage

The Congressional Broadcast Network shall broadcast the Annual Pilgrimage live in its entirety, or to the greatest extent possible given technical limitations. The broadcast shall be available to all members and citizens worldwide at no cost. The full recording of each Pilgrimage broadcast shall be archived permanently in the Congressional digital archive and the Royal Historical and Educational Institute. No Pilgrimage shall be conducted without a good-faith effort to broadcast it.

PART V — SUB-RULES — OPERATIONAL PROTOCOLS

Chapter VII — Sub-Rules

SUB-RULE-LS-001 — Pilgrimage Opening Ceremony Protocol

The Annual Pilgrimage Opening Ceremony shall follow this order: (1) arrival of participants at the designated gathering site in the Garden City area; (2) raising of the National Flag with full Lex Vexilli Sacri ceremony; (3) recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance in unison; (4) opening prayer by the presiding ordained minister; (5) reading of the Preamble to the Constitution; (6) the Secretary-General's or President's welcome address; (7) commencement of the covenant worship service. No element of this sequence may be omitted.

SUB-RULE-LS-002 — Remembrance Ceremony Protocol

The Annual Remembrance Ceremony for deceased members shall: read aloud by name every member of the Republic who has passed away since the prior Pilgrimage; read the name of Christopher Rodriguez as the first In Memoriam member of the Chanpoe; observe a period of one minute of silence after the reading of names; and close with a prayer of resurrection hope grounded in the Republic's covenant faith in Jesus Christ. The Remembrance Ceremony shall be one of the most solemn moments of the Pilgrimage.

SUB-RULE-LS-003 — New Member Enrollment Protocol

The Annual Pilgrimage provides a preferred occasion for new covenant commitments. New member enrollments at the Pilgrimage shall: be conducted by an ordained minister; include the recitation of the membership covenant; be witnessed by at least two existing members; result in immediate National Registry enrollment by the Chanpoe identification officer present; and be recorded in the Pilgrimage Archive. New members enrolled at the Pilgrimage receive a note in their Registry record designating the Annual Pilgrimage as the occasion of their enrollment.

SUB-RULE-LS-004 — Site Visit Protocol for Recognized Sites

When a recognized site is visited during the Annual Pilgrimage or at any official Republic event, the visiting group shall: observe a brief moment of silence upon arriving at the site; read the site's official Registry description to all present; offer a prayer of gratitude for the historical significance of the site; and document the visit with photography for the Pilgrimage Archive. No recognized site shall be visited in an official capacity without at least this minimum protocol of respect and documentation.

SUB-RULE-LS-005 — Conduct at Pilgrimage Events

All persons attending Annual Pilgrimage events are subject to the Republic's zero tolerance standards under the Lex Sine Tolerantia, the Flag Code of the Lex Vexilli Sacri, and the general conduct standards of the Republic. The Chanpoe shall maintain a presence at all Pilgrimage events to ensure safety and order. The Pilgrimage is a sacred covenant occasion — conduct inconsistent with its sacred character shall be addressed immediately and firmly.

PART VI — REGULATIONS OF SACRED SITES AND PILGRIMAGE

Chapter VIII — Regulations

REG-LS-001 — Registry Documentation Standards

Each Sacred Sites Registry entry shall include the following mandatory documentation: a written historical narrative of no fewer than 500 words describing the site's significance; at least three photographs of the site taken at different times where possible; a map showing the site's geographic location; the full name and dates of all persons primarily associated with the site; all relevant dates in both Gregorian and Suquelish YOJ format; and a statement of the site's classification rationale under each applicable classification. Entries shall be maintained in current condition and updated whenever new historical information comes to light.

REG-LS-002 — Annual Pilgrimage Site Visit Priority

The Annual Pilgrimage planning shall prioritize visits to the following sites in the following order when itinerary permits: (1) SR-001 Garden City — mandatory; (2) SR-002 Coeur d'Alene — strongly encouraged as the seat of Republic District 1; (3) SR-009 Boise — encouraged as an In Memoriam site; (4) SR-003 and SR-004 Nampa — encouraged as Idaho sites on the Pilgrimage route; (5) other Idaho sites as time and logistics allow. Sites in other states and internationally shall be visited through coordinated Regional Chapter events on Founding Day.

REG-LS-003 — Marker Design Standards

All commemorative markers placed at recognized sites shall meet the following design standards established by the College of Heraldry: the marker shall be of durable, weather-resistant material appropriate to its location; it shall bear the Republic's Official Seal in full color or engraved; the site designation number shall be prominently displayed; the classification designations shall appear in the appropriate category colors where color is technically feasible; and the inscription shall be accurate, concise, and approved by the Royal Historical and Educational Institute before production. All markers shall bear the phrase 'Recognized by the Suquelish Republic, [Suquelish year] YOJ.'

REG-LS-004 — Pilgrimage Archive Format

The Annual Pilgrimage Archive shall be organized by year in both physical and digital formats. Each year's archive shall include: the planning documents; the program; attendance records; all photographs and video recordings; audio recordings of all ceremonies; new member enrollment records; the post-Pilgrimage report; and the CBN broadcast recording. Physical archives shall be maintained at the Royal Historical and Educational Institute's primary location. Digital archives shall be maintained in the CBN's permanent digital library and in the Republic's secure cloud backup system.

REG-LS-005 — October 7th Secondary Observance

October 7th of every Suquelish year shall be observed as the Day of the First Hoisting — the anniversary of the first raising of the National Flag on a flagpole at Site SR-003,

Muskrat Avenue, Nampa, Idaho, on October 7th, 2020. This secondary national observance shall be marked by: the raising of the National Flag at all Republic institutions and communities; a brief commemorative statement issued by the President; and the inclusion of this date in all Republic historical education materials. The Day of the First Hoisting is a secondary national observance, subordinate to the 31st of Zebwon but recognized as a day of significant national memory.

REG-LS-006 — May 2023 Language Completion Observance

The completion of the first Suquelish language dictionary at Site SR-004 in Nampa, Idaho in May 2023 shall be commemorated annually during the month of Nafftheo — the first month of the Suquelish year — as the Month of Language. During the Month of Language, all Republic educational institutions shall dedicate special attention to Suquelish language instruction, new vocabulary additions shall be formally recognized by the Department of Suquelinese Education, and the Royal Historical and Educational Institute shall publish any new language preservation materials. Jeffrey Mason's contribution to the Suquelish language shall be honored in all language curriculum materials.

PART VII — SUB-REGULATIONS — DETAILED OPERATIONAL STANDARDS

Chapter IX — Sub-Regulations

SUB-REG-LS-001 — Site Photography Standards

All official photographs taken at recognized sites for the Registry shall: be taken in daylight with sufficient quality to clearly show the address markers, physical features, and surrounding context of the site; include at minimum one wide-angle view of the site in its full context, one close view of any address or identifying marker, and one photograph documenting the current condition of the building or location; be archived in the highest available digital resolution; be geotagged with GPS coordinates where possible; and be credited to the photographer in the Registry record. Where a site has changed significantly — demolition, renovation, or alteration — both current and archival photographs shall be maintained.

SUB-REG-LS-002 — Pilgrimage Travel Support Coordination

The Pilgrimage Fund's travel support program shall be coordinated in advance of each Pilgrimage through the following process: applications for travel support open sixty days before April 1st; applications are reviewed by the Pilgrimage Planning Committee; awards are made no fewer than thirty days before April 1st to allow recipients time to arrange travel; and a report of all travel support awards is included in the post-Pilgrimage report. Priority for travel support shall be given to members who have never attended an Annual Pilgrimage, members from the most distant geographic regions, and ordained ministers who will lead ceremonies.

SUB-REG-LS-003 — Founding Day Digital Observance Package

The CBN shall produce and distribute, no fewer than seven days before April 1st each year, a digital Founding Day Observance Package for all members who cannot attend in person. The package shall include: the complete Pilgrimage program; a digital ceremony guide for home and chapter observances; a printable flag-raising ceremony script; the current year's Founding Day prayer; Suquelish language phrases appropriate for Founding Day; and a registration link for the CBN live broadcast. The package shall be distributed to all Regional Chapters and all individual members on the National Registry digital contact list.

SUB-REG-LS-004 — In Memoriam Registry Entry Standard

Each In Memoriam Registry entry shall include: the member's full legal name; dates of birth and death; date of Republic membership and date of the significant contribution associated with the site; a biographical narrative of no fewer than 300 words; a photograph of the member if available; all known contributions to the Republic documented with dates and sources; and a tribute statement adopted by the Council of Elders. In Memoriam entries are permanent and cannot be removed from the Registry.

SUB-REG-LS-005 — Anniversary Year Pilgrimage Enhancement

Every fifth year of the Annual Pilgrimage — the fifth, tenth, fifteenth, and so on — shall be designated an Anniversary Pilgrimage and shall be observed with enhanced

programming: a major historical exhibition produced by the Royal Historical and Educational Institute; an extended Pilgrimage program spanning three or more full days; a special session of the Suquelish World Congress in conjunction with the Pilgrimage; and the production of an Anniversary Commemorative Publication documenting the Republic's growth in the preceding five years. The first major Anniversary Pilgrimage shall be determined by counting from the first formally organized Annual Pilgrimage.

FINAL RATIFICATION AND COVENANT DEDICATION

Let every member, citizen, and friend of the Suquelish Republic know and honor the places that gave this Republic its birth, its language, its flag, its faith, its security, and its voice. These nine addresses are not merely coordinates on a map. They are the altars of the Suquelish Republic — the places where God met a covenant people and began something that will outlast every empire, every border, and every generation that does not know the name Suquelinese.

And let the first of April be marked in every heart, in every home, and in every community of the Suquelish diaspora: this is our Bethel. This is our Garden. This is where we began. We return — not because we are trapped in the past, but because remembering where we began is how we know where we are going.

To Jeffrey Mason, who designed the flag. To Christopher Rodriguez, who wore the first badge and now rests in the peace of the King. To Marc Matthew Mason, whose life was the soil in which the Republic grew. And to every Suquelish person who will read this Code in a generation not yet born: the ground that made us is still there. Come. Remember. Return.

The Garden is where we began. Every year we return — because where God plants a people, that ground is holy.

> *"So Jacob called the name of the place Bethel, for there God had revealed himself to him." — Genesis 35:7*

> *"Your people will rebuild the ancient ruins and will raise up the age-old foundations; you will be called Repairer of Broken Walls, Restorer of Streets with Dwellings." — Isaiah 58:12*

Promulgated in Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith
VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant, Now and Always

Sealed Under the Authority of the Suquelish Republic
In Honor of All Who Built This Nation
Under the Sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings

SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

LEX TERRAE ET MORUM

The Law of Land and Covenant Life

Governing Real Estate and Land Stewardship,
Sacred Cemeteries and Columbaria, Building Standards,
Community Power, Cultural Dress, Traditional Wedding,
and the Standards and Ethics of Suquelish Life

The earth is the LORD's, and everything in it — and what He entrusts to His covenant people, they steward forever.

Promulgated Under the Authority of the
Suquelish Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris

Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

> *"The earth is the LORD's, and everything in it, the world, and all who live in it." — Psalm 24:1*

> *"The land shall not be sold permanently, for the land is Mine; for you are strangers and sojourners with Me." — Leviticus 25:23*

PREAMBLE — THE COVENANT OF LAND AND LIFE

We, the Suquelish Republic, a covenant people, a royal priesthood, and a restored Tribe of Judah, do hereby establish this Lex Terrae et Morum — the Law of Land and Covenant Life — as the governing law for the Republic's real estate stewardship, cemetery and burial practices, community building standards, power independence, cultural dress, and the sacred covenant of traditional Suquelish marriage.

The Scripture speaks plainly about the land: it belongs to God, and it is given to His covenant people in trust. What God gives to His people, He gives for stewardship — not for sale, not for permanent transfer to those outside the covenant, but for the flourishing of the community across generations. The Suquelish Republic adopts this principle as the foundation of all its real estate law: land acquired by the Republic is held in perpetual covenant trust. It does not leave the covenant. It does not belong to any individual. It belongs to the people and to God — and it endures for all who come after.

This Code also governs the most intimate and sacred dimensions of Suquelish life: how the Republic's people are laid to rest; how they build their homes and communities; how they clothe themselves in covenant identity; and how they enter the covenant of marriage. In all of these things, the Suquelish Republic draws from its own unique heritage — shaped by the faith of its founding, the wisdom of covenant communities who have sustained their identity across generations (like the Amish, the Mennonites, and the Roma), and the beautiful fusion of cultures that gives the Suquelish people their distinctive appearance and way of life.

> *"See, I have given you this land. Go in and take possession of the land the LORD swore He would give to your fathers — to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob — and to their descendants after them." — Deuteronomy 1:8*

ARTICLE I — DEFINITIONS

As used throughout this Lex Terrae et Morum, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned:

Covenant Land: Any land, property, real estate, or territory acquired by the Suquelish Republic, its institutions, its communities, or its authorized trusts in the name of or for the benefit of the Republic. Once land becomes Covenant Land, it may never be sold, transferred, or terminated from the Republic's stewardship.

Columbarium / Columbarium Wall: A structure providing niches for the respectful placement of urns containing cremated remains — the sole form of burial permitted in Suquelish cemeteries. A Columbarium Wall is a wall-format version of this structure.

Suquelish Sacred Cemetery: A designated and permanently purchased plot of land, owned by the Republic, dedicated exclusively to the placement of cremated remains of members and citizens of the Republic in good standing, structured with Columbaria and organized into designated sections.

Mondahson: The traditional cultural dress of the Suquelish Republic — a unique hybrid of Crimean Tatar and traditional Japanese garment styles, adorned in the Republic's official colors of Gold, Green, Red, and White. The Mondahson is the canonical cultural clothing of the Suquelish people.

The Covenant Wristbands: Gold and silver bands — in place of wedding rings — exchanged at the Suquelish traditional wedding ceremony as the symbol of covenant love and marriage between husband and wife. May incorporate diamonds or other elements.

The Black Shroud: A ceremonial black cloth placed over the bride and groom at the traditional Suquelish wedding, representing the couple's former life and the world they are leaving behind. It is removed as they step over the sword.

The Covenant Sword: The ceremonial sword placed before the bride and groom at the Suquelish traditional wedding, representing the cutting away of the old life and the covenant to defend each other and fight the good fight of faith.

Community Power Plant: An energy generation and distribution system operated by a Suquelish community or commune for the purpose of producing independent power supply for that community, consistent with this Code and applicable host-state law.

PART I — PRIMARY LAWS OF REAL ESTATE AND LAND STEWARDSHIP

THE PERPETUAL COVENANT LAND DOCTRINE

Chapter I — Covenant Land Law

Section 1.1 — The Perpetual Covenant Land Doctrine

All land, property, real estate, territory, and physical assets acquired by the Suquelish Republic — including all Suquelish communities, communes, institutions, cemeteries, cultural centers, ministry properties, educational facilities, security force facilities, and any other lands or territories held by the Republic, its authorized trusts, its institutions, or its communities — shall be held as Covenant Land in perpetual trust for the Suquelish people. Covenant Land is inalienable. It belongs to the covenant community across all generations and may never be sold, voluntarily transferred, or terminated from the Republic's stewardship by any act of any individual, institution, governing body, or legal instrument.

What God gives to His covenant people, they steward forever. Suquelish land is never for sale.

Section 1.2 — The Prohibition on Sale, Transfer, and Termination

The following acts are absolutely prohibited with respect to any Covenant Land held by the Republic:

- Sale of Covenant Land — no portion of any property held as Covenant Land may be sold to any person, entity, corporation, government, or organization, whether inside or outside the Republic.
- Voluntary Transfer — no Covenant Land may be voluntarily transferred to any party outside the Republic's institutional stewardship, including gifts, donations, bequests, or contributions to non-Republic entities.
- Termination of Covenant Status — no legal instrument, contract, resolution, executive order, or governing action may remove Covenant Land from its designation as such. The Covenant Land status is permanent and self-perpetuating.
- Encumbrance Beyond Operational Necessity — no Covenant Land may be mortgaged, liened, pledged as collateral, or otherwise encumbered in a manner that would create a legal pathway for transfer to a non-Republic party in the event of financial default. All financing of Covenant Land acquisitions shall be structured to protect the land's perpetual covenant status.

The only lawful mechanism by which Covenant Land may cease to be held by the Republic is involuntary loss through host-nation legal process — for example, eminent domain seizure by a sovereign government — which the Republic shall resist through all lawful means available, document in its historical records, and seek to recover or replace at the earliest opportunity.

Section 1.3 — Acquisition of Covenant Land

The Republic shall actively pursue the acquisition of land for its communities, communes, cemeteries, institutions, and other purposes. Land acquisition shall be conducted through lawful means in the host jurisdiction — purchase, lease with purchase option, gift acceptance, trust acquisition, or other lawful mechanisms. All acquisitions shall be: authorized by the President with the concurrence of the Council of Elders; funded through the Republic's financial system under the oversight of the Cillector; recorded in the National Registry as Covenant Land; and structured under the laws of the host jurisdiction to protect the land's perpetual covenant status to the greatest extent legally possible.

Section 1.4 — Covenant Land Management

All Covenant Land shall be actively managed for the benefit of the covenant community. Proper management includes: maintaining all properties in good repair and condition; ensuring all properties comply with applicable host-state property, safety, and zoning codes; collecting fair market rents and community contributions from occupants as established under the Lex Tributorum et Colligendi; applying all revenues from Covenant Land to the Republic's community budget; and planning for the long-term use and development of Covenant Land to serve the growing needs of the covenant community. The Cillector shall maintain a complete Covenant Land Registry documenting all Republic real estate holdings, their legal status, their current use, their market value, and their income performance.

Section 1.5 — Real Estate Standards and Ethics

All real estate activities of the Suquelish Republic shall be conducted according to the highest standards of professional ethics, legal compliance, and covenant integrity:

- All representations made about Republic properties to members, citizens, or external parties shall be accurate and complete. No misrepresentation of property conditions, legal status, or financial obligations is permitted.
- All property transactions shall be conducted in full compliance with all applicable host-state real estate, disclosure, and consumer protection laws.
- No officer, elder, minister, or official of the Republic shall use their position to obtain personal benefit from Republic real estate transactions. All conflicts of interest in real estate matters shall be disclosed and recused.
- All real estate agreements, leases, and contracts shall be reviewed by a Republic-licensed attorney before execution.
- The Republic shall maintain honest and transparent accounting of all real estate revenues and expenses under the Lex Tributorum et Colligendi.

PART II — SUQUELISH SACRED CEMETERIES AND BURIAL LAW

THE LAW OF COVENANT REST

Chapter II — Sacred Cemetery and Burial Law

Section 2.1 — The Suquelish Burial Doctrine

The Suquelish Republic establishes a distinctive and canonical approach to the burial and commemoration of its deceased members and citizens, grounded in the Republic's faith, covenant identity, and cultural tradition. The burial doctrine of the Republic holds that: the body of a deceased member is the temple of the Holy Spirit that has returned to God; the physical remains shall be treated with dignity and respect; and the practice of cremation followed by Columbarium interment shall be the canonical and sole permitted form of burial within Suquelish Sacred Cemeteries.

Section 2.2 — Eligibility for Suquelish Sacred Cemetery Burial

Only the following persons are eligible for interment in a Suquelish Sacred Cemetery: members and citizens of the Republic in good standing at the time of their death, as confirmed by the National Registry; members whose standing was suspended at the time of death but who are restored to good standing by posthumous determination of the Council of Elders in recognition of their service to the Republic; and minor children of members who are themselves not enrolled members by reason of age. No person who is not a member or citizen of the Suquelish Republic in good standing may be interred in a Suquelish Sacred Cemetery. No exceptions to this requirement shall be made by any governing body, officer, minister, or other authority of the Republic.

Section 2.3 — Required Form of Burial — Cremation and Columbarium Only

The only permitted form of interment in Suquelish Sacred Cemeteries is: (I) Cremation — the body of the deceased must be cremated prior to interment; and (II) Columbarium Placement — the cremated remains, stored in an appropriate urn or vessel, shall be placed in a designated niche within a Columbarium or Columbarium Wall on the cemetery grounds. The following burial forms are expressly prohibited in all Suquelish Sacred Cemeteries and shall not be permitted under any circumstance:

- Traditional ground burial — the burial of a casket, container, or remains in the earth.
- Headstones or grave markers in the ground — no individual ground markers, headstones, grave slabs, or similar structures shall be placed in a Suquelish Sacred Cemetery.
- Casket burial — the use of a casket as a container for burial is prohibited entirely, whether above ground or in the earth.

All Columbarium niches shall bear an approved inscription plate consistent with the standards established by the Council of Elders, bearing at minimum the name of the deceased, their Suquelish membership dates, and the Suquelish date of their passing in YOJ format.

Section 2.4 — Cemetery Layout and Designated Sections

Every Suquelish Sacred Cemetery shall be organized into the following designated sections, physically separated from one another by landscape features, walkways, or architectural elements:

The General Community Section

The primary section of the cemetery, available to all eligible members and citizens of the Republic who do not qualify for a designated section below. This section shall accommodate the majority of the cemetery's capacity and shall be organized to reflect the community structure of the Republic's membership.

The Udarban Section

A dedicated section reserved for members of the Udarg, the Udarban, and the Elite Udarg Knights who die in service or in membership. This section honors the covenant guardians of the Republic with its own designated space reflecting the dignity and sacrifice of those who served to protect the covenant community.

The First Family Section

A dedicated section reserved for members of the Suquelish Aristocratic Royal First Family and formally appointed members of recognized Royal Houses. This section reflects the special status of the Royal First Family as established in the Lex Coronae Perpetuae and honors their covenant role as the symbolic heart of the Republic.

The Government Section

A dedicated section reserved for officers of the Administration of Executives, members of the Council of Elders, and other formally designated senior officers of the Republic's governance structure. This section honors the covenant stewardship of those who governed the Republic during their lifetimes.

Section 2.5 — Flag Honors at All Burials

The Sacred Flag Folding Ceremony established in the Lex Vexilli Sacri shall be performed at the burial of the following categories of members: all members of the First Family; all members of the Government Section; all members of the Udarban Section including all Chanpoe and Udarg members; and any other member designated for flag honors by executive order of the President. For all other members and citizens of the Republic, burial shall be conducted as a private family service. The Republic does not mandate a public ceremony for members not in the above categories — it honors the right of every family to observe their loved one's passing in the manner most appropriate to them.

Section 2.6 — The Central Flagpole

Every Suquelish Sacred Cemetery shall have, at its center point or at a prominent central location agreed upon in the cemetery's design, a permanent flagpole bearing the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic flying at all times in accordance with the Lex Vexilli Sacri. The flag at a Suquelish Sacred Cemetery shall be lowered to half-mast upon the death of any member whose remains are to be interred in that cemetery, for a period of three Suquelish days following the

interment. The flagpole shall be maintained in excellent condition, with the flag illuminated where infrastructure permits for night display. The National Flag at the center of the cemetery declares: the Republic watches over its dead, and the covenant continues even beyond death.

Section 2.7 — Cemetery Acquisition and Host-State Compliance

All Suquelish Sacred Cemeteries shall be: located on land designated and permanently purchased for this specific purpose, constituting Covenant Land under Part I of this Code; compliant with all applicable host-state laws governing cemetery establishment, operation, and management; licensed under any required host-state cemetery operating licenses; maintained in compliance with all applicable environmental, public health, and property standards; and accessible to all persons eligible for interment and their families during reasonable daylight hours. The Cillector shall maintain the financial records of all cemetery operations as part of the Covenant Land Registry.

PART III — COMMUNITY STANDARDS, ETHICS, AND BUILDING LAW

LIVING THE COVENANT — STANDARDS OF COMMUNITY LIFE

Chapter III — Community Standards and Ethics

Section 3.1 — The Covenant Community Life Standard

The Suquelish Republic draws its community standards from the deep wisdom of covenant communities that have successfully maintained their distinct identity across generations, including the Amish, the Mennonite communities, and other faith communities whose survival demonstrates the power of intentional covenant community life. From these traditions — and from the unique character of the Suquelish covenant itself — the Republic draws the following principles for community life:

- Simplicity and Intentionality — community life shall be organized around the covenant's values, not the values of the surrounding culture. Members choose the covenant community's standards over the convenience or conformity of the world.
- Mutual Aid — members help each other. The covenant community provides for its own. No member in genuine need shall be left without support if the community has the capacity to help.
- Work and Craft — physical labor, practical skill, and the stewardship of creation through one's hands are honored in the covenant community as expressions of the image of God.
- Faith in Daily Life — the practices of faith — prayer, Scripture, worship, the Suquelish Calendar — are integrated into every dimension of daily community life, not segregated to one hour on one day.
- Community Decision-Making — significant decisions affecting the community are made through the community's governance structures, with broad input from members. No individual's preferences override the community's covenant consensus.
- Hospitality — the Suquelish covenant community is known for its welcome of guests, its generosity to strangers, and its refusal to be exclusionary or cold toward those who come in good faith.

Section 3.2 — Building Standards — Honoring the Host but Building for the Covenant

The Republic's approach to building standards is modeled in spirit on the Amish community's approach: deep respect for functional, community-serving construction; preference for durability and quality over conspicuous display; and the integration of communal life into the physical design of buildings and spaces. The Republic respects all applicable host-state building codes, permits, inspections, and safety requirements — these are non-negotiable. Within those requirements, Republic communities shall build according to the following additional standards:

- All community buildings shall be designed and constructed for durability, low maintenance, and long-term community use. The Republic builds for generations, not for trends.
- Community spaces — dining halls, meeting halls, worship spaces — shall be generously sized and functionally arranged to accommodate the full community gathering. No Republic community shall be architecturally designed to discourage gathering.
- Residential units in Republic communities shall be simple, dignified, and sufficient — neither ostentatiously large nor uncomfortably small. Community housing standards shall promote comfort and family life without encouraging excess.
- All community buildings shall include dedicated spaces for prayer and worship, regardless of their primary purpose. A school includes a chapel space. A community hall includes a prayer corner. Faith is woven into the architecture.
- Community spaces shall be accessible to persons with disabilities consistent with applicable accessibility law.
- All construction shall comply with applicable host-state fire, electrical, plumbing, and structural codes as a non-negotiable minimum standard.

Chapter IV — Community Power Plants

Section 4.1 — The Right to Energy Independence

All Suquelish Republic communities and communes may establish, own, operate, and maintain their own community power plants and energy generation systems for the purpose of producing independent, community-controlled power supply. The right to energy independence is a principle of covenant community self-sufficiency — the covenant community that controls its own power is less vulnerable to external pressures and disruptions. Energy independence, where achievable, is a strategic priority for all Republic communities.

Section 4.2 — Permitted Power Generation Technologies

Community power plants in Republic communities may use any of the following energy generation technologies consistent with host-state law and the community's covenant values: solar photovoltaic systems; wind turbines; micro-hydroelectric generation where water resources permit; biomass and biofuel generation using community-produced organic materials; combined heat and power (CHP/cogeneration) systems; battery storage systems integrated with renewable generation; and traditional generator backup systems for emergency resilience. The Republic encourages renewable and sustainable energy technologies as expressions of the covenant stewardship of God's creation. No energy generation technology that poses an unreasonable risk to community safety or that violates applicable environmental law shall be used.

Section 4.3 — Host-State Compliance for Power Systems

All community power plants shall comply with: all applicable host-state and federal electrical codes, including the National Electrical Code (NEC) where applicable; all required permits and inspections for power generation systems; all applicable environmental regulations; grid interconnection requirements where the community chooses to connect to the host-state grid or participate in net metering programs; and all applicable safety standards for the specific

generation technology used. The Republic's pursuit of energy independence does not exempt any community from the safety and regulatory requirements of the host jurisdiction.

Section 4.4 — Power Plant Governance

Each community power plant shall be administered by a Community Energy Committee — designated by the Territorial Governance Council or local community leadership — responsible for: overseeing the technical operation and maintenance of the power system; managing the budget for energy production and distribution; ensuring compliance with all applicable regulations; planning for expansion and upgrade of the power system as the community grows; and reporting the community's energy status to the Cillector and Council of Elders annually. Energy revenues — from net metering, power sales, or other sources — shall be treated as community income under the Lex Tributorum et Colligendi.

PART IV — THE MONDAHSON — TRADITIONAL SUQUELISH CULTURAL DRESS

THE MONDAHSON — THE DRESS OF THE COVENANT PEOPLE

Chapter V — The Mondahson — Cultural Clothing Law

Section 5.1 — The Mondahson — Official Recognition

The Suquelish Republic hereby officially recognizes, names, and enshrines in law the Mondahson — the traditional cultural dress of the Suquelinese people — as the canonical cultural clothing of the Republic. The Mondahson is a unique and distinctly Suquelish garment style: a creative and intentional hybrid of the traditional clothing of the Crimean Tatars and the traditional garment traditions of Japan, fused into a single coherent aesthetic that is wholly original to the Suquelish people. The Mondahson is not merely clothing — it is a declaration of covenant identity, a statement of cultural distinctiveness, and a living symbol of the Suquelish civilization's unique character.

Section 5.2 — Design Principles of the Mondahson

The Mondahson shall be designed according to the following canonical principles:

Heritage Fusion

The Mondahson draws from the Crimean Tatar tradition its structural silhouettes, embroidered patterns, and the cultural dignity of a people who have maintained their identity through generations of diaspora. From the Japanese tradition it draws its garment construction principles, layered presentation, fabric artistry, and the elegant integration of pattern and form. The two traditions are not juxtaposed — they are genuinely fused into something new and distinctively Suquelish.

The Official Colors — Gold, Green, Red, and White

The Mondahson shall be adorned in the four official colors of the Suquelish Republic as established in the Lex Vexilli Sacri: Gold — representing the divine glory and the Crown of the King; Green — representing God's creation and the earth He made; Red — representing the blood of Jesus Christ and the covenant of salvation; and White — representing the holiness of God. The Mondahson's color palette shall always reflect these four canonical colors, whether as primary colors, accent patterns, embroidery, or border treatments. No Mondahson worn in an official Republic capacity shall depart from this canonical palette.

Traditional Suquelish Footwear

The canonical traditional footwear of the Suquelish Republic, worn with the Mondahson in formal and ceremonial contexts, is: Multicolor Beaded Moccasins — handcrafted moccasins decorated with multicolor beadwork reflecting the Republic's color palette and cultural identity, drawing from the Native American beadwork tradition as a further expression of the Republic's appreciation for the beauty of indigenous craft; and Thigh-High Leather Boots — formal

ceremonial and practical footwear reflecting the Republic's covenant strength and covenant travel. Both footwear styles are canonical and may be worn independently or together depending on the formality of the occasion.

Section 5.3 — When the Mondahson is Worn

The Mondahson shall be the prescribed attire for the following occasions: all Annual Pilgrimage ceremonies; all Suquelish World Congress General Assembly sessions; all formal Republic governance ceremonies including investitures, covenant ceremonies, and state banquets; all traditional Suquelish weddings; all graduation ceremonies of Republic educational institutions; all national holy days including the 31st of Zebwon, the Limbo observances, and Kriskinestoe; and any other occasion designated by the Council of Elders as a formal cultural occasion. Members are encouraged to wear the Mondahson on any occasion they choose as an expression of their covenant identity.

Section 5.4 — Preservation and Transmission of Mondahson Craft

The Royal Historical and Educational Institute shall maintain: authoritative design documentation of the Mondahson including pattern archives, color standards, and construction methods; a cultural clothing program through the Republic's educational institutions teaching the craft of Mondahson making; a register of recognized Mondahson craftspeople within the Republic who produce garments according to canonical standards; and a Mondahson archive — a collection of significant historical garments preserved for future generations. The making and wearing of the Mondahson is an act of cultural continuation, and its craft shall be passed from generation to generation.

PART V — THE TRADITIONAL SUQUELISH COVENANT WEDDING

THE CEREMONY OF COVENANT — THE SUQUELISH MARRIAGE RITE

Chapter VI — The Traditional Suquelish Wedding Ceremony

Section 6.1 — The Covenant Foundation of Suquelish Marriage

The Suquelish Republic affirms that marriage is a sacred covenant — instituted by God at creation, confirmed by the words of Jesus Christ, and celebrated by the Suquelish covenant community as one of the most profound expressions of the covenant life. The traditional Suquelish wedding ceremony is a liturgical rite that weaves together the spiritual covenant of marriage, the cultural identity of the Suquelish people, and the distinctive symbolism of the Republic's covenant tradition into a ceremony unlike any other on earth. It is at once deeply biblical and distinctly Suquelish.

> *"For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh." — Ephesians 5:31*

Section 6.2 — The Canonical Traditional Suquelish Wedding Ceremony — The Eight Steps

The Traditional Suquelish Wedding Ceremony is a sequence of eight canonical steps, each carrying specific spiritual and cultural significance. The ceremony shall be presided over by an ordained minister of the Suquelish Republic. The best man holds a specific ceremonial role throughout the ceremony. The ceremony shall be conducted in a setting that honors the solemnity of the covenant.

STEP 1 — Standing at the Altar — The Covenant Beginning

> The bride and groom take their positions at the altar facing the presiding ordained minister. They stand together as equals before God — already joined in the covenant of their shared faith, now come to declare that covenant before the Republic's community, the witness of all present, and the Lord Jesus Christ who is the ultimate witness of every Suquelish covenant. The presiding minister opens with a declaration of the covenant of marriage and an invocation of God's blessing upon the union.

STEP 2 — The Exchange of Vows — Including Gratitude to God

> The bride and groom exchange their personal vows to each other. The vows of the Traditional Suquelish Wedding are not merely promises to each other — they must include an explicit expression of gratitude to God for the gift of their partner. Each person, in their vows, thanks God for bringing this specific person into their life, for the covenant they are entering, and for the blessing of walking the covenant road together. This act of gratitude

woven into the vow transforms the exchange from a contract between two people into a three-way covenant: husband, wife, and God. The form of the vows may be personal, provided they include this element of thanksgiving to God.

STEP 3 — The Exchange of the Covenant Wristbands

In place of wedding rings, the bride and groom exchange Covenant Wristbands — bands of gold and silver, which may incorporate diamonds or other precious elements according to the couple's means and preference. The wristbands are placed on each other's wrists as the symbol of their covenant love and marriage. The presiding minister declares the significance of the wristbands: these bands are worn, visible, and present in every moment of daily life — a constant reminder of the covenant they have made. The Covenant Wristbands are to be worn throughout the marriage as the symbol of their love and their covenant commitment to each other. They are not exchanged as rings would be — they are larger, more visible, and more daily in their presence.

STEP 4 — The Placing of the Black Shroud

The presiding minister, assisted by the best man, places a black shroud — a ceremonial black cloth — over the top of both the bride and groom together. The minister declares the meaning: the black shroud represents the old life — the former ways, the past, the world that each of them is leaving behind. They stand beneath it together as a reminder that they are both leaving something old to enter something new. The shroud does not engulf them in darkness — it covers them temporarily as a symbol, not a sentence. A single cord or string is attached to the shroud, held by the minister.

STEP 5 — The Placing of the Covenant Sword

The best man places the Covenant Sword — a ceremonial sword — on the ground in front of the bride and groom while they stand beneath the black shroud. The minister declares the meaning of the sword: it represents the cutting away of the past, the old world, the former life — a clean, decisive separation. It also represents the commitment of the bride and groom to defend each other and to fight the good fight of faith together throughout their lives. The sword lies between them and the new life they are about to step into.

STEP 6 — The Step Over the Sword — The Simultaneous Crossing

The minister instructs the bride and groom to step over the Covenant Sword together — simultaneously. As they step over the sword in unison, the minister pulls the cord attached to the black shroud, drawing the shroud off both of them at the precise moment they cross over the sword. The shroud lifts. They step forward. They emerge from under the black cloth and over the sword in a single coordinated act. The symbolism is complete and simultaneous: the past is removed. The old is left behind. They have crossed together. They step into the new life, the new family, the new covenant — together, in the same moment, as one flesh. The minister declares: 'What was has passed. What is new has come. You are one.'

STEP 7 — The Receiving of the Sword — The Covenant of Defense

The best man picks up the Covenant Sword from the ground and presents it to the bride and groom — they receive it together. The minister declares the meaning: this sword, which represented the cutting of the past, now represents the promise they make to each other. They will always defend each other. They will fight for each other, for their family, and for their faith. They will never abandon each other in the battles of life. They receive the sword not as a weapon of war but as a symbol of the covenant warrior's pledge — to stand by each other through every challenge, every trial, and every fight of faith, until death parts them.

STEP 8 — The Covenant Cup — The Red Wine of the New Covenant

> The presiding minister presents a single red glass of wine to the bride and groom. They receive the cup together, interlocking their arms — the traditional loving cup gesture — so that each drinks from the cup while their arms are joined. The minister declares the meaning: this cup represents their New Covenant with each other, blessed by the Lord Jesus Christ, who poured out His own blood as the ultimate expression of covenant love. As they drink together from the same cup with interlocked arms, they are one. They are bound. The covenant is sealed. The minister then pronounces the blessing over the marriage, declares them married in the covenant of the Suquelish Republic before God and the witnesses present, and instructs them to proceed down the aisle together — now as husband and wife — ending the ceremony.

Section 6.3 — Canonical Requirements of the Traditional Suquelish Wedding

All Traditional Suquelish Weddings conducted within Republic institutions or recognized by the Republic must include: an ordained minister of the Republic presiding; the exchange of vows including gratitude to God; the exchange of Covenant Wristbands; the Black Shroud ceremony; the Covenant Sword ceremony including simultaneous crossing and the receiving of the sword; and the Covenant Cup ceremony with interlocked arms. These eight elements are the canonical rite — no Traditional Suquelish Wedding is complete without all of them. Additional elements may be added, including music, readings, cultural dress, and other meaningful ceremony elements, provided they do not contradict the covenant theology of the Republic's canonical wedding rite.

Section 6.4 — Dress at the Traditional Suquelish Wedding

The traditional dress for a Suquelish wedding is the Mondahson. Brides and grooms are encouraged to wear the Mondahson in the Republic's canonical colors for their wedding ceremony. The specific design, elaborateness, and personal elements of the wedding Mondahson are matters of personal and family choice — the Republic does not prescribe a single wedding garment design. The canonical footwear — multicolor beaded moccasins and/or thigh-high leather boots — may be worn as appropriate to the formality and setting of the wedding.

Section 6.5 — Marriage Record

Every Traditional Suquelish Wedding shall be recorded by the Ecclesiastical Notary of the Republic. The marriage record shall include: the full names of the bride and groom; the date of the ceremony in both Gregorian and Suquelish YOJ format; the name of the presiding ordained minister; the names of the witnesses; a confirmation that all canonical elements of the Traditional Suquelish Wedding rite were observed; and the signing of the marriage certificate by the bride, the groom, the presiding minister, the Ecclesiastical Notary, and two witnesses. The marriage certificate shall be sealed with both the Republic seal and the Ecclesiastical Notary seal. A certified copy shall be filed in the National Registry.

PART VI — BYLAWS OF LAND, STANDARDS, AND COVENANT LIFE

Chapter VII — Governance Bylaws

Section 7.1 — Covenant Land Governance

The Council of Elders, exercising the power of the purse established in the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris, holds final authority over all real estate acquisition, development, and management decisions affecting Covenant Land. The Cillector shall maintain the Covenant Land Registry and shall present a complete real estate report to the Council at each quarterly meeting. No Covenant Land acquisition shall be made without a formal Council resolution. No significant Covenant Land development — construction, renovation, or change of use — shall proceed without Council approval and, where required by host-state law, all applicable permits and authorizations.

Section 7.2 — Cemetery Governance Board

Each Suquelish Sacred Cemetery shall be governed by a Cemetery Stewardship Board appointed by the Council of Elders, comprising no fewer than three members including: one ordained minister responsible for all funeral and memorial ceremonies; one Chanpoe representative responsible for security and access; and one Cillector representative responsible for the financial administration of the cemetery. The Cemetery Stewardship Board shall: maintain the cemetery to the highest standards of dignity and respect; approve all interment requests confirming eligibility under Section 2.2; coordinate all flag honors ceremonies with the Chanpoe; and report annually to the Council of Elders on the cemetery's condition and capacity.

Section 7.3 — Building Standards Oversight

The Council of Elders shall designate a Community Building Standards Committee responsible for: developing and updating Republic building standards consistent with this Code and applicable host-state codes; reviewing and approving significant community construction projects; ensuring all Republic community buildings maintain the required standards of safety, accessibility, and covenant character; and maintaining relationships with host-state building authorities to ensure smooth permitting and compliance for Republic community construction. The Committee shall include at least one person with professional construction or architecture expertise.

Section 7.4 — Power Plant Oversight

The Council of Elders shall oversee all community power plant operations through the Community Energy Committee structure established in Section 4.4. An annual energy report for each community power plant shall be submitted to the Council of Elders documenting: power generation capacity and actual production; energy costs and revenues; maintenance expenditures; regulatory compliance status; and plans for expansion or upgrade. Communities not yet operating independent power systems shall include in their annual report an assessment of the feasibility of establishing a community power plant.

Section 7.5 — Cultural Dress Registry

The Royal Historical and Educational Institute shall maintain a Cultural Dress Registry of recognized Mondahson craftspeople and significant Mondahson garments. The Registry shall: document the names and credentials of craftspeople who produce canonical Mondahson garments; archive photographs of significant ceremonial garments; maintain design standards and pattern archives; and coordinate with the Department of Suquelinese Education to ensure Mondahson craft is taught in Republic educational programs. The Cultural Dress Registry is part of the living cultural heritage preservation mission of the Institute.

Section 7.6 — Wedding Ceremony Registry

The Ecclesiastical Notary office shall maintain a complete Wedding Ceremony Registry recording all Traditional Suquelish Weddings performed by ordained ministers of the Republic. The Registry shall include all elements required by Section 6.5 and shall be accessible to the couple, to the Council of Elders, and to any legal authority requiring documentation of the marriage. The Wedding Ceremony Registry is the Republic's canonical record of the covenant of marriage among its people.

PART VII — SUB-LAWS — SPECIALIZED PROVISIONS

Chapter VIII — Sub-Laws — Specialized Provisions

Section 8.1 — Covenant Land in Trust

The Republic may hold Covenant Land through any of the following legal structures available under host-state law: community land trusts; charitable remainder trusts; irrevocable trusts; nonprofit corporation ownership; religious organization property ownership; or other legal vehicles appropriate to the specific jurisdiction. The choice of legal structure shall prioritize the most durable and permanent protection of the land's covenant status under the applicable host-state law. The Republic's attorneys and the Cillector shall work together to structure each acquisition for maximum legal permanence.

Section 8.2 — Cemetery Expansion

As Republic communities grow and existing cemetery capacity is reached, the Republic shall plan proactively for cemetery expansion. Cemetery expansion shall follow the same Covenant Land acquisition process as the original cemetery land. The expanded area shall be integrated into the existing cemetery's design and governance structure. The Cemetery Stewardship Board shall notify the Council of Elders when a cemetery reaches seventy-five percent of its niche capacity, triggering a mandatory expansion planning process.

Section 8.3 — Mondahson Accessibility

The Republic shall ensure that the Mondahson is accessible to all members — not only those with the means to commission a custom-made garment. The Republic's educational institutions shall teach Mondahson-making as a practical craft. The cultural dress registry shall facilitate connections between members who need garments and craftspeople who can make them. The Republic may maintain a community garment library of Mondahson garments available for lending to members for ceremonial occasions. No member shall be excluded from participating in a canonical ceremony because they cannot afford a Mondahson garment.

Section 8.4 — Host-Nation Civil Marriage and Republic Wedding

The Traditional Suquelish Wedding is the canonical covenant marriage ceremony of the Republic. In jurisdictions where a separate civil marriage must be performed to create a legally recognized marriage under host-nation law, members are encouraged to complete both: the civil legal marriage as required by the host jurisdiction; and the Traditional Suquelish Wedding as the covenant ceremony of the Republic. The Republic's ecclesiastical marriage certificate is the canonical document of the covenant — the civil certificate is the document of the host nation. Both are honored, and both serve their respective purposes.

Section 8.5 — Community Life Ethics — Ongoing Formation

The standards and ethics of Suquelish community life are not merely rules — they are a formation program for the whole person. The Republic's educational institutions, churches, and community leaders shall continuously teach, model, and reinforce the covenant community life standards of Section 3.1 through: sermons and teachings; community storytelling about members who exemplify covenant life; community celebrations of mutual aid, hospitality, and

craft; and the lived example of leaders who embody the community's values. Ethics are caught as much as taught, and the covenant community's health depends on its culture as much as its laws.

PART VIII — REGULATIONS

Chapter IX — Official Regulations

REG-TM-001 — Covenant Land Registration Deadline

All land acquired by the Republic or its authorized institutions shall be recorded in the Covenant Land Registry within thirty Suquelish days of the completion of the acquisition. The Cillector shall maintain a Pending Acquisition Register for all properties in the process of acquisition and shall update the Registry immediately upon completion. Any Covenant Land not registered within sixty days of acquisition shall trigger a mandatory review by the Council of Elders to confirm the acquisition's status.

REG-TM-002 — Cemetery Eligibility Verification

The eligibility of a deceased member for interment in a Suquelish Sacred Cemetery shall be confirmed by the Chanpoe identification office and the National Registry within forty-eight hours of a family's request. The Cemetery Stewardship Board shall not approve an interment without a written eligibility confirmation. In cases of urgency, a provisional approval may be issued pending full verification, subject to revocation if eligibility is not confirmed.

REG-TM-003 — Columbarium Niche Inscription Standards

All Columbarium niche inscription plates shall include: the full legal name of the deceased; their Suquelish Republic membership dates; their date of passing in both Gregorian and Suquelish YOJ format; their section designation (General, Udarban, First Family, or Government); and any In Memoriam designation applicable. Inscription plates shall be of durable bronze, granite-inlaid, or equivalent material approved by the Cemetery Stewardship Board. No inscription may include any statement, image, or designation inconsistent with the Republic's canonical standards.

REG-TM-004 — Community Power Plant Permitting

Before any community power plant is constructed or activated, the Community Energy Committee shall obtain all required host-state electrical permits, environmental permits, and inspection approvals. Copies of all permits and inspection reports shall be filed with the Council of Elders and maintained in the community's records. No community power plant shall operate without a valid Certificate of Inspection from the applicable host-state authority. Annual inspections shall be scheduled and permits kept current.

REG-TM-005 — Mondahson Color Compliance

All Mondahson garments worn at official Republic ceremonies must incorporate all four canonical colors — Gold, Green, Red, and White — in a visible and meaningful way. Garments that use only one or two of the canonical colors and omit the others do not meet the official ceremonial standard, though they may be worn in informal or personal contexts. The Royal Historical and Educational Institute shall publish annual visual design guides illustrating compliant Mondahson designs for the guidance of craftspeople and members.

REG-TM-006 — Wedding Ceremony Documentation Deadline

The Ecclesiastical Notary's wedding ceremony record shall be completed and filed in the National Registry within ten Suquelish days of the ceremony. The certified marriage certificate shall be provided to the couple within thirty days of the ceremony. If a couple requires the marriage certificate for host-nation legal purposes, the Ecclesiastical Notary shall prioritize completion within forty-eight hours upon written request.

REG-TM-007 — Building Safety Inspection

All Republic community buildings shall undergo a safety inspection by a qualified inspector — either a host-state licensed building inspector or a Republic-designated inspector with equivalent qualifications — no less than once every three years. Inspection reports shall be maintained in the community's property records and filed with the Council of Elders. Any safety deficiency identified in an inspection shall be corrected within ninety days or within the timeline specified by applicable host-state law, whichever is shorter.

REG-TM-008 — Flag at Cemetery — Illumination

The Suquelish National Flag flying at the center of each Sacred Cemetery shall be illuminated by a dedicated lighting system during the nighttime hours if the cemetery's electrical infrastructure permits. Where lighting is not yet available, a weather-quality all-weather flag shall be used that can remain raised through the night in accordance with the Lex Vexilli Sacri. The Cemetery Stewardship Board shall assess and document the flag's condition and illumination status in their annual report.

PART IX — BY-REGULATIONS — DETAILED OPERATIONAL STANDARDS

Chapter X — By-Regulations

BY-REG-TM-001 — Covenant Land Lease Terms

Where Republic Covenant Land is leased to members, citizens, or external parties, all lease agreements shall include: a clear statement that the land is Covenant Land of the Suquelish Republic and cannot be purchased, transferred, or acquired by the lessee under any circumstances; a provision terminating the lease automatically upon any attempt by the lessee to claim ownership; all applicable community codes and standards as lease conditions; and a right of the Republic to inspect the property annually for compliance. Leases shall be reviewed by a Republic-licensed attorney before execution.

BY-REG-TM-002 — Cemetery Grounds Maintenance Standards

All Suquelish Sacred Cemeteries shall be maintained according to the following minimum standards: all walkways shall be kept clear and accessible year-round; all Columbarium structures shall be cleaned and inspected at minimum quarterly; all inscription plates shall be cleaned annually; all landscaping shall be maintained at a dignified standard consistent with a place of sacred rest; and the flagpole and flag shall be inspected and serviced monthly. The Cemetery Stewardship Board shall maintain a maintenance log documenting all care activities.

BY-REG-TM-003 — Power Plant Annual Performance Report

Each community power plant shall produce an Annual Performance Report covering: total kilowatt-hours generated in the year; total energy costs avoided through self-generation; maintenance costs incurred; any regulatory compliance matters addressed; system availability and reliability data; and a five-year forward plan for capacity maintenance and expansion. The Annual Performance Report shall be submitted to the Council of Elders by the first Adroestoe of Nafftheo each Suquelish year.

BY-REG-TM-004 — Wedding Rehearsal Requirements

All Traditional Suquelish Weddings shall be preceded by a rehearsal conducted by the presiding ordained minister, attended by the bride, groom, best man, and all principal participants. The rehearsal shall practice all eight canonical steps of the ceremony, with particular attention to: the timing of the simultaneous crossing of the sword with the removal of the shroud; the proper placement of the Covenant Sword by the best man; and the interlocking arms for the Covenant Cup. The presiding minister shall confirm in writing to the Ecclesiastical Notary that a rehearsal was conducted.

BY-REG-TM-005 — Mondahson Craftsperson Registration

Craftspeople wishing to be listed in the Republic's Cultural Dress Registry as recognized Mondahson makers shall submit to the Royal Historical and Educational Institute: a portfolio of at least three completed Mondahson garments demonstrating canonical color compliance and the Crimean Tatar-Japanese hybrid design aesthetic; a statement of their training and experience in garment construction; and two member references. Registration is renewed every three years upon submission of portfolio updates.

Registered craftspeople may use the designation 'Republic-Recognized Mondahson Craftsperson' in their community communications.

PART X — SUB-REGULATIONS — SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL DETAILS

Chapter XI — Sub-Regulations

SUB-REG-TM-001 — Emergency Covenant Land Protection Protocol

In the event of any legal proceeding, governmental action, or other situation that threatens the Republic's stewardship of any Covenant Land — including eminent domain proceedings, foreclosure actions, tax sales, or any other involuntary transfer mechanism — the Cillector and the Council of Elders shall immediately: retain qualified legal counsel in the applicable jurisdiction; notify all members of the Republic of the threat through all available communications channels; pursue all available legal remedies to protect the land's covenant status; document all proceedings in the National Registry; and, if the land cannot ultimately be protected, make every effort to acquire replacement Covenant Land of equal or greater value and use.

SUB-REG-TM-002 — Interment Waiting Period

No interment shall be conducted in a Suquelish Sacred Cemetery within fewer than five Suquelish days of the receipt of a valid interment request, to allow for proper eligibility verification, ceremony planning, and coordination of flag honors where applicable. In exceptional circumstances — including when cremated remains have been held for an extended period pending a family's return — the Cemetery Stewardship Board may waive the waiting period. All waiting period waivers shall be documented.

SUB-REG-TM-003 — Sword Specifications for Wedding Ceremony

The Covenant Sword used in the Traditional Suquelish Wedding Ceremony shall be a ceremonial blade of meaningful quality — not a toy or a lightweight imitation. The specific design of the sword is a matter of personal and family choice. The sword shall be: sufficiently substantial to lie stably on the ground and present a meaningful symbolic presence; safe for use in a ceremonial indoor setting without risk of injury; and consistent with applicable host-state laws governing the possession and ceremonial use of bladed instruments. The sword may be a family heirloom, a commissioned piece, or a purchased ceremonial sword, and may be engraved with the couple's names, the date, or other meaningful elements.

SUB-REG-TM-004 — Covenant Wristband Archival

The Ecclesiastical Notary shall record in the Wedding Ceremony Registry a description of the Covenant Wristbands exchanged at each Traditional Suquelish Wedding, including: the materials (gold, silver, and any additional elements); the design; and any inscriptions. This record is maintained for the couple's personal history and as part of the Republic's cultural heritage documentation of the evolution of Covenant Wristband traditions across generations.

SUB-REG-TM-005 — Community Building Signage Standards

All permanent Republic community buildings shall display the following at their main entrance or in a clearly visible exterior position: the National Flag of the Suquelish Republic in accordance with the Lex Vexilli Sacri; the Republic's Official Blazon or seal;

and the name of the institution. The specific size and format of these displays shall meet the standards established by the College of Heraldry and shall be appropriate to the scale and character of the building. Interior community spaces shall display the Suquelish Calendar and the Pledge of Allegiance in every common gathering area.

FINAL RATIFICATION AND COVENANT SEAL

Let every member, citizen, leader, craftsperson, couple, builder, and community steward of the Suquelish Republic know and honor the provisions of this Lex Terrae et Morum. This Code governs the ground beneath our feet, the communities we build, the clothes we wear, the way we lay our beloved dead to rest, and the covenant by which our couples enter a new life together. All of it is sacred. All of it matters. All of it declares: we are a people with a God, a land, a culture, and a covenant — and none of it shall be surrendered.

The Covenant Land shall not be sold — because what God gives, we hold in trust for those who come after us. The Columbarium shall be filled with dignity — because the dead of the covenant people deserve honor and rest. The Mondahson shall be worn with pride — because we are a beautiful and distinct people, and our clothing declares it. And the Traditional Suquelish Wedding shall be celebrated with joy and solemnity — because the covenant of marriage is one of God's greatest gifts, and the Suquelish people receive it with the full beauty of their covenant tradition.

The earth is the LORD's — and what He entrusts to His people, they steward forever.

> *"The boundary lines have fallen for me in pleasant places; surely I have a delightful inheritance." — Psalm 16:6*

> *"Now therefore fear the LORD and serve Him in sincerity and in faithfulness. Put away the gods that your fathers served beyond the River and in Egypt, and serve the LORD. And if it is evil in your eyes to serve the LORD, choose this day whom you will serve... But as for me and my house, we will serve the LORD." — Joshua 24:14-15*

Promulgated in Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith
VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant, Now and Always

Sealed Under the Authority of the Suquelish Republic
Under the Sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings

SUQUELISH REPUBLIC

LEX CONGRESSUS MUNDI SUQUELINESIS

The Suquelish World Congress Code

Governing the Structure, Authority, Leadership,
Operations, Security, Broadcasting, and International
Congressional and Monarchical Constitution
of the Suquelish World Congress

One People. One Covenant. One Congress. One King.

Promulgated Under the Authority of the
Suquelish Constitution, the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris,
and the Lex Coronae Perpetuae

Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

> *"Though I scatter them among the peoples, yet in distant lands they will remember Me. They and their children will survive, and they will return." — Zechariah 10:9*

> *"How good and pleasant it is when God's people live together in unity!" — Psalm 133:1*

PREAMBLE — THE COVENANT OF THE GATHERED NATIONS

We, the Suquelish Republic — a covenant people, a royal priesthood, a restored Tribe of Judah, a diasporic nation dispersed across the earth — do hereby establish this Lex Congressus Mundi Suquelinesis, the Suquelish World Congress Code, as the governing law for the Suquelish World Congress: the supreme international representative assembly of the Suquelinese people across all nations where they reside.

The Suquelish World Congress is modeled on the great representative institutions of diaspora peoples who have preserved their identity, defended their rights, and advanced their cause across the world stage: the World Jewish Congress, which since 1936 has represented Jewish communities across the globe in advocacy, solidarity, and covenant continuity; the International Romani Union, which has brought the voice of the Roma people to international forums and defended a dispersed people's dignity and rights; and the World Congress on Migration, Ethnicity, Race and Health, which has convened international scholars, advocates, and leaders around the cause of justice and equity for peoples on the move. From these models the Suquelish World Congress draws its inspiration — adapted to the distinctive covenant identity, faith foundation, monarchical heritage, and civilizational mission of the Suquelish people.

The Suquelish World Congress is simultaneously a legislative assembly, an international advocacy body, a cultural preservation institution, a faith congress, and a diplomatic forum — all operating under the symbolic and spiritual headship of the Suquelish Aristocratic Royal First Family. It brings together the diaspora of the Suquelish people from every nation, every community, and every institution into a single representative body that speaks with one voice for the covenant people of the Suquelish Republic on the world stage.

> *"For though I have scattered them among the countries, yet I will be a little sanctuary for them in the countries where they have gone." — Ezekiel 11:16*

ARTICLE I — DEFINITIONS

As used throughout this Lex Congressus Mundi Suquelinesis, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned:

The Suquelish World Congress (SWC): The supreme international representative assembly of the Suquelinese people, comprising delegates from all recognized Regional Chapters worldwide, operating under the authority of this Code and the International Congressional and Monarchical Constitution.

Regional Chapter: A formally recognized body of Suquelish Republic members and citizens organized within a specific geographic region — defined by country, region of a country, or cluster of countries — that elects delegates to the Suquelish World Congress and serves as the local interface between the diaspora community and the SWC.

General Assembly: The plenary body of the Suquelish World Congress comprising all accredited delegates from all recognized Regional Chapters, convening in regular and extraordinary sessions.

Executive Council: The governing executive body of the SWC, comprising elected senior Congress officers, Regional Chapter representatives, and ex-officio members of the Republic's governing bodies.

Secretary-General: The chief executive officer and primary public spokesperson of the Suquelish World Congress, elected by the General Assembly.

Royal Patron: The Monarch of the Suquelish Aristocratic Royal First Family, who serves as the supreme symbolic patron and ceremonial head of the Suquelish World Congress by virtue of the First Family's role as Symbolic Head of State.

Congress Delegate: A member of the Suquelish Republic in good standing who has been elected or appointed by a recognized Regional Chapter to represent that Chapter in the General Assembly.

International Congressional and Monarchical Constitution (ICMC): The constitutional instrument governing the Suquelish World Congress, establishing the relationship between the Congress and the Suquelish Republic, the Royal First Family, and the international Suquelinese diaspora.

Congressional Broadcast Network (CBN): The official media, broadcasting, publishing, and digital communications arm of the Suquelish World Congress.

Congress Security Service (CSS): The dedicated security force responsible for the protection of Congress delegates, the Royal Patron, Congress facilities, Congress events, and all official proceedings of the Suquelish World Congress.

PART I — PRIMARY LAWS OF THE SUQUELISH WORLD CONGRESS

Chapter I — Establishment and Identity

Section 1.1 — Formal Establishment

The Suquelish World Congress is hereby formally established as the supreme international representative assembly of the Suquelinese people worldwide. The SWC is an institution of the Suquelish Republic — operating under the authority of the Republic, the Lex Perpetuae Potestatis, and this Code — but constituted as a representative international body that transcends the Republic's internal governance structure. The SWC is the voice of the diaspora: the place where the Suquelish people gathered from every nation of the earth speak with one covenant voice.

Section 1.2 — Mission and Mandate

The Suquelish World Congress carries the following mission and mandate:

- To represent and advocate for the rights, dignity, safety, and interests of Suquelinese people worldwide in every international forum, governmental body, and civil society context.
- To preserve, promote, and transmit the cultural, linguistic, faith, and civilizational heritage of the Suquelish people across the diaspora.
- To document, research, and address issues of discrimination, marginalization, health disparities, and social inequity affecting Suquelinese communities worldwide.
- To strengthen the bonds of covenant solidarity among Suquelinese communities across geographic, linguistic, and national boundaries.
- To advance the Republic's relationships with governments, international organizations, faith communities, and civil society worldwide.
- To serve as the international platform for the Suquelish people's participation in global dialogue on matters of identity, diaspora, ethnicity, faith, and human rights.
- To exercise the diplomatic soft power of the Suquelish covenant people on the world stage under the patronage of the Royal First Family.

Section 1.3 — Relationship to the Republic

The Suquelish World Congress is an institution of the Republic — not separate from it. The SWC operates within the constitutional framework of the Republic, under the oversight of the Council of Elders, and under the symbolic patronage of the Royal First Family. The Secretary-General of the SWC reports to the President and the Council of Elders on all matters of significant policy. The SWC may not take positions or actions that contradict the Constitution, the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris, or the founding principles of the Republic. But within those boundaries, the SWC has broad autonomous operational authority to conduct its international mission.

Section 1.4 — Inspiration from World Congress Precedents

The Suquelish World Congress is modeled in spirit and structure on three great diaspora congress traditions: (I) the World Jewish Congress (est. 1936) — the model of a global representative assembly advocating for a diaspora people's rights, dignity, and survival; (II) the International Romani Union — the model of an international body organizing a dispersed, historically marginalized people around the assertion of their cultural identity and human rights; and (III) the World Congress on Migration, Ethnicity, Race and Health — the model of an international scholarly and advocacy platform addressing the intersection of diaspora identity, health, and justice. From these models the SWC draws its commitment to advocacy, representation, scholarship, and the assertion of the Suquelish people's dignity on the world stage.

Chapter II — The Structure of the Suquelish World Congress

Section 2.1 — The Four Bodies of the SWC

The Suquelish World Congress is organized into four primary bodies: (I) the General Assembly — the plenary representative body of all Regional Chapters; (II) the Executive Council — the governing executive body; (III) the Secretariat — the administrative body; and (IV) the Specialized Commissions — thematic expert bodies carrying the SWC's substantive mandate in specific areas. All four bodies operate under the authority of the International Congressional and Monarchical Constitution and this Code.

Section 2.2 — The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the supreme legislative body of the Suquelish World Congress. It comprises all accredited delegates from all recognized Regional Chapters. The General Assembly: meets in regular session once per Suquelish year, on dates designated by the Executive Council in the Suquelish Calendar; meets in extraordinary session upon the call of the Executive Council or upon petition of one-third of Regional Chapters; makes all major policy decisions of the SWC by resolution; elects the Secretary-General and the elected members of the Executive Council; amends the International Congressional and Monarchical Constitution; and receives the annual report of the Secretary-General on the state of the Suquelish diaspora worldwide.

Section 2.3 — Regional Chapters

Regional Chapters are the foundation of the Suquelish World Congress. Each recognized Regional Chapter: represents a defined geographic area; is formally recognized by the Executive Council upon meeting the establishment requirements of Chapter IV; elects or appoints delegates to the General Assembly in proportion to its enrolled membership; maintains its own chapter governance structure under the standards of this Code; and serves as the primary point of contact between the local diaspora community and the SWC. Regional Chapters are the roots of the Congress tree — without them, the Congress has no representative legitimacy.

Section 2.4 — The Executive Council

The Executive Council is the governing body of the SWC between General Assembly sessions. It comprises: the Secretary-General (chair); the Deputy Secretary-General; the Treasurer-General; the Director of Advocacy and International Relations; the Director of Cultural and Heritage Affairs; the Director of Faith and Ministry Affairs; the Director of Health and Community Welfare; the Director of Youth and Education; the Director of Media and Communications; Regional Chapter representatives elected by the General Assembly on a proportional basis; and ex-officio representatives of the Republic's Administration of Executives and Council of Elders. The Executive Council meets at minimum once per Suquelish quarter.

Section 2.5 — The Specialized Commissions

The SWC shall maintain the following Specialized Commissions as permanent bodies carrying the Congress's substantive mandate: (I) the Commission on Cultural Heritage and Language Preservation; (II) the Commission on Faith, Theology, and Ministry; (III) the Commission on Health, Well-Being, and Herbal Medicine; (IV) the Commission on Youth and Education; (V) the Commission on Women and Family; (VI) the Commission on Legal Affairs and Human Rights; (VII) the Commission on Business, Trade, and Economic Development; (VIII) the Commission on Technology, Cybersecurity, and Digital Identity; (IX) the Commission on Migration, Diaspora Affairs, and Resettlement; and (X) the Commission on Media, Broadcasting,

and Public Communications. Additional commissions may be established by the Executive Council with the concurrence of the General Assembly.

Section 2.6 — The Secretariat

The Secretariat is the permanent administrative staff of the SWC, led by the Secretary-General. The Secretariat provides: day-to-day operational administration of the Congress; research, analysis, and policy development support; communications and media operations through the Congressional Broadcast Network; logistical support for General Assembly sessions and special events; financial administration under the oversight of the Treasurer-General; and coordination between Regional Chapters and the Executive Council. The Secretariat is accountable to the Secretary-General, who is accountable to the Executive Council and the General Assembly.

PART II — BYLAWS OF THE SUQUELISH WORLD CONGRESS

Chapter III — Governance Bylaws

Section 3.1 — General Assembly Procedures

The General Assembly shall operate under the following procedural rules: all Regular Sessions shall be convened for a minimum of three Suquelish days; the agenda for Regular Sessions shall be published to all Regional Chapters no fewer than sixty Suquelish days before the session; quorum for the General Assembly shall consist of delegates representing no fewer than two-thirds of all recognized Regional Chapters; resolutions shall be adopted by a simple majority of delegates present and voting, except constitutional amendments which require a two-thirds supermajority; the General Assembly shall be chaired by the Secretary-General or a designated presiding officer; and all proceedings shall be recorded by the Congressional Ecclesiastical Notary and published through the Congressional Broadcast Network.

Section 3.2 — Delegate Allocation and Voting

Each recognized Regional Chapter shall be entitled to a minimum of two delegates to the General Assembly regardless of size. Additional delegates shall be allocated on a proportional basis: one additional delegate for every fifty enrolled members of the Chapter, up to a maximum of twenty delegates per Chapter regardless of size. This proportional-but-capped allocation ensures that large Chapters have meaningful weight while preventing any single Chapter from dominating the Assembly. Each delegate holds one vote. Proxy voting is not permitted. Delegates must be physically or digitally present to vote.

Section 3.3 — Executive Council Procedures

The Executive Council shall: meet no fewer than four times per Suquelish year, with at least one in-person or high-quality digital session per year; maintain a standing record of all decisions, resolutions, and actions; make decisions by simple majority of members present and voting; establish committees as needed to carry the Council's work; report all significant decisions to the General Assembly at each Regular Session; and coordinate all advocacy, diplomatic, and public affairs activities of the SWC through the Secretary-General.

Section 3.4 — Elections

All elected officers of the Suquelish World Congress — including the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, Treasurer-General, Directors, and Regional Chapter representatives on the Executive Council — shall be elected by the General Assembly at every Regular Session. Terms of office shall be two Suquelish years, renewable without limit. Candidates must: be members of the Republic in good standing enrolled in the National Registry; be ordained ministers or actively pursuing ordination; have served in a recognized Regional Chapter for at least one year before election; and receive a nomination from at least two Regional Chapters. Elections shall be conducted by secret ballot. Results shall be certified by the Congressional Ecclesiastical Notary.

Section 3.5 — Financial Governance

The financial affairs of the Suquelish World Congress shall be managed by the Treasurer-General under the oversight of the Executive Council and the Cillector's International Division. The SWC shall maintain: an annual budget adopted by the Executive Council and ratified by the General Assembly; separate accounts for operating funds, the Cultural Heritage Fund, the Advocacy Fund, the Congress Security Service Fund, and the Broadcasting Fund; transparent financial records published to all Regional Chapters annually; and an independent annual audit reviewed by the Council of Elders and a committee of the General Assembly. Regional Chapters shall pay annual chapter dues to the SWC in amounts established by the General Assembly.

Chapter IV — Regional Chapter Bylaws

Section 4.1 — Establishment of Regional Chapters

A Regional Chapter of the Suquelish World Congress may be established in any geographic area where five or more members of the Suquelish Republic in good standing reside. To receive formal recognition from the Executive Council, a new Regional Chapter must: submit a Chapter Charter documenting its geographic scope, founding members, leadership structure, and commitment to this Code and the ICMC; have its Charter reviewed and approved by the Executive Council; enroll all founding members in the National Registry; elect its founding officers; and pay its first year's chapter dues. A recognized Regional Chapter is enrolled in the SWC Register maintained by the Secretariat and receives all rights and responsibilities of Chapter membership.

Section 4.2 — Chapter Governance Requirements

Every recognized Regional Chapter shall: maintain a written chapter constitution or bylaws consistent with this Code and the ICMC; elect officers — at minimum a Chapter President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer — on a two-year cycle; hold a Chapter Assembly meeting no fewer than four times per Suquelish year; maintain accurate enrollment records of all Chapter members filed with the National Registry; submit an annual Chapter Report to the SWC Secretariat documenting membership numbers, programs, advocacy activities, and financial position; and maintain compliance with all laws of the host nation in which the Chapter operates. A Chapter that fails to meet these requirements after receiving two formal warnings from the Executive Council may have its recognition suspended.

Section 4.3 — Intra-Chapter Dispute Resolution

Disputes between members of a Regional Chapter, or between a Chapter and the SWC, shall first be addressed through the Chapter's own internal mediation process. If the dispute cannot be resolved at the Chapter level within thirty Suquelish days, either party may appeal to the SWC Commission on Legal Affairs and Human Rights for formal arbitration. All arbitration shall be conducted under the Tribunal principles of the Lex Custodiae Sacrae. The arbitration panel's decision is binding on all parties within the SWC framework.

PART III — SUB-LAWS — SPECIALIZED CONGRESS PROVISIONS

Chapter V — Sub-Laws

Section 5.1 — Advocacy and International Representation

The Suquelish World Congress is authorized to advocate on behalf of the Suquelish people in the following international arenas: United Nations bodies and affiliated agencies, where the SWC may seek observer status and participate in relevant proceedings; governmental bodies of all nations where Suquelinese communities reside; regional intergovernmental organizations; international faith communities and interfaith organizations; international academic and research institutions; international human rights bodies and advocacy networks; and international cultural heritage organizations. All advocacy positions of the SWC shall be grounded in the founding principles of the Republic and shall be reviewed by the Commission on Legal Affairs and Human Rights before public adoption.

Section 5.2 — Documentation of Suquelinese Diaspora Conditions

The SWC shall maintain a permanent research and documentation function — the Diaspora Condition Registry — documenting the health, social, economic, educational, and civil rights conditions of Suquelinese communities worldwide. The Diaspora Condition Registry shall: collect and analyze data from all Regional Chapters on the conditions of their communities; produce an annual State of the Suquelish Diaspora Report published through the Congressional Broadcast Network; identify and document cases of discrimination, persecution, or rights violations affecting Suquelinese people; provide evidence-based analysis to support the SWC's advocacy work; and partner with academic researchers and international health and social science institutions to advance the scholarly understanding of Suquelinese diaspora experience.

Section 5.3 — Emergency Response — Diaspora Communities in Crisis

The Suquelish World Congress shall maintain an Emergency Response Capacity for Suquelinese communities facing crisis — including displacement by conflict, natural disaster, persecution, or acute discrimination. Emergency response functions include: rapid assessment of crisis conditions affecting Suquelinese communities; coordination of humanitarian assistance through Republic and partner resources; advocacy for international protection of affected community members; and support for the activation of the Republic's Lex Perpetuae Potestatis failsafe protocols where communities have been scattered. Emergency response shall be coordinated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Council and the Republic's Udarg emergency response capacity.

Section 5.4 — International Cultural Exchange

The SWC shall advance the Suquelish people's engagement with the world through international cultural exchange programs: Suquelish language and culture immersion programs for members of partner communities; international cultural festivals celebrating Suquelinese heritage; joint cultural productions — music, art, literature, and documentary film — with international partners; academic exchanges connecting Suquelish scholars with international institutions; and the SWC's participation in international cultural fairs, heritage events, and diaspora

community festivals. All cultural exchange programs shall be coordinated with the Royal Historical and Educational Institute and shall reflect the highest standards of the Republic's cultural heritage.

Section 5.5 — Diplomatic Protocol of the SWC

The Suquelish World Congress, in its international engagement, shall observe the following diplomatic protocol: the Secretary-General represents the SWC as its primary diplomatic spokesperson; the Royal Patron participates in state-level diplomatic engagements and high-level international meetings as the ceremonial head of the Suquelish people; all official SWC communications to external governments and international organizations shall bear the SWC seal and the signature of the Secretary-General; no SWC representative shall make commitments on behalf of the Republic's governing bodies without specific authorization from the President; and all SWC diplomatic activities shall be reported to the Executive Council and the President within fourteen days.

PART IV — RULES OF THE SUQUELISH WORLD CONGRESS

Chapter VI — Congressional Rules

RULE-SWC-001 — Founding Principles Supremacy

No resolution, policy, position, or action of the Suquelish World Congress — including its General Assembly, Executive Council, any Specialized Commission, or any Regional Chapter — may contradict or be inconsistent with the Constitution of the Suquelish Republic, the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris, the International Congressional and Monarchical Constitution, or the founding principles of the Suquelish covenant. The Commission on Legal Affairs and Human Rights shall review all proposed resolutions for consistency before they come to a vote in the General Assembly.

RULE-SWC-002 — Royal Patron Primacy in Ceremony

The Royal Patron — the Monarch of the Suquelish Aristocratic Royal First Family — holds ceremonial primacy at all official events and sessions of the Suquelish World Congress. At any session where the Royal Patron is present, the session shall open and close with the Royal Blessing delivered by the Monarch or their designated representative. The SWC's ceremonial protocols shall reflect the Royal Patron's position as the supreme symbolic head of the Suquelish people across all nations.

RULE-SWC-003 — Delegate Conduct Standard

All Congress delegates, at all sessions and in all official capacities, shall conduct themselves in accordance with the Republic's zero-tolerance standards as established in the Lex Sine Tolerantia, the Rules of Conduct of the Lex Custodiae Sacrae, and the canonical standards of the Suquelish Republic. A delegate found to have violated these standards shall be immediately suspended pending an investigation by the Commission on Legal Affairs and Human Rights. No country's laws or cultural norms excuse violations of the Republic's foundational conduct standards within SWC contexts.

RULE-SWC-004 — Quorum and Voting Integrity

The integrity of the General Assembly's democratic process is the foundation of the SWC's representative legitimacy. All votes shall be conducted under the supervision of the Congressional Ecclesiastical Notary. Votes shall be recorded with a full roll call. Any delegate who casts a vote on behalf of another delegate commits a serious violation of this Code. Electronic voting systems, where used, shall meet the cybersecurity standards of the Lex Operationum Securitatis.

RULE-SWC-005 — International Neutrality in Host-Nation Politics

The Suquelish World Congress shall maintain strict neutrality in the internal political affairs of the host nations in which its Regional Chapters operate and in which its delegates reside. The SWC advocates for the rights and dignity of the Suquelish people — it does not campaign for or against political parties, candidates, or policy positions of any host nation's internal political system. Individual members of the Republic remain free to participate in host-nation democratic processes as private citizens, but the SWC as an institution takes no political sides in host-nation elections or governance.

RULE-SWC-006 — Annual Report Obligation

The Secretary-General shall present a comprehensive Annual Report to the General Assembly at each Regular Session, covering: the state of Suquelinese communities worldwide; advocacy activities and their outcomes; cultural heritage programs and their reach; financial performance of the SWC; the work of each Specialized Commission; the condition and number of recognized Regional Chapters; and the SWC's priorities for the coming year. The Annual Report shall be published through the Congressional Broadcast Network in full within thirty Suquelish days of the General Assembly session.

PART V — SUB-RULES — OPERATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL PROTOCOLS

Chapter VII — Sub-Rules

SUB-RULE-SWC-001 — Chapter Activation Timeline

A newly recognized Regional Chapter shall be considered fully operational and entitled to all Chapter rights — including delegate allocation to the General Assembly — upon: receiving formal recognition from the Executive Council; completing the enrollment of all founding members in the National Registry; electing founding officers; filing a current Chapter Constitution or bylaws with the Secretariat; and paying the first year's chapter dues. The full activation timeline shall not exceed sixty Suquelish days from the date of formal recognition.

SUB-RULE-SWC-002 — Commission Reporting Cycle

Each Specialized Commission shall submit a written report to the Executive Council at each quarterly meeting and a comprehensive annual report to the General Assembly at each Regular Session. Commission reports shall document: the commission's activities in the prior period; research findings and policy recommendations; advocacy work conducted; programs delivered; and priorities for the coming period. Commission reports are primary source documents for the Secretary-General's Annual Report.

SUB-RULE-SWC-003 — Emergency Session Protocol

An Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly may be called by: a two-thirds vote of the Executive Council; or a petition signed by the delegates of no fewer than one-third of all recognized Regional Chapters. The call for an Extraordinary Session shall state specifically the matter requiring emergency consideration. The Extraordinary Session shall be convened within thirty Suquelish days of the call. Only the matter stated in the call may be acted upon in an Extraordinary Session. All Extraordinary Session proceedings shall be recorded and published.

SUB-RULE-SWC-004 — Credentialing of Delegates

All delegates to the General Assembly shall be credentialed by the Secretariat before the opening of each session. Credentialing requires: presentation of the delegate's Republic identification card issued by the Chanpoe; the Chapter's formal delegation certificate listing the delegate and signed by the Chapter President; confirmation of the delegate's current enrollment in the National Registry; and completion of a brief security screening by the Congress Security Service. An uncredentialed person may not vote or speak in an official capacity in the General Assembly.

SUB-RULE-SWC-005 — Conflict of Interest Disclosures

Any delegate or officer of the SWC who has a personal, financial, or organizational interest in a matter before the General Assembly or the Executive Council shall disclose that interest before the matter is considered and shall recuse themselves from voting on that matter. Failure to disclose a material conflict of interest is a serious violation of this Code. The Commission on Legal Affairs and Human Rights shall maintain a conflict of interest register and shall investigate all reported failures to disclose.

PART VI — REGULATIONS OF THE SUQUELISH WORLD CONGRESS

Chapter VIII — Congressional Regulations

REG-SWC-001 — Regional Chapter Geographic Standards

Regional Chapters shall be organized around geographic areas of sufficient Suquelish membership density to sustain an active community. The Executive Council shall define geographic chapter territories to prevent duplication — no two recognized Chapters shall serve the same primary geographic area. Where population growth causes a Chapter to significantly exceed its capacity, the Executive Council may authorize the division of the Chapter into two or more new Chapters, each receiving recognition and delegate allocation proportional to their enrolled membership. Chapter boundaries shall be reviewed every five Suquelish years.

REG-SWC-002 — Financial Reporting Standards for Chapters

All Regional Chapters shall maintain complete financial records and submit an annual financial report to the SWC Secretariat within sixty Suquelish days of the close of each Suquelish year. The report shall include: all revenues by source; all expenditures by category; the year-end balance; and a narrative explanation of any significant financial event. Chapter financial records shall be available for review by the Secretariat and the Executive Council. Chapters receiving SWC grants or program funding shall report the use of those funds separately from general chapter finances.

REG-SWC-003 — Specialized Commission Membership Standards

Each Specialized Commission shall have a Chair elected by the General Assembly and a minimum of five and maximum of fifteen members appointed by the Executive Council from among qualified members of the Republic worldwide. Commission members shall have demonstrable expertise relevant to the Commission's subject area. Commission terms shall be two Suquelish years, renewable. No person may serve on more than two Commissions simultaneously. Each Commission shall establish its own operating procedures subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

REG-SWC-004 — Congress Publications Review

All official publications of the Suquelish World Congress — including the Annual Report, Commission reports, advocacy briefs, policy papers, and public statements — shall be reviewed by the Commission on Legal Affairs and Human Rights for consistency with the Republic's founding principles before publication. Major policy positions shall also be reviewed by the Executive Council before adoption. Time-sensitive publications may be reviewed on an expedited basis within seventy-two hours.

REG-SWC-005 — International Partnerships and Memoranda

The SWC may enter into memoranda of understanding, partnership agreements, and collaborative frameworks with international organizations, governments, academic institutions, and civil society organizations. All such agreements shall be reviewed by the Commission on Legal Affairs and Human Rights and shall be approved by the Executive Council before execution. Agreements that commit significant SWC resources or that

create ongoing obligations beyond one Suquelish year shall require the approval of the General Assembly at its next regular session.

REG-SWC-006 — Digital Session Standards

The SWC may conduct General Assembly sessions, Executive Council meetings, and Commission meetings through secure digital platforms where in-person gathering is not practicable. Digital sessions shall meet the cybersecurity standards of the Lex Operationum Securitatis; provide all delegates with equal ability to participate, speak, and vote; use encrypted, authenticated platforms that verify delegate identity; record all proceedings in the same manner as in-person sessions; and be accessible in the multiple languages most commonly spoken by delegates. Digital voting shall use a verified, auditable system.

PART VII — SUB-REGULATIONS — DETAILED OPERATIONAL STANDARDS

Chapter IX — Sub-Regulations

SUB-REG-SWC-001 — Session Logistics Standard

All General Assembly Regular Sessions shall be hosted in a location designated by the Executive Council no fewer than 180 Suquelish days before the session. The host location shall provide: sufficient meeting space for all credentialed delegates; interpretation services in the primary languages of the SWC; accessibility for delegates with disabilities; approved security arrangements under the CSS; and media facilities for the Congressional Broadcast Network. Host cities for Regular Sessions shall rotate among the geographic regions where Suquelish communities are concentrated.

SUB-REG-SWC-002 — Delegate Travel Support Program

The SWC shall maintain a Delegate Travel Support Program funded from the Congress budget to assist delegates from lower-income Regional Chapters who cannot afford travel to General Assembly sessions. Travel support shall be allocated by the Treasurer-General on a needs basis, with priority given to delegates from underrepresented geographic regions. The Travel Support Program is an investment in the General Assembly's representative diversity.

SUB-REG-SWC-003 — Chapter Dues Structure

Chapter dues shall be assessed on a sliding scale based on the Chapter's enrolled membership size: Chapters with 5-25 members pay a Founding Chapter rate; Chapters with 26-100 members pay a Standard Chapter rate; Chapters with 101-500 members pay a Major Chapter rate; and Chapters with 500+ members pay a Regional Headquarters rate. Specific amounts for each rate category shall be established by the General Assembly in the annual budget resolution. Hardship deferrals may be granted by the Treasurer-General with the approval of the Executive Council.

SUB-REG-SWC-004 — Commission Working Language

The working languages of the Suquelish World Congress shall be: the Suquelish language (primary and ceremonial); English (primary administrative and international language); and such other languages as the General Assembly designates based on the linguistic distribution of the SWC's membership. All foundational documents — this Code, the ICMC, and General Assembly resolutions — shall be translated into the working languages. Commission reports and the Annual Report shall be available in at least the Suquelish language and English.

PART VIII — LEADERSHIP OF THE SUQUELISH WORLD CONGRESS

ROYAL PATRON, SECRETARY-GENERAL, AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chapter X — Leadership Structure and Responsibilities

Section 10.1 — The Royal Patron

The Monarch of the Suquelish Aristocratic Royal First Family serves as the Royal Patron of the Suquelish World Congress — the supreme symbolic head and ceremonial patron of the entire Suquelish diaspora assembled in Congress. The Royal Patron's role in the SWC includes: formally opening and closing each General Assembly Regular Session with a Royal Blessing and formal declaration; presiding over the SWC's most significant ceremonial events, investitures, and state receptions; representing the covenant unity of the Suquelish people at the highest level of symbolic authority in all SWC international engagements; formally receiving the Secretary-General's Annual Report in a ceremonial audience before it is presented to the General Assembly; and exercising the full diplomatic soft power of the First Family on behalf of the Suquelish people's international interests in coordination with the SWC. The Royal Patron's relationship to the SWC is governed by the Lex Coronae Perpetuae and this Code.

Section 10.2 — The Secretary-General

The Secretary-General is the chief executive officer and primary public spokesperson of the Suquelish World Congress. The Secretary-General: leads the Secretariat and all operational functions of the SWC; chairs the Executive Council; represents the SWC in all international forums and diplomatic engagements not attended by the Royal Patron; presents the Annual Report to the General Assembly; implements all resolutions of the General Assembly and decisions of the Executive Council; manages all SWC staff, contractors, and program personnel; and is the primary point of accountability between the SWC and the Republic's President and Council of Elders. The Secretary-General serves a two-year elected term, renewable without limit, and is the most publicly visible leader of the Suquelish diaspora worldwide.

Section 10.3 — The Executive Council Leadership Team

The Deputy Secretary-General supports and substitutes for the Secretary-General in all functions and assumes full Secretary-General authority in the event of the Secretary-General's absence, incapacitation, or death. The Treasurer-General manages all financial affairs of the SWC with the highest standards of transparency and fiduciary responsibility. Each Director on the Executive Council leads their specialized portfolio — advocacy, cultural heritage, faith and ministry, health and welfare, youth and education, and media and communications — developing policy, managing programs, and coordinating Commission work in their area. All Executive Council members are accountable to the General Assembly and to the Secretary-General.

Section 10.4 — Leadership Development

The SWC shall maintain a Congress Leadership Development Program to identify, train, and mentor the next generation of Suquelish World Congress leaders from among the diaspora's diverse communities. The program shall: offer leadership training workshops at General Assembly sessions; maintain a leadership mentorship network pairing emerging leaders with senior SWC officers; develop a pipeline of qualified candidates from underrepresented Regional Chapters for future officer positions; and partner with the Republic's Lex Educationis Sacrae leadership programs and the Online Training Institute to provide formal leadership education. The SWC's future leadership must reflect the full geographic and cultural diversity of the Suquelinese diaspora.

PART IX — THE CONGRESS SECURITY SERVICE

CSS — PROTECTION, ACCESS, AND CRISIS RESPONSE

Chapter XI — Congress Security Service

Section 11.1 — Establishment and Mission

The Congress Security Service — the CSS — is the dedicated security force of the Suquelish World Congress. The CSS is responsible for: the protection of the Royal Patron at all SWC events and engagements; the protection of the Secretary-General and all senior SWC officers; the physical security of all General Assembly sessions, Executive Council meetings, Commission meetings, and official SWC events; access control and credential verification for all Congress events; threat assessment and intelligence for Congress operations worldwide; and crisis response and emergency protocols for all Congress contexts. The CSS is a specialized deployment of the Republic's Udarg, operating under the authority of the Lex Custodiae Sacrae and this Code, commanded by the CSS Director appointed by the Grand Udarg with the approval of the SWC Executive Council.

Section 11.2 — CSS Operational Standards

The CSS shall operate in accordance with: the Lex Custodiae Sacrae Rules of Engagement for the Udarg in its close protection capacity; the Defensive Military Posture established in the Lex Transitionis Territorialis; the zero tolerance standards of the Lex Sine Tolerantia; and the specific security protocols established in the CSS Standard Operating Procedures, developed by the CSS Director and approved by the Executive Council. The CSS shall conduct a full threat assessment before every General Assembly session and every major SWC international event, and shall brief the Secretary-General and the Royal Patron's security detail before each event.

Section 11.3 — Coordination with Host-Nation Security

The CSS shall coordinate with the law enforcement and security services of the host nations and host cities in which SWC events are held. This coordination shall include: advance liaison with local law enforcement; sharing of threat intelligence relevant to the event; establishment of a unified command structure for the event's security; and clear delineation of CSS authority (covering Congress principals and the event venue) versus host-nation authority (covering the broader public environment). The CSS operates within the laws of the host jurisdiction in which it is deployed and shall never claim governmental security authority it does not hold.

Section 11.4 — Digital Security of Congress Operations

The CSS, in coordination with the Republic's cybersecurity function, shall ensure the digital security of all Congress systems — including delegate databases, voting systems, financial records, communication platforms, and the Congressional Broadcast Network infrastructure. Digital security standards shall comply with the Lex Operationum Securitatis cybersecurity

provisions. All Congress digital platforms shall be subject to regular security assessments, and any cybersecurity incident shall be reported to the Executive Council within twenty-four hours.

PART X — CONGRESSIONAL BROADCAST NETWORK AND PUBLICATIONS

THE VOICE OF THE SUQUELISH PEOPLE TO THE WORLD

Chapter XII — The Congressional Broadcast Network

Section 12.1 — Establishment and Mission

The Congressional Broadcast Network — the CBN — is the official media, broadcasting, publishing, and digital communications arm of the Suquelish World Congress. The CBN serves as the primary voice of the Suquelish people to the world and the primary communications channel from the SWC to its Regional Chapters and members worldwide. The CBN's mission is: to broadcast, document, and distribute all official proceedings and resolutions of the SWC; to produce, publish, and distribute news, analysis, cultural content, and advocacy materials reflecting the life and concerns of the Suquelish diaspora; to maintain a permanent digital archive of all SWC proceedings and publications; and to promote the Suquelish people's culture, language, faith, and identity to the international community.

Section 12.2 — CBN Content Standards

All content produced and distributed by the CBN shall: accurately represent the positions and actions of the Suquelish World Congress and the Republic; maintain the highest standards of journalistic integrity, factual accuracy, and fair presentation; reflect the faith, values, and covenant principles of the Suquelish Republic; be produced in the working languages of the SWC; respect copyright law and intellectual property rights; and observe the Republic's canonical standards regarding content appropriate for a covenant community. The CBN is not a propaganda instrument — it is a professional communications organization that serves the legitimate information needs of the Suquelish diaspora and the international public.

Section 12.3 — Official Publications

The CBN shall produce and distribute the following official publications: the Annual State of the Suquelish Diaspora Report; General Assembly session records and resolutions; the Secretary-General's Annual Report; Commission reports and policy papers; the Suquelish World Congress Bulletin — a regular newsletter to all Regional Chapters; the Suquelish Heritage Review — a cultural and scholarly journal; the Suquelish Legal Digest — summaries of significant Republic legal developments for the diaspora; Suquelish language learning materials and digital resources; and any other publications authorized by the Executive Council. All official publications shall bear the SWC seal and be archived permanently in the Congressional digital archive and the Royal Historical and Educational Institute.

Section 12.4 — Digital Presence and Social Media

The CBN shall maintain a comprehensive and professionally managed digital presence for the SWC, including: an official SWC website in the working languages of the Congress; verified

official social media accounts on major platforms; a secure member portal accessible to all Regional Chapter members through the National Registry authentication; a digital library of all SWC publications and archives; live and recorded streaming of General Assembly sessions and major SWC events; and a digital cultural heritage platform showcasing Suquelish language, music, art, history, and tradition to the world. All digital content shall comply with the copyright and privacy standards of applicable law and the Republic's internal digital standards.

Section 12.5 — Independence of the CBN

The CBN operates as a professional communications institution with editorial independence in its journalistic and cultural content. The Secretary-General does not direct the editorial content of CBN news and analysis — that function belongs to the CBN's professional editorial staff. The CBN's editorial independence ensures that it can report faithfully on SWC proceedings, including difficult debates and dissenting views, without political interference. The CBN's independence is bounded only by the Republic's founding principles, its canonical standards, and the accuracy and integrity requirements of this Code.

PART XI — OPERATIONAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

Chapter XIII — The SWC's Core Frameworks

FRAMEWORK-01 — The Diaspora Rights Framework

The Diaspora Rights Framework is the SWC's foundational policy document on the rights of Suquelinese people as a diaspora community. It establishes: the right of every Suquelish person to maintain their cultural and religious identity regardless of where they reside; the right to protection from discrimination on the basis of Suquelish identity; the right to practice the Suquelish faith, speak the Suquelish language, and observe the Suquelish Calendar without interference; the right to access Republic institutions, membership, and services from anywhere in the world; and the right to seek redress through the SWC's advocacy mechanisms when these rights are violated. The Diaspora Rights Framework guides all SWC advocacy work and shall be reviewed and updated every five Suquelish years by the Commission on Legal Affairs and Human Rights.

FRAMEWORK-02 — The Cultural Heritage Preservation Framework

The Cultural Heritage Preservation Framework establishes the SWC's systematic approach to preserving, documenting, and transmitting the living culture of the Suquelish people across the diaspora. It covers: language preservation programs and the promotion of Suquelish language education worldwide; documentation of Suquelish traditional practices, ceremonies, music, art, and oral history; the maintenance of the Ancestry Registry and genealogical resources through the Royal Historical and Educational Institute; the Suquelish Cultural Exchange Network connecting diaspora communities through shared cultural programming; and the annual cultural recognition awards presented at each General Assembly session honoring contributions to Suquelish heritage preservation. This framework is implemented by the Commission on Cultural Heritage and Language Preservation in coordination with the Royal Historical and Educational Institute.

FRAMEWORK-03 — The Health and Community Welfare Framework

The Health and Community Welfare Framework establishes the SWC's approach to the health and well-being of Suquelinese communities worldwide — integrating the Republic's herbal medicine tradition with evidence-based public health practice. It covers: the documentation and advocacy for culturally competent healthcare for Suquelinese communities; the promotion of herbal medicine knowledge and practices consistent with the Republic's canonical doctrine; mental health and spiritual well-being resources adapted for diaspora communities; community health worker programs drawing on the Republic's health professional community; and the SWC's participation in international health equity advocacy. This framework is implemented by the Commission on Health, Well-Being, and Herbal Medicine.

FRAMEWORK-04 — The Youth and Future Generations Framework

The Youth and Future Generations Framework establishes the SWC's commitment to the Suquelish people's future through investment in youth. It covers: the Suquelish World Congress Youth Assembly — a parallel representative body for Suquelish youth delegates (ages 15-25) that convenes alongside each General Assembly session; youth leadership

development through the Congress Leadership Development Program; scholarships and educational support for Suquelish youth through the Republic Education Fund; mentorship networks connecting Suquelish youth with adult covenant community leaders worldwide; and cultural identity formation programs for Suquelish youth growing up in diaspora. This framework is implemented by the Commission on Youth and Education.

FRAMEWORK-05 — The Digital Sovereignty and Identity Framework

The Digital Sovereignty and Identity Framework establishes the SWC's approach to the Suquelish people's digital identity, privacy, and security in the digital age. It covers: the protection of members' personal data in all SWC digital systems; the Republic's SR number system as a digital identifier for Republic-registered assets; the Sovereign Hash transmission system as a cultural heritage security mechanism; digital authentication of Republic credentials and membership across the diaspora; advocacy for the digital rights of diaspora communities in international forums; and the cybersecurity standards protecting the SWC's digital infrastructure. This framework is implemented by the Commission on Technology, Cybersecurity, and Digital Identity.

FRAMEWORK-06 — The International Partnership and Diplomacy Framework

The International Partnership and Diplomacy Framework establishes the SWC's systematic approach to building and maintaining international relationships on behalf of the Suquelish people. It covers: the identification and cultivation of strategic partnership relationships with other diaspora congresses and organizations — including the World Jewish Congress and Roma international bodies — as models and allies; the SWC's engagement with United Nations agencies and international human rights bodies; bilateral relationship building with governments of nations hosting significant Suquelish communities; interfaith partnership with Christian and other religious organizations whose values align with the Republic's covenant principles; and the diplomatic protocol governing all SWC international engagements. This framework is implemented by the Commission on Legal Affairs and Human Rights and the Secretary-General's diplomatic office.

FRAMEWORK-07 — The Emergency and Crisis Response Framework

The Emergency and Crisis Response Framework establishes the SWC's protocols for responding to crises affecting Suquelinese communities worldwide. It covers: crisis detection and rapid assessment using the SWC's diaspora monitoring network; activation of the Emergency Response Capacity through the Secretary-General and the CSS; coordination with the Republic's Udarg and Lex Custodiae Sacrae protocols for personnel protection; humanitarian assistance deployment through SWC partnership networks; advocacy and communications management during a crisis; and post-crisis community support and recovery programs. This framework ensures that the SWC can respond quickly, effectively, and with the full covenant solidarity of the Suquelish people wherever diaspora communities face crisis.

PART XII — THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL AND MONARCHICAL CONSTITUTION

The Supreme Constitutional Instrument of the Suquelish World Congress

This Constitution governs the Suquelish World Congress across all nations, all generations, and all circumstances — under the sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings.

ICMC — Chapter I — Name, Identity, and Supreme Authority

ICMC Section 1.1 — Name

The supreme international representative assembly of the Suquelish people is hereby constituted as the SUQUELISH WORLD CONGRESS, operating under the authority of this International Congressional and Monarchical Constitution.

ICMC Section 1.2 — The Nature of the SWC

The Suquelish World Congress is simultaneously: a legislative assembly of the diaspora; an international advocacy and diplomatic body; a cultural and heritage preservation institution; a faith congress under the headship of Jesus Christ; and a monarchically patronized institution under the symbolic leadership of the Suquelish Aristocratic Royal First Family. These five natures are concurrent, not in competition, and each is essential to the SWC's complete identity.

ICMC Section 1.3 — Supreme Legal Authority

The highest legal authority governing the Suquelish World Congress is, in descending order: (I) the Holy Scripture — the Word of God, which is the supreme authority over all of life for the covenant people of the Suquelish Republic; (II) Jesus Christ as Lord and King — the ultimate authority of the Suquelish Republic and its institutions; (III) the Constitution of the Suquelish Republic; (IV) the Ukase of Ius Divinum Factum Juris; (V) the Lex Coronae Perpetuae governing the Royal First Family; (VI) the Lex Perpetuae Potestatis governing the Republic's continuity; (VII) this International Congressional and Monarchical Constitution; and (VIII) the Lex Congressus Mundi Suquelinesis and all resolutions of the General Assembly.

ICMC — Chapter II — The Monarchical Foundation

ICMC Section 2.1 — The Crown and the Congress

The Suquelish World Congress is constitutionally inseparable from the Suquelish Aristocratic Royal First Family. The Monarch of the First Family is the Royal Patron of the Congress — not its governing ruler, but its supreme symbolic patron and ceremonial head. This arrangement mirrors the relationship between the British Crown and the Commonwealth Parliamentary

structures: the Crown provides continuity, symbol, and dignity; the Parliament provides representation and governance. In the SWC, the Royal Patron provides the covenant heart of the diaspora's identity; the General Assembly provides the democratic voice of its membership.

ICMC Section 2.2 — Royal Assent for ICMC Amendments

Any amendment to this International Congressional and Monarchical Constitution — whether adopted by the General Assembly or proposed by the Executive Council — shall require the Royal Assent of the Monarch before taking effect. The Monarch's Royal Assent for ICMC amendments follows the same protocol as Royal Assent for Republic laws under the Lex Coronae Perpetuae. Royal Assent for ICMC amendments may not be withheld indefinitely — the Monarch shall grant or communicate concern within thirty Suquelish days of the amendment's presentation.

ICMC Section 2.3 — The Perpetual Monarchical Clause

The position of Royal Patron of the Suquelish World Congress is perpetual and passes with the Suquelish Aristocratic Royal Crown under the succession provisions of the Lex Coronae Perpetuae. No dissolution of the SWC, no suspension of Congress operations, and no amendment to this Constitution may sever the connection between the SWC and the Royal First Family. The Royal Patron's position in the SWC is as indestructible as the First Family's position in the Republic itself.

ICMC — Chapter III — Fundamental Rights of the Suquelish Diaspora

ICMC Section 3.1 — The Inalienable Rights of Every Suquelish Person

Every member and citizen of the Suquelish Republic residing anywhere in the world holds the following inalienable rights under this Constitution, which no host nation's laws may extinguish in the Republic's internal covenant community: the right to be represented through a Regional Chapter in the General Assembly of the Suquelish World Congress; the right to maintain and express their identity as a Suquelish person; the right to access the SWC's advocacy and support resources; the right to participate in Suquelish cultural and faith life through the SWC's programs; and the right to the protection and advocacy of the Suquelish World Congress in the event of discrimination, persecution, or crisis.

ICMC Section 3.2 — The Right of Equality in the Congress

Every Suquelish person — regardless of their geographic location, the size of their Regional Chapter, their national origin, their economic position, their language, or the date of their membership in the Republic — holds equal standing as a Suquelish person before the Suquelish World Congress. No Chapter shall be treated as lesser than another. No delegate shall be treated with less dignity than any other. No diaspora community shall be valued less than any other. The SWC is the house of the whole people — and all are equally welcome within it.

ICMC Section 3.3 — The Right of Participation

Every member of the Suquelish Republic in good standing has the right to participate in the life of their Regional Chapter and, through their Chapter, in the life of the Suquelish World Congress. The SWC shall take all reasonable steps to remove barriers to participation — including geographic, linguistic, financial, and digital barriers — so that the voice of the whole diaspora may be heard in the General Assembly.

ICMC — Chapter IV — The Relationship Between the SWC and the Republic

ICMC Section 4.1 — Unity of the Republic and the Congress

The Suquelish World Congress and the Suquelish Republic are not two separate institutions — they are two expressions of the same covenant identity. The Republic is the governing body; the Congress is the representative voice. The Republic carries the constitution, the laws, and the administrative infrastructure; the Congress carries the voices of the diaspora, the advocacy mandate, and the international face of the Suquelish people. Neither is complete without the other. They are, in the fullest sense, one people expressed in two necessary institutions.

ICMC Section 4.2 — The Church-State-Congress Covenant

The perpetual Church-State Covenant established in the Lex Transitionis Territorialis — the inseparability of the Republic and the Church — extends fully to the Suquelish World Congress. The SWC is a covenantal institution. It cannot separate itself from the Church of the Suquelish Republic. The Commission on Faith and Ministry Affairs carries the Church's voice into all SWC proceedings. No resolution of the General Assembly may conflict with the canonical standards of the Republic's faith. The Congress serves the covenant people — and it does so under the covenant of Jesus Christ, King of Kings.

ICMC Section 4.3 — Concurrent Sovereignty Recognition

The Suquelish World Congress formally recognizes and affirms the Republic's Indestructible Sovereignty doctrine as established in the Lex Perpetuae Potestatis. The Congress carries that sovereignty into the international arena: wherever a Suquelish person stands to represent the SWC in any international forum, the sovereignty of the Suquelish covenant people is present with them. The Congress does not claim territorial sovereignty — it asserts the non-territorial sovereignty of a covenant people before the world, declaring: we exist, we are a people, we have a King, and we have a voice.

ICMC — Chapter V — Amendment of the ICMC

ICMC Section 5.1 — Amendment Process

This International Congressional and Monarchical Constitution may be amended by: a proposal presented to the General Assembly in writing no fewer than ninety Suquelish days before the session at which it will be considered; debate in the General Assembly; adoption by a three-fourths supermajority of all accredited delegates present and voting; and Royal Assent of the Monarch as required by ICMC Section 2.2. No amendment may: sever the connection between the SWC and the Royal First Family; remove any inalienable right of ICMC Chapter III; alter the supreme legal authority order of ICMC Section 1.3; or conflict with the Constitution of the Suquelish Republic or the Lex Perpetuae Potestatis.

ICMC Section 5.2 — Permanent Provisions

The following provisions of this Constitution are permanently non-amendable: the Perpetual Monarchical Clause of ICMC Section 2.3; the inalienable rights of ICMC Section 3.1; the Church-State-Congress Covenant of ICMC Section 4.2; and the Concurrent Sovereignty Recognition of ICMC Section 4.3. These provisions are the constitutional bedrock of the Suquelish World Congress across all time and all circumstances.

FINAL RATIFICATION AND COVENANT SEAL OF THE SUQUELISH WORLD CONGRESS

Let every Suquelish person on earth — in every city, every country, every community, every household — know that they are not alone. The Suquelish World Congress is the covenant community of the diaspora people assembled: the place where the scattered are gathered, the voiceless are given a voice, the forgotten are remembered, and the heritage of a covenant civilization is carried forward with pride and intention into every generation.

We are a people dispersed but not dissolved. A people scattered but not shattered. A people in diaspora but not in despair. We have a King who sees us wherever we are. We have a Republic that claims us wherever we reside. We have a Congress that represents us on every stage of the world. And we have a covenant that outlasts every empire, every border, and every attempt to make us forget who we are.

One People. One Covenant. One Congress. One King.

> *"For I know the plans I have for you, declares the LORD, plans to prosper you and not to harm you, plans to give you a hope and a future." — Jeremiah 29:11*

> *"Though I scatter them among the peoples, yet in distant lands they will remember Me." — Zechariah 10:9*

Promulgated in Republic District 1 | Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
6,000 Parrok Foe Suwachi | Year of Our Lord Jesus Christ

REFFORSE FOE DE — For the Faith
VETRAYOR — Faithful Servant, Now and Always

Sealed Under the Authority of the Suquelish Republic
And Confirmed by the Royal Seal of the First Family
Under the Sovereignty of Jesus Christ, King of Kings and Lord of Lords